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A Statistical Account of Bengal.

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VOLUME XIII

TIRHUT AND CHAMPÁRAN.

THIS VOLUME HAS BEEN COMPILED BY

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PREFACE

TO VOLUME XIII. OF

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BENGAL.

THIS volume treats of the northern part of the Patná Division, comprising Champáran District and the new Districts of Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur. The two latter were formed out of the over-populated District of Tirhut after the famine of 1874, and therefore subsequent to the collection of my materials. Efforts have been made to supplement those materials by others of a more recent date; but the historical name of Tirhut has been preserved for the large eastern tract of the Patná Division, which now constitutes the Districts of Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur.

The whole of this portion of Behar, between the Ganges and the Nepál frontier, exhibits a uniform physical aspect. The country lies on a low level, in many places indented with chains of shallow marshes, which mark, not as in the Delta, the deserted channels of rivers, but the lines of drainage by which the local rainfall and the overflow of the hill-streams find their way southwards into the Ganges. The rivers, on the other hand, flow on raised beds, which they have gradually constructed for themselves out of the silt brought down from the mountains of Nepál. The vast alluvial plain, diversified only by these river-ridges, and

dotted with groves of bamboos and fruit-trees, is rich in all sorts of crops. No other part of India has witnessed a greater extension of tillage since the establishment of British rule; but nowhere does the population at the present time press more heavily upon the capabilities of the soil. Without any centres of urban industry, and with but little external commerce, the 6403 square miles of Tirhut have to support an average of 691 human beings per square mile. Rice is perhaps the staple crop; but barley, maize, and a variety of inferior cereals and pulses, ground into a sort of porridge, constitute the usual food of the poorer classes. Opium and tobacco are largely grown for export; and the brand of the Tirhut and Champáran indigo-planters commands the highest reputation in the London market. In the north-west of Champáran District, the unhealthy frontier strip of submontane swamps and jungle, known as the *tarái*, together with the range of hills above, is included within British territory. It is in only this part that waste land exists, and here alone can any advance of cultivation be expected.

The total area dealt with in this volume amounts to 9874 square miles, containing a population in 1872 of 5,825,521 souls.

W. W. H.

1877.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE local weights and measures are given in detail at pp. 109 and 110, and 280 and 281. Conversions from native money, and from native weights and measures, may be effected with sufficient accuracy in accordance with the following tables :—

MONEY.

1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ of an ánná) = $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing.
1 pice ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an ánná) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ farthings.
1 ánná ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence.

The rupee is worth, according to the rate of exchange, from 1s. 8d. to 2s.; but for conventional purposes it is taken at 2s.

WEIGHTS.

The unit of weight is the ser (seer), which varies in different Districts from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 2·205 lbs. This latter is the standard ser as fixed by Government, and corresponds to the metrical kilogramme. For local calculations in Lower Bengal, the recognised ser may be taken at 2 lbs. The conversion of Indian into English weights would then be as follows :—

1 chaták ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a ser) = 2 oz.
1 ser ($\frac{1}{40}$ of a maund) = 2 lbs.
1 man or maund (say) = 82 lbs.

LAND MEASURE.

The unit of land measure is the bighá, which varies from $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre to almost 1 acre. The Government standard bighá is 14,400 square feet, or say $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre; and this bighá has been uniformly adopted throughout the following volume.

I shall be grateful for any corrections or suggestions which occur to the reader. They may be addressed to me, at the India Office, Westminster.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF TIRHUT.[1]

THE DISTRICT OF TIRHUT, the most easterly of the three northern Districts of the Patná Division, lies between 25° 28′ and 26° 52′ north latitude, and between 84° 56′ and 86° 46′ east longitude. From 1st January 1875, this Collectorate, which was the largest and the most populous under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was divided into two separate Districts. The three Subdivisions of Muzaffarpur, Hájípur, and Sitámarhí now constitute the District of Muzaffarpur, which retains the old Civil Station as its headquarters; while the Subdivisions of Darbhangah, Madhubaní, and Tájpur were formed into the new District of Darbhangah, which has its headquarters at the large town of that name. Tirhut, there-

[1] The following account of Tirhut is chiefly derived from the following sources:—(1) The answers to six series of questions furnished by the District officers, and signed by F. M. Halliday, C.S., and C. F. Worsley, C.S.; (2) The Medical Return by Dr Meredith; (3) The Report of the Revenue Surveyor, Mr A. Wyatt, 1854; (4) Report on Bengal Census, 1872, by Mr H. Beverley, C.S., with subsequent District Compilation by C. F. Magrath, C.S.; (5) Papers and Reports furnished by the Board of Revenue and the Bengal Secretariat; (6) Area Report, &c., furnished by the Boundary Commissioner; (7) Longitudes and Latitudes furnished by the Surveyor-General; (8) Mr Bayley's Annual Administration Report for 1872-73; (9) The monthly numbers of 'The Statistical Reporter,' November 1875 to August 1876; (10) Report on the Food-Grain Supply of Bengal and Behar, by Mr Macdonnell, C.S., (Calcutta, 1876); (11) The Annual Reports on the Police, Jails, Education, Meteorology, and Dispensaries of the Lower Provinces; (12) Special Statistics compiled in the office of the Inspector-General of Jails for the years 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1870; (13) Postal Statistics for the years 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71, compiled in the office of the Director-General of Post-Offices.

fore, has now entirely disappeared from the administrative map; but the materials for this Statistical Account were collected previous to this change, and the two present Districts will be treated of as one under the old name of Tirhut, except where otherwise specifically stated. Tirhut contains a population of 4,384,706 souls, as ascertained by the Census of 1872; its area in 1875 was returned by the Boundary Commissioner at 6,343 square miles. The Civil Station and headquarters is Muzaffarpur, situated on the Chhotá Gandak, in latitude 26° 7′ 23″, and longitude 85° 26′ 52″; but the town of Darbhangah is the most populous place in the District.

BOUNDARIES.—Tirhut is bounded on the north by the State of Nepál, on the north-east by the District of Bhágalpur, on the south-east by the District of Monghyr, on the south by the river Ganges, on the south-west by the District of Sáran, where the Gandak forms a natural boundary, and on the north-west by the District of Champáran. The northern frontier, between British territory and Nepál, is defined by ditches and streams, besides masonry and wooden pillars, erected at irregular distances along the winding line.

JURISDICTIONS.—The Civil, Revenue, and Criminal Jurisdictions are now conterminous. When the *súbah* of Behar was ceded in 1765, the part north of the Ganges was divided into the four *sarkárs* of Sáran, Champáran, Tirhut, and Hájípur. The area of Tirhut was returned at 5,053 square miles—that of Hájípur at 2,782 square miles; in all, 7,835 square miles, or 1,492 square miles greater than the area of the District as at present constituted. These two *sarkárs* were divided into 104 *parganás*. No complete list of them has been preserved; but from the names of one or two, and from an official letter of 1790, it is clear that a large portion of the northern parts of Bhágalpur and Monghyr was then under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Tirhut.

In 1795, the following 13 *parganás* were transferred from Bhágalpur and Monghyr to Tirhut:—Baliá, Masjídpur, Bádabhusárí, Imádpur, Narsinhpur Kurhá, Gáokhand, Kabkhand, Nárádígar, Chhai, Pharkiyá, Malkibaliá, Manlegopál, and Naipur; but in 1837 they were re-annexed to their former Districts. In 1865, *parganá* Babrá was transferred to Tirhut from Sáran, and *parganá* Bádabhusárí from Monghyr; and in 1869, owing to changes in the main stream of the Ganges, portions of *parganás* Bhímpur, Gyáspur, and Azímábád were disjoined from Patná, and placed under the Collector of Tirhut.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE DISTRICT.—Tirhut is a vast alluvial

plain, intersected with streams, and in most parts well wooded. Mango-groves and clusters of bamboo are numerous, and give a pleasing character to the scenery. But in some tracts, nothing except an enormous stretch of rice-fields meets the eye. As regards conformation, the District may be divided into three divisions:—First, the south-western portion, embracing the *parganás* of Hájípur, Balágach, Saressá, Bisárah, Ratí, and Gadeshar. The lands here are high, and generally considered to be the most fertile in the District. Next, the *doáb*, situated between the Little Gandak and the Bághmatí—a low-lying tract, subject to inundation, where the crops are principally *kharíf*. Thirdly, the immense tract lying to the north and east of the Bághmatí. This, too, is low and marshy, and more unhealthy than other parts of the District. The staple crop is winter rice.

The soil is pure alluvium: sometimes beds of *kankar* or nodular limestone are found, but this is of an inferior quality. In many places, the extraction of saltpetre and salt from the saliferous soil affords employment to a caste called Núniyás.

THE RIVERS of Tirhut may be considered under four heads—1st, the Ganges; 2d, the Great Gandak and Bayá; 3d, the Little Gandak system; and 4th, the Tiljúgá system. In Behar it is a characteristic of all rivers north of the Ganges, that they run on ridges of high ground, and yet the drainage is ultimately carried off on these high-level channels. The following explanation of this anomaly is taken from Captain Jeffrey's Report on the Gandak Canals:—Between two adjacent rivers (the banks of which are always higher than the surrounding country), there will be found a shallow depression, consisting of a series of *chaurs*, or low lands, leading into one another. These are first filled by the local rainfall, when the surplus water passes off from one into another, until its flow is checked by some high ground. Having no other course to take, it breaks into one of the nearest rivers at a point where the banks are low, and after the level of the stream has somewhat subsided; and in this way the rivers, although running upon comparatively high ground, become ultimately the receptacles of the drainage of the country, or rather the channels by which it is conveyed into the Ganges.

The following rivers are navigable all the year round by large boats, but, with the exception of the Ganges, only up to certain recognised marts:—(1) the Ganges, (2) the Gandak, (3) the Little Gandak, (4) the Bághmatí, (5) the Little Bághmatí, (6) the Tiljúgá, and (7) the Karái. Among those navigable during the rains only,

by small boats, are—(1) the Kamlá and its many branches, (2) the Balán, (3) the Dhaus, (4) the Jhím, (5) the Lak-handai, (6) the Old Bághmatí, and (7) the Bayá.

THE GANGES forms the southern boundary of the District from Síkmarípur, near Hájípur, where the main stream is joined by the Gandak, to near Bájitpur, a few miles north-east of Champtá *ghát*, opposite Bárh. This river is nowhere fordable at any time of the year, and its channel, when clear of sandbanks, is generally about a mile wide. In the rains, however, its breadth is much greater; large expanses of sand, which seem little more than clouds of dust in early spring, being then covered with water. These sandbanks are very troublesome; they are constantly changing, forming, and re-forming, in the most capricious way. As already mentioned, the main stream receives the Gandak a little below Hájípur, but the union of the rivers is locally supposed to take place just opposite that place. A small arm of the main river has cut right through the Sáran *diárá*, joining the Gandak opposite the Nepálí temple at Hájípur. This branch is not more than a few yards broad, and does not deserve the name of a stream. When the Ganges rises in flood, it not only overflows the country on its banks, but also forces back the waters of the Gandak, and inundates the land between the Gandak embankments for miles above Hájípur. The changes in the course of the Ganges are so numerous as to render any detailed description useless in a few years. Generally speaking, the banks on the Tirhut side are sloping and ill defined; and in the Tájpur Subdivision the low-lying lands are annually flooded. Opposite Bárh, the Ganges takes a sharp turn to the north-east, in which direction it runs as far as Bájitpur, where it turns to the south-east, and leaves the District. There are no places of any note on the north or Tirhut bank. The Ganges is the channel of a large amount of trade, principally in rice, salt, hides, and oil-seeds.

THE GANDAK joins the main stream of the Ganges near Hájípur. It also passes under the local names of Náráyaní and Sálegrámí. It flows direct from the mountains, and the melting of the snows causes its waters to rise about the end of March. It first touches the District near Karnaul indigo-factory, in the Muzaffarpur Subdivision, and pursues a winding course in a south-easterly direction, as far as Hájípur. Lálganj is the principal mart on its banks. The current is very rapid, and navigation extremely dangerous. Boats of 1000 *maunds* can get up to Lálganj in the rains; but the current is so

strong, that, in going up-stream, only half-loads can be carried. In addition to danger from the rapid current, numerous snags are found; and near Haraulí there is a large bed of *kankar*, which extends across the river, and forces the current into a small channel, up which boats can only proceed by using the utmost care. The Gandak runs on ground which is higher than the surrounding country; and in order to prevent inundations, two series of embankments have been constructed—one, which is the most effective, on the Sáran side; the other along the Tirhut bank, as far as Hájípur. This latter has been repeatedly overtopped and breached by floods, and enormous tracts of land have been submerged. Like most Indian rivers, the Gandak is continually changing its channel, sand-banks forming one year, and being swept away the next. The principal *gháts* or ferries, beginning at the top of the stream, are Sohánsí, Sohágpur, Dumrí, Rewá, and Hájípur. The Gandak is nowhere fordable at any time of the year. The boats used on this river vary from 400 to 800 *maunds* in burthen, being from 37 to 56 feet long, and 12 to 16 feet broad. When loaded, they draw from 4 to 4½ feet of water. Most of the traffic is carried on below Sattar *ghát*, just beyond the limits of the District. In 1868, when the project of a navigable canal from Hájípur towards Sáhibganj was under consideration, a register of boats passing up and down stream was kept during the three months from March to May inclusive, with the following results. The number of boats that passed down-stream was 1,620, with an aggregate tonnage of 26,300 tons. The principal articles carried were:—Timber, 278 loads; saltpetre, 189; oil-seeds, 124½; bamboos, 118; the remainder being made up of sundries, such as straw, hides, maize, rice, opium, turmeric, and sugar. During the same time there passed up-stream 1,481 boats, of which 834 were empties, 447 carried salt, and the remaining cargoes consisted of iron, pulses, indigo-seed, and sundries.

THE BAYÁ is a spill channel, which leaves the Gandak in the District of Champáran. It enters Tirhut at Karnaul indigo-factory, and flows in a south-easterly direction, passing the indigo-factories of Dúríá, Saryá, Bhatauliá, Chitwárá, and Sháhpur Pataurí. As it flows on it sinks deeper into the ground, until it becomes an important drainage-channel, with a catchment-basin of 797 square miles, the surface-water finding its way into it through openings in the high banks. It ultimately falls into the Ganges, near the extreme south-eastern point of the District. Its water is extensively used by

the *rayats* on the banks, and by indigo-factories. When the Gandak irrigation scheme was under consideration, it was proposed to stop up the channel by which the Bayá issues out of the Gandak, partly in order to obviate the necessity for an aqueduct for the proposed canal, and partly to provide for the extension of the eastern Gandak embankment. The Collector, however, protested against this proposal, on account of the loss which would result to the *rayats* and factories; and the river is still open.

THE LITTLE GANDAK rises in Champáran, enters the District of Tirhut near the village of Ghosewat in the Headquarters Subdivision, and flows in a very tortuous direction towards Muzaffarpur. Old beds which the stream has now deserted are extremely common, especially from near Muzaffarpur to Motípur. After leaving the former place it still pursues a winding course, passing Athar factory, and the towns of Púsá and Ruserá in the Tájpur Subdivision. Near the latter town the river turns towards the south, and ultimately falls into the Ganges opposite Monghyr. In the hot weather it is fordable in several places. Its banks are high or low according to the sweep of the current. For purposes of navigation the Little Gandak is an extremely valuable river. During the rains, boats of 2000 *maunds* burthen can easily reach Ruserá; boats of 1000 *maunds* Muzaffarpur; and boats of 500 *maunds* can reach Marsandí. Mr Wickes, Executive Engineer of the Nadiyá rivers, from whose Report on the Tirhut rivers a good deal of information has been condensed, thinks that the Little Gandak might be kept open all through the cold weather as far as Muzaffarpur for boats of 500 *maunds* burthen. At Nágarbastí the river is crossed by the temporary Darbhangah State Railway. The most important trade-marts on its banks are Muzaffarpur, Sarmastípur, and Ruserá. Figures showing the principal articles of trade will be given on a subsequent page. Among the factories, which are supplied with water either by the Little Gandak or by some of its old beds, are Motípur, Kantai, Jhapahá, Bhíkanpur, Dáudpur, Athar, and Jitwárpur. At Dhúlí factory, close to Púsá, the Jamwari flows out of the Little Gandak. This again, near Tájpur, gives out the Balán, which passes, among other places, Tájpur and Dalsinhsarái indigo-factory. It then falls again into the Jamwárí, just before the latter rejoins the Little Gandak in Monghyr.

I now come to the Tiljúgá system of rivers, which is so called because all the rivers included in it fall ultimately into the Tiljúgá.

Formerly the Bághmatí and its tributaries joined the Little Gandak at Ruserá, but recently the first-named river has cut into the Karái near Hyá *ghát*, and now its main stream passes down the Karái, and so into the Tiljúgá.

THE BÁGHMATÍ, rising in Nepál, near Káthmándu, enters Tirhut District near Maniárí *ghát* in the Sítámarhí Subdivision. After its junction with the Lál Bakyá, it forms the western boundary of the District till near Narwá, where it begins to pursue an almost parallel course to the Little Gandak, which it used to join near Ruserá. The current is very swift, sometimes running seven miles an hour in the upper reaches during heavy freshes. There are many snags, which render navigation dangerous. A former bed, known as the old Bághmatí, is still pointed out, extending from Málái, on the frontier, to Belánpur *ghát*, about 3½ miles north-west of Kalyá *ghát*, where it joins the present deep stream. This bed has steep banks, is about fifty yards wide, and carries a good deal of water in the rains, when it occasionally overflows. The factories of Dain Chaprá, Bhagwánpur, and Belsand are situated on the east bank of the old Bághmatí, and draw their water from it. In the cold weather it is only about two feet deep. After the main river has turned to the south-east, it flows parallel to the Little Gandak, and crosses the Darbhangah-Muzaffarpur road at Gaighatí, a place almost equidistant from both towns. From the frontier to Maniárí *ghát*, the Bághmatí is navigable for boats of 250 *maunds*; from that place to Gaighatí, for boats of 500 *maunds*; and below Gaighatí, for boats of 2,000 *maunds*. To protect the country from inundation, embankments have been constructed at Túrkí, but they have been overtopped several times, and the whole country up to the Gandak has been laid under water. The Bághmatí, being a hill-stream, rises so quickly after heavy rain that its banks are unable to contain the water; and as it runs upon a ridge, it is evident that immense damage must be done when the bank is once overtopped.

The first tributary of the Bághmatí is the Lál Bakyá, which flows in a southern direction and joins the main stream near Adaurí. *Malnis*, or flat-bottomed boats, carrying about 150 *maunds*, can get up to Murpá in the rains. The next affluent is the Bhurengí *nadí*, which leaves the main stream near Maniárí *ghát* and rejoins it near Belánpur *ghat*. Another tributary is the Lakhandai, which rises in Nepál, and enters Tirhut District at Itarwá. It is at first a small stream, but after being joined by the Sauran and Básiád it becomes

important. It is here about 40 yards broad at the top of its banks and 20 at the bottom: its depth is 15 feet, and dug-outs or *ekthás* of 50 *maunds* can come up to this point. Flowing south it passes Patanián and Sítámarhí, and joins the Bághmatí seven or eight miles south of the Darbhangah-Muzaffarpur road, which is carried over it by an iron girder bridge, erected at the expense of a Darbhangah banker. In the rains, boats of 500 *maunds* can get up to Sítámarhí, and *malnís* of 100-150 *maunds* to Patanián. But the river rises and falls quickly, and its current is rapid, especially in the higher reaches, which renders it dangerous for navigation, and boats rarely go above Sítámarhí. There are several *bándhs* on it which impede navigation, and their removal has been ordered. The following factories draw their water from it,—Rájápatí, Dumrá, Beláhí, Sérpur, and Rájkhand. The Little Bághmatí is the next tributary; into it fall several streams. The main stream of the Kamlá joins it near Kamtaul. Above that place, and near Pálí, a branch goes off towards the west, losing itself in a *chaur* near Rasalpur. Above Pálí, the Dhaus joins from the east and the Jhím from the west. The Dhaus again is formed by the union of the Bígí and the Bilauntí; the former flowing from the west, the latter from the east. The Jhím is subject to sudden rises and falls, and cannot be depended on for navigation. It is navigable, however, in the rains, for 50-*maund ekthás* up to Sonbarsá on the frontier. The Dhaus is a river of similar character; but in the rains, boats of 250 *maunds* can get up to Balwá factory, near the frontier. It has recently cut for itself a new bed, and as it was formerly considered the boundary-line with Nepál, a dispute arose with that State. Further inquiry, however, showed that an artificial landmark formed the real boundary. The Little Bághmatí, after receiving these tributaries, itself falls into the Bághmatí at Hyá *ghát*, about eight miles south of Darbhangah. In the rains, boats of 2,000 *maunds* can reach Darbhangah, and boats of 500 *maunds* can reach Pálí, nearly twenty miles further north. Darbhangah was formerly connected with Ruserá all the year round by a water-channel; but this communication has now closed up. Above Pálí the river rises and falls too quickly to be depended on; but boats of 500 *maunds* can get up to its junction with the Dhaus, and boats of 250 *maunds* up to Púprí factory.

THE KARÁI comes next, as constituting the link between the Bághmatí with its tributaries, and the Tiljúgá system proper. Be-

fore the former river cut into the Karái at Hyá *ghát*, the latter was a small and unimportant stream; but now the main current of the Bághmatí pours down it, entirely in the cold weather, and almost so in the rains. From Hyá *ghát* the Karái takes an easterly course, passing near Hathaurí factory, and being crossed by the Singhiyá-Ruserá road at Ráj *ghát*, about two miles south of the Singhiyá Outpost. It then winds through a low-lying tract in *parganá* Padrí, and finally joins the Tiljúgá at Tilkeswar, on the borders of Monghyr District. From this place up to Hyá *ghát*, boats of 2,000 *maunds* can easily sail during the rains. The current is rapid, and the low-lying lands of *parganá* Padrí are often laid under water. During August and September the Karái is not much used by boats, owing to its tortuous course and the prevalence of quicksands, and also because it is necessary for boats that adopt this route to sail ultimately into the Kusí.

THE TILJÚGÁ rises in Nepál, and falls into the Ganges below Colgong, skirting Tirhut District in three distinct lengths. Formerly it bifurcated at Rasiárí, and the two branches reunited at Bhejá. The western branch was then the larger of the two, but of late years it has silted up, and now boats of 500 *maunds* can only get up to Bagtá, where it is joined by the Balán. Above Bagtá this branch is completely unnavigable, and disappears entirely near Balhá-urf-nidh jílwár. In the rains, boats of 2,000 *maunds* can reach Tilkeswar, and boats of 500 *maunds* can reach Deghiyá. As a rule, many *bándhs* are annually constructed across the Tiljúgá, from Rasiárí upwards, for irrigation purposes. They ruin the river for navigation; for although the first heavy flood breaks them, they are only partially removed, and it is difficult for the up-traffic to get past. Sometimes the flood bursts them in two places, leaving dangerous passages on each side; in other places, the embankment gives way in the centre, leaving a narrow channel with the broken ends projecting; while sometimes the whole of the upper portion is broken down, leaving a sunken weir right across the stream. Their removal was ordered as a relief-work in June 1874. The tributaries of the Tiljúgá are the Karái, the Kamlá and its branches, the Little Balán, and the Balán. The Karái has already been noticed.

The KAMLÁ rises in Nepál, and enters Tirhut District at Jainagar, where there was formerly a temple of Sillánáth, which has now been swept away by a change in the course of the river. From Jainagar it flows in a south-west direction towards Kamtaul, near which it lately

cut a new channel for itself, and now most of its water goes down the Little Bághmatí, the old bed below Kamtaul becoming quite dry in the hot weather. The Kamlá crosses the Darbhangah-Jainagar road about two miles north of Darbhangah, and the Táj-Sarái road at Ghorsá *ghát*, four miles from the same place. It then winds on past Baherá, crossing the Hátí-Singhiyá road at Píprá *ghát*, until a few miles from Hirní factory, where it reaches the low lands and joins the Tiljúgá near Tilkeswar. Though it is generally dry in the cold and hot weather, a very large body of water passes down in the rains. Above its junction with the little Bághmatí at Kamtaul, it is sometimes navigable during the rains for boats of 250 *maunds*. The lower part, known as the Old Kamlá, is navigable in the rains for boats of 100 *maunds*. The banks are undefined, and being a hill-stream, it rises and falls rapidly.

The NYÁ DHÁR KAMLÁ rises near the frontier and falls into the Old Kamlá, near the junction of the latter river with the Tiljúgá. It passes Bhakwá and Keywán factories, the villages of Sarsú, Harsinhpur, and Hátí factory. Its course is southerly, but extremely tortuous. Above Sarsú the banks are deep, broken, and covered with tree and shrub jungle; but between Sarsú and Harsinhpur they are completely lost in a series of *chaurs*, or low rice-lands. The water is deep, but the rice and reeds hinder navigation. It is said to be navigable in the rains for boats of 100 *maunds* burthen as far as Bhakwá; but they would have to be poled the whole way up from Harsinhpur to Sarsú, through growing reeds and rice. Towing would be impossible in many places, owing to the character of the banks. *Ekthás*, or dug-outs, are principally used on this river, which is narrow, with steep banks. It is annually embanked near Harsinhpur, with a view to the irrigation of the lands in the neighbourhood.

THE PANDAUL *nálá* is formed by the overflow of the Nyá Dhár Kamlá after heavy rains into a *chaur* near Lohath. It is quite unnavigable, and is lost in the *chaur* south of Pandaul factory.

THE BALÁN is a hill-stream, rising and falling so rapidly as to be of little or no use. After heavy rain it is navigable for boats of 250 *maunds*.

THE LITTLE BALÁN joins the Tiljúgá near Rasiárí: it is a deep, narrow, and winding river. The banks are covered with dense jungle; and at its mouth there are a number of trees from six to eight inches in diameter, which make it difficult for even a 50-

maund ekthá to pass up, while the jungle makes towing impracticable. It enters the District near a village called Kantaha, under the name of the Kalliándí, and flows south to Motípur factory, where it is joined by a branch, which rises near the ruin known as Rájá Ball's *garh*. The principal *ghát* below Motípur is Píprá, a little south of Jhanjhárpur. If the jungle at its mouth was cleared away, boats of 250 *maunds* might get up to Píprá, and boats of 100 *maunds* to Motípur. The channel, however, is also obstructed by some broken irrigation *bándhs*. In the present state of the river, 50-*maund ekthás* might get up to Motípur in the rains, and sometimes as high as Maheswar.

LAKES AND MARSHES.—The only body of water deserving the name of lake is the Tál Barailá, situated about ten miles to the south-west of Tájpur, in *parganá* Saressá. Its shape is very irregular—the extreme length being perhaps six miles, and the breadth from east to west about the same. Its area is about 20 square miles; but in very dry seasons, after a deficient rainfall, it dries up in many parts. Duck and snipe abound; and *solá*, or pith, from which hats are made, is commonly found on the banks. In the rainy season, much of the country in the rice-producing tracts becomes a series of lakes, perfectly impassable on foot. Throughout the District, but especially in the portion of the country adjoining the large rivers (for example, on the Little Gandak from Athar to Motípur), there are numerous marshes formed by bends of rivers which the stream has now forsaken, but which remain full of water, and are often covered with rank vegetation. There are no artificial water-courses in the District.

RIVER-TRAFFIC.—A full account of the trade of the District, quoted *verbatim* from the 'Statistical Reporter' of August 1876, will be given on a subsequent page.

USES TO WHICH WATER IS PUT.—Water is not made use of as a motive power to drive machinery, although the current of such rivers as the Gandak, the Karái, and Bághmatí, appears to be quite rapid enough for this purpose.

IRRIGATION.—Towards the north, in *parganá* Mahind, some small streams are dammed up every year; but according to the Collector, the dams are cut when the water is most needed, in order that the Nepálís may float their timber down. The rivers Nyá Dhár Kamlá, Balán, and Tíljúgá are also embanked. Irrigation is likewise carried on from wells by one of the following simple methods: An

erect pole (*khambá*) is stuck in the ground and a bamboo (*dhenklí*) balanced on it, with a bucket (*dúl*) at one end, and a weight of mud, dried in the sun, at the other. The water is then raised by leverage. In other cases, a leathern bucket is suspended by a rope passing over a pulley, and attached to two oxen, which run down an incline, and pull the bucket up when full. In factories, Persian wheels are used. A well costs about Rs. 3, and would irrigate nine *bighás*. In the case of water raised from a hole, the usual plan is to have an *ekthá* (*karín*) open at one end, suspended from a bamboo stand. The man pushes the closed end into the hole full of water, then raises it so that the water runs out at the other end, and is guided to where it is wanted. The cost is very small. Another method is for two men to stand, one on each side of a hole full of water, and scoop the water up with a bucket made of reeds.

THE ANNUAL AVERAGE LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING, calculated on the ten years from 1861-70, is stated to be 225; but in 1871, on account of heavy floods, the number rose to 535. These, however, are only the deaths reported to the police, and the real number is probably much larger.

FISHERIES.—According to the Census of 1872, the number of the population belonging to boating and fishing castes is as follows:—Bánpar, 143; Dhímar, 1,850; Gonrhí, 3,625; Keut, 52,977; Mállá, 159,730; Mariyári, 311; Tior, 873: total, 219,509, or about 5 per cent. of the whole population. The Census returns also give, under the head of Occupation—fishermen, 5,942; boatmen, 1,970: total, 7,912. In the rains, however, nearly every one who can spare time catches fish, which then abound in rice-fields. Government obtains a small revenue from the fisheries on the Gandak and the Little Gandak. In 1871, those on the Gandak were let for £32, and those on the Little Gandak for £65; while in 1867 they fetched as little as £6 and £30 respectively. From May 1860 to March 1868, a total sum of £240, 4s. was obtained from fisheries.

MARSH-CULTIVATION.—Common long-stemmed rice grows in most parts of the District. The best-known kinds are called *esariá* and *singrá*. The former is said to grow in water which is sometimes as much as 15 or 18 feet deep, and the latter in 4 or 5 feet of water. If the rains are moderate and the water rises gradually, both these kinds of rice thrive well; but a sudden rise of water drowns them. Other kinds of long-stemmed rice are—(1) *jharmas*, (2) *barogar*, (3) *belwar*, (4) *kajorgaur*, (5) *bhattí*, (6) *akálbír*,

(7) *pichar*, (8) *dudhí*, (9) *omath*. Reeds for thatching purposes are grown in marshes, which are extremely numerous in the Darbhangah Subdivision, about one-sixth of the area of which is under water.

LINES OF DRAINAGE.—The lines of drainage converge on the south-east of the District, the majority of the rivers and streams making their exit in that direction. An explanation has already been given (p. 19) of the mode by which the surface-drainage finds its way over the banks of the minor rivers, and so ultimately into the Ganges.

MINERALS.—There are no minerals found in Tirhut except *kankar*, which is principally met with at Haraulí, in the Little Gandak, and at Parauchá *chaur*.

THE JUNGLE PRODUCTS of Tirhut are necessarily few, for there is very little jungle in the District. There are no forests, neither are there any large uncultivated tracts of pasture-land. The jungle products that are found comprise bee's-wax (*madhu*), shells for burning lime, and the following drugs—*chíretá*, *shahtará*, *shaharphoká*, *guruch*, *múndí*, *tal muli*, and *makái*. The plant from which *bháng* is produced grows wild in some parts. No revenue is derived from these products.

TIMBER-TREES.—The following are the most useful kinds of wood found in Tirhut: The teak-tree (Tectona grandis) grows well in parts of the District. At Púsá there are some trees which will be valuable a few years hence. *Jámun* (Eugenia jambolana) is a wood of a reddish colour, used principally to form the foundation of brick wells, as it withstands the action of water. The fruit of this tree is eaten: it is small and black, and has an acid taste. *Síssú* (Dalbergia sissu) is principally used for furniture, *pálkís*, and *gáris*. It is hardly large enough to yield beams; but it is very durable, and takes a first-class colour when polished. *Chau* (Tamarix dioica and T. gallica) is principally used for beams and uprights. The tree grows nearly 20 feet high; the wood is strong, and lasts well. *Síris* (Albizzia lebbek) is used for the same purposes as *síssú*, but is not of so good a quality. *Tun* (Cedrela toona) produces a wood very similar in colour to mahogany; it is principally used for furniture. *Gamhár* (Gmelina arborea) is used for making window-sashes, *jhilmils*, &c. *Ám* (Mangifera indica) is not a durable wood; it is used principally for boxes. *Bel* (Ægle marmelos); the wood is very hard, but extremely brittle, and so cannot be worked. It is of a light-yellow colour. Jack-tree; the wood is soft and very

light. *Mahuá* (Bassia latifolia); this wood makes strong posts and uprights. Its flowers are sweet, and yield by distillation a spirit called *pási*. *Babúl* (Acacia arabica); a small crooked wood, used for making ploughs. *Tár* (Borassus flabelli-formis), palm-tree; the wood is used for posts in houses, *golás*, &c. It is far too fibrous in the centre to be of much use. *Báns* (Bambusa arundinacea), the common bamboo, and other species; light and strong, used for a variety of purposes.

FERÆ NATURÆ.—There are now no wild animals in the District except wolves and wild pigs, of which the latter are especially common. Formerly, when there was more jungle, tigers and wild elephants abounded. Towards the end of last century, a herd of these elephants caused very great destruction in *parganá* Álápur. In 1854, *parganá* Banúán was reported by the Revenue Surveyor to be uncultivated, partly on account of the ravages committed by wild beasts. Even now a stray tiger or leopard sometimes wanders down from Nepál, along a river-bank. Crocodiles infest some rivers; and several kinds of these reptiles are dangerous. Porpoises are also common. The small game are jackals, foxes, hares, wild ducks, teal, pigeons, doves, snipe, and quail. The best kinds of fish are *arwárí* or mullet, and *hilsá*, found in the Karái. The other species include *rehú*, *boárí*, *núni*, *kathrá*, *tengrá*, *ma*, *dewá*, *belauná*, *chilwá*, *púthiyá*, *dalú*, *Jhingá* shrimps, and cray-fish. Snakes abound, the most common being the cobra, *karáit*, *gohuman*, *azhdar*, *harhara*, and *dumúhá*. The principal birds are *mainá*; *kokil*, or cuckoo; *papíhá*, or sparrow-hawk; sparrow; *kawá*, or crow; *totá*, or parrot; *bulbul*, a kind of nightingale; *shámá*; *hudhud*, or hoopoe; *kathphoroá*, or woodpecker; *gaurá*; *patrengá*, or fly-catcher; *nil-kanth*, or jay; *titár*, or partridge; *chandul*, a kind of lark; *supábeni*, or swallow; *kabutar*, or pigeon; *panduk*, *sargat*, *mahokhá*, *pívai*, *shakarkhorá*, *ágin*, *dahiyel*, *garúr*, *sarhach*, *bhúchengá*; *háns*, or goose; *bánmúrghi*, *sháhbulbul*, *baglá*, *chonchá*, *bater*, *chanak*, *lawá*, *hariyel*, *pilang*; *úllú*, or owl; *chil*, *ghil*, *batwá*, *chahá*, *maili*, *karmá*, *gairí*, *janghil*, *ghauto*, *bat*, *sillí*; *báz*, or hawk; *borhi*, *sikrá*, *kumrí*, *muniyán*, *dabail*, *bagerí*, *kach bachiyá*, *lál kharich*, and *tankí*.

Rewards are paid for the destruction of wolves and snakes. The yearly cost of killing wolves, taken on an average of the last five years, is £2. In 1870, the number of deaths was returned by the police at 21 from wild beasts, and 119 from snakes. There is no regular trade in wild-beast skins; and with the exception of fisheries, the

feræ naturæ are not made to contribute in any way towards the wealth of the District.

EARLY ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION.—A partial census of Tirhut was taken in the year 1791; but as the area of the District was not then the same as it is now, and as it is impossible to make allowance for the changes that have since taken place, the totals then arrived at are altogether useless for purposes of comparison. The Collector in 1791 returned the following as his estimate of those residing in the *Nizámat* land of the District:—*Parganá* Bálágach—men, 7,921; women, 6,648; children, 3,782: total, 18,351. Bhupárí—men, 7,856; women, 6,702; children, 5,372: total, 19,950. Bissárá—men, 99,700; women, 112,355; children, 123,470: total, 335,525. Kasmá—men, 17,755; women, 13,490; children, 6,543: total, 37,788. Gadeshar—men, 2,204; women, 4,082; children, 6,617: total, 12,903. Hávi Hájípur—men, 69,415; women, 60,869; children, 12,911: total, 143,195. Mulkí—men, 5,716; women, 5,109; children, 2,173: total, 13,538. Balújá—men, 8,130; women, 8,010; children, 3,000: total, 19,140. Ratí—men, 7,500; women, 8,500; children, 9,000: total, 25,000. Saressá—men, 24,515; women, 25,751; children, 25,529: total, 75,795. Masjídpur—men, 1,690; women, 1,796; children, 2,267: total, 5,753. Akbarpur Ráni—men, 1,183; women, 1,193; children, 1,033; total, 3,409. *Sarkár* Tirhut—men, 182,978; women, 164,243; children, 142,706: total, 489,927. Turkí—men, 11,929; women, 11,112; children, 12,994: total, 36,035. Total of the District—men, 448,492; women, 429,860; children, 357,957: grand total, 1,236,309. Two years subsequently, the population living on *lákhiráj* lands in Tirhut was estimated at—men, 220,351; women, 212,250; children, 175,400: total, 608,001 souls. At the time of the Revenue Survey (1846-49), a further attempt at an enumeration was made. The area of the District was returned at 6,114 square miles, and the number of houses at 327,509; and the population was estimated to number 1,637,545 persons, calculating 5 as the average number to each house. The Census Report of 1872 states that Mr Adam (*cir.* 1835) took a Census of the Bhawára *tháná* in the Madhubaní Subdivision. He found 402 villages, containing 13,143 families, comprising 65,812 souls. According to the Census of 1872, the number of villages in this *tháná* is 238, houses 27,815, and persons, 165,223. In 1856, the population of the entire District was estimated to be 1,856,279; in 1859, 1,527,201. In 1869, efforts

were made to take a Census in some of the principal towns in the District. These were Muzaffarpur, Darbhangah, Ruserá, Nágarbastí, Baherá, Madhubaní, Madhepur, Jhanjhárpur, Hájípur, Lálganj, Mohnár, and Tájpur. The result gave a gross population of 94,437.

CENSUS OF 1872.—A much more exact Census was taken in 1872 by Government orders, when all previous estimates were found to be much below the mark. As to the means adopted for making this enumeration, the Collector reports as follows:—

'The Census of the District was taken by the agency of village *patwáris*. As the registration of these village officers had been for some years past allowed to drop (under authoritative approval), considerable trouble was involved in the preliminary work of first discovering the village *patwáris*, and preparing an accurate register of them. This, however, was in the end successfully completed. Registers of *patwáris* were prepared; and these persons were appointed enumerators of their respective villages, care being taken to instruct them in the duties required of them.

'The operations were commenced by the *patwáris* being called upon to fill up lists of the houses in their villages. These returns were inspected, and alterations and corrections, where necessary, were made. The date of the Census having been fixed for the 25th January, the *patwáris* were directed to take the Census of their respective villages on the night of that day. From what the several subdivisional officers report, I have reason to believe that this was done with precision and correctness beyond expectation. The European residents were furnished with Census forms, and returned them duly filled in. The travellers by road and at each village were duly counted by the *patwáris*, village *chaukídárs*, and by the police. The enumeration of country boats and their occupants was made over to the police.

'As regards the feeling of the people on the subject, their demeanour everywhere in the District was good; there was no opposition to the taking of the Census, the *zamíndárs* and residents generally co-operating with the enumerators. The popular belief has, however, undoubtedly been that the Census was a preliminary step to the levy of a general poll-tax. In many parts of the District the people were completely puzzled at first as to what was going to happen, and there was a widely prevailing feeling of distrust. The Deputy Collector of Sítámarhí reports that, in some parts of his Subdivision, it was rumoured that an ill wind would blow on the night

the Census was taken, that would make lame any one who ventured outside his house. Of this rumour I imagine that the *patwáris* were the originators. In another part of this Subdivision there was a general feeling of uneasiness at an expected calamity—so much so, that the poorer classes were prepared to go away into Nepál. All this, however, passed off when the Census proceedings actually commenced, and it was found that no inconvenience or harm arose. During my tour in the north and other parts of the District, I made particular inquiries on these points, and found not one complaint against the manner in which the *patwáris* conducted the Census operations. The Madhubaní subdivisional officer reports that no difficulty was made by the people in his jurisdiction as to giving the necessary information, and they did not, it seemed to him, attach any consequence to the taking of the Census. The Darbhangah subdivisional officer reports that various rumours got about regarding the Census: the most popular one was that a poll-tax was going to be imposed of one *ánná* on every adult male, one half *ánná* on every adult female, and one *pice* on every child. Complaints were made in some quarters of the District of money being exacted from the *patwáris* by our ministerial officers, at the time of registration of names of these village officials. It was not at all unlikely that such exactions should occur, but from inquiries made no very tangible instances could be detected.

'The cost of taking the Census was as follows:—Sadr Subdivision, Muzaffarpur, £44, 9s. 3d.; Darbhangah Subdivision, £14, 19s. 2d.; Hájípur, £1, 8s. 9d.; Tájpur, £8, 3s.; Sítámarhí, £11, 14s. 3d.; and Madhubaní, £7, 12s. 9d.: total, £88, 7s. 2d.

'I consider that the numbers are as correct as it is possible, with the agency at our disposal, to obtain. The tendency was rather to understate the population, especially as regards females under 12 years of age. The prevalent idea of the Census being the precursor of a poll-tax, and the strong dislike natives have to any information connected with their female relatives being brought before the public, would sufficiently account for this.'

The following table, showing the area, population, &c., of each Subdivision and *thánd*, or police circle, in the District, is taken *veratim* from the Census Report, p. 48:—

ABSTRACT OF THE AREA, POPULATION, &c., OF EACH SUBDIVISION AND POLICE CIRCLE OF TIRHUT DISTRICT IN 1872.

Subdivision.	Tháná.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, *Mauzas*, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages, according to Census Officers.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, *Mauzas*, townships, per sq. mile.	Persons per village, *Mauza*, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SADR,	Muzaffarpur,	448	805	54,794	347,463	776	1·80	432	122	6·3
	Badráj Semar,	202	283	19,547	124,433	616	1·40	440	97	6·4
	Belsand,	137	175	14,263	103,639	756	1·28	592	104	7·3
	Katrá,	307	361	31,292	218,210	711	1·18	604	102	7·0
	Páro Khás,	217	297	20,712	133,183	614	1·37	448	95	6·4
	Subdivisional total,	1,311	1,921	140,608	926,928	707	1·47	483	107	6·6
HÁJÍPUR,	Lálganj,	171	329	18,238	135,559	793	1·92	412	107	7·4
	Mahwá,	242	562	29,637	204,990	847	2·32	365	122	6·9
	Hájípur,	161	331	21,151	143,063	889	2·05	432	131	6·8
	Mohnár,	88	84	8,177	60,233	684	·95	717	93	7·4
	Subdivisional total,	662	1,306	77,203	543,845	822	1·97	416	117	7·0
TÁJPUR,	Tájpur,	474	673	52,785	395,591	835	1·42	588	111	7·5
	Dalsinhsarái,	273	284	31,427	243,083	890	1·04	856	115	7·7
	Subdivisional total,	747	957	84,212	638,674	855	1·28	667	113	7·6
DARBHANGAH,	Ruserá,	502	481	44,201	304,504	607	·96	633	88	6·9
	Baherá,	447	343	36,583	255,727	572	·77	746	82	7·0
	Darbhangah,	396	467	45,440	307,678	777	1·18	659	115	6·7
	Subdivisional total,	1,345	1,291	126,224	867,909	645	·96	672	94	6·8
SÍTÁMARHÍ,	Sheohar,	203	222	23,961	159,377	785	1·09	718	118	6·7
	Sítámarhí,	290	254	24,993	166,687	575	·88	656	86	6·7
	Belámochpakauní,	134	133	15,331	93,679	699	·99	704	114	6·1
	Jálí,	369	393	34,322	297,866	807	1·07	758	93	8·7
	Subdivisional total,	996	1,002	98,607	717,609	721	1·01	716	99	7·3
MADHUBANÍ,	Benípattí Khajaulí,	174	130	17,770	100,491	578	·75	773	102	5·7
	Bhawárá,	276	238	27,815	165,223	599	·86	694	101	5·9
	Khajaulí,	243	152	22,974	139,346	573	·63	917	95	6·1
	Medhápur,	251	185	22,655	137,251	547	·74	742	90	6·1
	Harláki,	132	72	10,361	63,220	479	·55	878	78	6·1
	Laukáhá,	206	83	13,658	84,210	409	·40	1,015	66	6·2
	Subdivisional total,	1,282	860	115,233	689,741	538	·67	802	90	6·0
	District total,	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1·16	598	101	6·8

The result of the Census showed that there was the enormous total of 4,384,706 souls in Tirhut District, inhabiting 642,087 houses and 7,337 villages. The density of the population is 691 persons per square mile.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE.—The total number of males is 2,191,764, and of females, 2,192,942; the proportions being almost exactly the same. Classified according to age, the Census returns of population are as follow:—Hindus: under twelve years of age—males, 717,121; females, 616,020: above twelve years of age—males, 1,214,212; females, 1,307,638: total Hindus, 3,854,991. Muhammadans: under twelve years—males, 96,731; females, 81,463: above twelve years—males, 163,031; females, 187,380: total Muhammadans, 528,605. Christians: under twelve years—males, 111; females, 94: above twelve years—males, 289; females 222: total Christians, 716. 'Others:' under twelve years—males, 36; females, 39: above twelve years—males, 233; females, 86: total 'Others,' 394. It will be seen that there are more boys than girls, but fewer men than women. This is probably due to the fact that natives consider girls attain womanhood much sooner than boys reach manhood.

INFIRMITIES.—The number of insane is returned as 551, or ·0126 per cent. of the total population; idiots are returned at 1,428, or ·0326 per cent. of the total population; deaf and dumb, at 2,492, or ·0568 per cent. of the total population; blind, at 3,044, or ·0694 per cent. of the total population; and lepers at 1,138, or ·0260 per cent. of the total population. It is curious that in all the foregoing infirmities, the proportion of males afflicted to females is about four to one.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.—The details showing the occupations of the people, as given in the District Compilation, are omitted, as they do not stand the test of statistical criticism.

DARBHANGAH CENSUS.—In 1874, at the time of the famine relief operations, Mr Macdonnell, C.S., the subdivisional officer of Darbhangah, finding that the names of several villages could not be found in the Census registers of 1872, suggested that another Census should be taken, with the aid of the existing relief agency. This was agreed to, as far as the Darbhangah Subdivision was concerned. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—The actual enumerators were the *patwáris* and *jeth rayats*, assisted by the group inspectors and *muharrirs*. They collected the figures for their respective divisions. A few days before the simultaneous Census was taken, the circle-

officers, with their chief assistants, paid a visit to every group, consisting of 10 villages or more, and tested the accuracy of these figures. A simultaneous Census was then taken, when the figures previously obtained were checked by the results of this second enumeration, and separate entries were made of guests and travellers.

Each circle-officer had an average charge of 173 villages. Over every ten villages was a relief-inspector, assisted by a *goládár* and a *muharrir*. These, again, were aided by the *dafádárs* and *munserims* who were attached to most circles, and were specially deputed to visit the more distant groups, which the circle-officer could not easily reach himself. As usual, the people were suspicious as to Government intentions; but in one place their anxiety became allayed on being told by a planter that Government only wished to know the exact number which would require to be fed during the next famine. The results of this Census show that there was a total population in the Darbhangah Subdivision of 1,003,866 souls dwelling in 158,797 *makáns*. In 1872, the number was returned at 867,909, or about 13 per cent. less. The conclusion arrived at regarding the marked difference in these figures is, that the Census of 1874, owing to stronger agency and more complete supervision, is the more correct of the two. The forms used in this Census were four—(1) Enumerational, (2) Educational, (3) Physical, and (4) Agricultural.

(1) *Enumerational.*—These returns showed a total of 1,003,866 souls, inhabiting 158,797 houses, and 2,075 villages. The total number of males is 496,738; of females, 507,128; the proportion of males, 49·4 per cent., and of females, 50·6. The density of the population is 746 souls per square mile; in the Census of 1872 it was returned at 645.

Classified according to age, the Census returns of population are: —Hindus: males over twelve years, 264,331—under twelve, 159,984; females over twelve years, 290,245—under twelve, 140,916: total Hindus, 855,476. Muhammadans: males over twelve years, 44,878—under twelve, 27,366; females over twelve, 52,369—under twelve, 23,470: total Muhammadans, 148,083. Christians: males over twelve, 90—under twelve, 18; females over twelve, 54—under twelve, 12: total Christians, 174. 'Others:' males over twelve, 52—under twelve, 19; females above twelve years, 44—under twelve, 18: total 'Others,' 133. The percentage of persons under twelve years of age for Hindus and Muhammadans is almost the same—viz., for Hindus, 35 per cent.; for Muhammadans, 34 per cent.

(2) *Educational.*—Total number of Hindus who can read and

write—males, 21,282; females, 63: total of Hindus who can read only—males, 1,471; females, 7. Total number of Muhammadans who can read and write—males, 2,198; females, 16: total number who can read only—males, 245; females, 17: total, 262. Total number of Christians who can read and write—males, 43; females, 9: total, 52.

(3) *Physical.*—Number of insane—males, 159; females, 46. Number of idiots—males, 599; females, 288. Number of deaf and dumb—males, 955; females, 382. Number of blind—males, 1,014; females, 1,327. Number of lepers—males, 809; females, 196. Hindu beggars: *Sádhu*—males, 794; females, 103: *Bhikhárí*—males, 551; females, 272: total Hindu beggars, 1,720. Muhammadan beggars: *Fakírs*—males, 412; females, 319: *Bhikhárí*—males, 433; females, 389: total Muhammadan beggars, 1,553.

(4) Agricultural statistics were also obtained at the same time, which will be alluded to at a subsequent page.

ETHNICAL DIVISION OF THE PEOPLE.—The Muhammadans form about one-eighth of the whole population. They number 528,605 souls, while the Hindus amount to 3,854,991, or about 88·0 per cent. Christians are returned at 716, the remainder (394) being made up of various religions, not specified in the Census returns.

The District Census Compilation of Mr Magrath, C.S., thus classifies the different nationalities, races, castes, &c., with the numbers of each. The list of Hindu castes will be repeated on a subsequent page, arranged according to the order they occupy in local estimation.

NAME OF RACE OR CASTE.	NUMBER.
I.—NON-ASIATICS.	
European.	
English,	112
Scotch,	43
Irish,	11
Welsh,	11
German,	4
TOTAL,	181
American.	
Canadian,	1
TOTAL NON-ASIATICS,	182
II.—MIXED RACES.	
Eurasian,	35

NAME OF RACE OR CASTE.	NUMBER.
III.—ASIATICS.	
A.—Other than Natives of British India and British Burmah.	
Nepálí,	420
B.—Natives of British India and British Burmah.	
1.—Aboriginal Tribes.	
Bhar,	252
Dhángar,	886
Kanjar,	54
Kharwár,	135
Kol,	58
Nat,	536
Santál,	6
Thárú,	320
TOTAL ABORIGINALS,	2,247

Name of Race or Caste.	Number.
2.—*Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*	
Baheliá,	69
Bárí,	2,328
Bediyá,	25
Bhuiyá,	1,908
Bind,	19,323
Cháin,	1,872
Chamár,	171,793
Dom,	11,557
Dosádh,	296,107
Gangauntá,	5
Hári,	139
Mihtar,	7,924
Mukerí,	6
Musáhar,	83,668
Pásí,	19,133
Rájwár,	72
Total Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals,	615,929
3.—*Hindus.*	
(i.)—Superior Castes.	
Bráhman,	183,777
Rájput,	225,419
Total,	409,196
(ii.)—Intermediate Castes.	
Bábhan,	318,597
Bhát,	5,270
Kathak,	174
Káyasth,	70,992
Total,	395,033
(iii.)—Trading Castes.	
Agarwálá,	995
Agráhrí,	1,066
Baniyá,	35,152
Barnawár,	5,852
Gulwár,	23
Jamanpúrí,	1,804
Kamalkala,	91
Kasarwání,	1,465
Kasandhan,	35
Kath Baniyá,	908
Khatrí,	4,675
Mahurí,	27
Márwárí,	237
Nauniyár,	1,930
Trading Castes—*Continued.*	
Oswál,	52
Rastogí,	69
Rauniyár,	6,126
Síndúriyá,	1,620
Total,	62,127
(iv.)—Pastoral Castes.	
Garerí,	16,855
Goálá,	526,683
Játt,	458
Total,	543,996
(v.)—Castes Engaged in Preparing Cooked Food.	
Halwái,	45,567
Kandú,	99,292
Total,	144,859
(vi.)—Agricultural Castes.	
Baruí,	32,014
Kaibartta,	484
Kámkar,	95
Koerí,	227,046
Kurmí,	142,303
Málí,	16,822
Nágar,	696
Sibhárá,	840
Total,	420,300
(vii.) — Castes Engaged chiefly in Personal Services.	
Ámanth,	31,014
Dhánuk,	152,175
Dhobí,	45,197
Hajjám or Nápit,	59,536
Kahár,	32,225
Total,	320,147
(viii.)—Artisan Castes.	
Barhí (carpenter),	39,730
Chhipí (cotton-printer),	63
Darzí (tailor),	22
Kánsárí and Thatherá (brazier),	6,805

Name of Race or Caste.	Number.
Artisan Castes—*Continued.*	
Kumhár (potter),	48,030
Láherí (lac-worker),	6,643
Sonár (goldsmith),	34,720
Lohár (blacksmith),	57,341
Sunrí (distiller),	94,189
Telí (oilman),	136,208
Total,	423,751
(ix.)—Weaver Castes.	
Benaudíá,	2,157
Dhuniyá,	217
Jogí,	2,402
Júláha,	51
Khatbí,	40,047
Patuá,	5,140
Tántí,	82,496
Tattamá,	29,460
Total,	161,970
(x.)—Labouring Castes.	
Bátar,	6,184
Beldár,	10,092
Deohárí,	1,536
Núniyá,	69,242
Total,	87,054
(xi.)—Castes engaged in selling Fish and Vegetables.	
Kabárí,	74
Kewání,	199
Khatik,	2,362
Turáhá,	17,258
Total,	19,893
(xii.)—Boating and Fishing Castes.	
Bánpar,	143
Dhímar,	1,850
Gonrhí,	3,625
Keut,	52,977
Mállá,	159,730
Mariyárí,	311
Tior,	873
Total,	219,509

Name of Race or Caste.	Number.
(xiii.)—Dancing, Musician, Beggar, and Vagabond Castes.	
Dharhí,	3,245
Gandharb,	49
Kalar,	160
Rámjání,	34
Total,	3,488
(xiv.)—Persons enumerated by their Nationality only,	
(xv.)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Castes,	8,656
Grand Total Hindus,	3,219,979
4.—*Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.*	
Aghorí,	1,453
Atith,	1,080
Vaishnav,	6,726
Kabírpanthí,	418
Nanakshahí,	392
Sanyási,	5,002
Shaiv,	1,636
Sikh,	70
Sutrashahí,	33
Native Christians,	499
Total,	17,309
5.—*Muhammadans.*	
Mughul,	10,152
Pathán,	16,692
Sayyid,	7,347
Shaikh,	154,489
Unspecified,	339,925
Total,	528,605
Total Natives of India,	4,384,069
Total Asiatics,	4,384,489
Grand Total,	4,384,706

HILL TRIBES AND SEMI-ABORIGINAL LOW CASTES.—The only hill people found in Tirhut live at a village called Ghosewat, in *parganá* Marwá-khurd. They were originally servants of a Nepálí *súbahdár*, who settled there some time ago; but his family has been ruined, and his servants are now simple cultivators.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—There is hardly any immigration properly so called into Tirhut, though a few Bengalís are to be found in the District. There is also very little emigration, considering how miserably poor the population is. The Protector of Emigrants gives the following figures of those who have emigrated from Tirhut during the five years 1869-74:—

(1) To Mauritius.—In 1869-70, 16 Bráhmans and other high-caste Hindus, 9 low-caste Hindus, and 11 Musalmáns—total, 36; in 1870-71, 11 high-caste and 7 low-caste Hindus, and 12 Musalmáns—total, 30; in 1871-72, 47 high-caste and 36 low-caste Hindus, and 23 Musalmáns—total, 106; in 1872-73, 55 high-caste and 37 low-caste Hindus, and 36 Musalmáns—total, 128; in 1873-74, 23 high-caste and 22 low-caste Hindus, 8 Musalmáns—total, 53: grand total to Mauritius, 353. Of these only one has as yet returned.

(2) To Demerara.—1869-70—Hindus, high caste, 53; low caste, 48; Musalmáns, 37: total, 138. 1870-71—Hindus, high caste, 29; low caste, 23; Musalmáns, 17: total, 69. 1871-72—Hindus, high caste, 9; low caste, 13; Musalmáns, 12: total, 34. 1872-73—Hindus, high caste, 32; low caste, 18; Musalmáns, 11: total 61. 1873-74—Hindus, high caste, 23; low caste, 28; Musalmáns, 16: total, 67. Grand total to Demerara, 369, of whom none have yet returned.

(3) To Trinidad.—1869-70—Hindus, high caste, 14; low caste, 9; Musalmáns, 1: total, 24. 1870-71—Hindus, high caste, 4; low caste, 14; Musalmáns, 10: total, 28. 1871-72—Hindus, high caste, 7; low caste, 6; Musalmáns, 7: total, 20. 1872-73—Hindus, high caste, 1—total, 1. 1873-74—Hindus, high caste, 1; low caste, 3: total 4. Grand total, 77; none returned.

(4) To Surinam.—1872-73—Hindus, high caste, 3; low caste, 1; Musalmáns, 2: total, 6. 1873-74—Hindus, high caste, 23; low caste, 23; Musalmáns, 11: total, 57. Grand total, 63; none returned.

(5) St Vincent.—1870-71—Hindus, low caste, 1.

(6) French West Indian Colonies.—1873-74—Hindus, high caste, 21; low caste, 36; Musalmáns, 9: total, 66. None returned.

(7) To Jamaica.—1869-70—Hindus, high caste, 2; low caste, 1:

total, 3. 1870-71—Hindus, high caste, 11; low caste, 21; Musalmáns, 15: total, 47. 1871-72—Hindus, high caste, 6; low caste, 4; Musalmáns, 5: total, 15. 1872-73—Hindus, low caste, 1; Musalmán, 1: total, 2. 1873-74—Hindus, high caste, 2; low caste, 6: total, 8. Grand total, 72; none returned.

Thus the total number of emigrants amounted in five years to 1,004, of whom 393 were high-caste and 367 low-caste Hindus; and 244 Musalmáns.

The fact that emigrants engage to serve for a period of five years, extending to eight or ten years, before a free return-passage is granted, sufficiently accounts for the non-return of most of the above. In Darbhangah District, emigration may be said to be almost unknown, only seven out of the total number having come from there. In 1871, a recruiter went to the Sítámarhí fair, but did not succeed in obtaining a single person. It is not known whether there is any great unregistered emigration from Tirhut to the east; but large bodies of men pass through from Sáran in October, November, and December, on their way to Purniah, Kuch Behar, &c., and return in the spring. In order to facilitate this emigration, the late Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the construction of a system of roads leading directly from the thickly-populated Districts of the west, through the Districts north of the Ganges (where there is always a demand for labour) to the thinly-populated Districts of the east.

HINDU CASTES.—The following account of the castes of Tirhut has been in great part condensed from Mr Magrath's account of the castes of Behar printed in the Census Report of 1872. They are arranged as far as possible in order of local precedence.

(1) Bráhmans (183,777), of whom the majority belong to the Maithil or fourth tribe of the Gaur Bráhmans. About one-half are found in the Darbhangah and Madhubaní Subdivisions, and are known as Tirhutiyá Bráhmans. The tribe Maithil, according to Mr Magrath, is divided into Srotí or Sútí, Majrautí, Jogiyá, and Grihast; according to Mr Sherring, into Maithil, Saratrí, Jogá, and Changolá, while a *pandit* adds Panjib-badh and Maulik to the first of these divisions. Mr Magrath says that there is no foundation for the statement that Mithilá Bráhmans hold a low place among Bráhmans. The Sútí Bráhmans rank highest of all. The Mahárájá of Darbhangah himself belongs to this division, as also do many of his tenants. They resemble Kulin Bráhmans in the traffic which they carry on in

marriage. Many of them go about the country, passing from father-in-law to father-in-law, and living with one wife, till their fancy takes them to another. Besides the presents they take from their wife's father when married, they not unfrequently levy money when they go their rounds. The marriages are arranged at a *melá*, held at Sauráth, a small village situated about seven miles to the west of Madhubaní, possessing a temple built by the Darbhangah family, and a tank. Here the Bráhmans assemble in enormous numbers, sometimes 100,000 being present. Each tribe or sept has its *pandits* with their pedigree-books, who arrange the marriages, and decide who can intermarry. The father of the child of higher degree always receives a sum of money to make up for the supposed injury done to his caste by the marriage. The arrangement is completed by a sort of document containing the names of the contracting parties. A Sútí Bráhman who marries into any of the other septs descends to their level, and his friends refuse to eat with him. They are especially numerous in the north of Madhubaní. During the famine of 1874 they were in great straits, and for some time entirely refused to join the relief-works. They dig and irrigate their own lands, but are obliged to hire others to plough. Formerly, I am informed, they never would take service; but now it is not an uncommon thing to find them as *tahsíldárs* or *gumáshtás*. Generally speaking, they are badly off. They are physically unfit to make good cultivators; and where a Koerí would tax the powers of the soil to the utmost, by raising as many and as lucrative crops as he could, the Tirhutiyá Bráhman refuses to deviate from the inexorable customs of his forefathers. Their favourite resource is the planting of mango-groves, in which they are actuated by a short-sighted desire for gain, as well as by religious feeling. The Manager of the Darbhangah Ráj says that the produce of the grove is a welcome addition to that of their crops for a few years. But time passes; the trees become shady; the land gradually loses its productive powers, and the tenant is forced either to hold it at a loss or make it over to his landlord. In 1139, during the reign of Rájá Narsinh Deo and Pandit Harnáth Upádhyáya, the words *pánj*, *pankhat*, and *padhab* were introduced to distinguish the families, original seats, and titles of Sútí Bráhmans. The word *pánj* denotes the name of the founder of the family. There are nineteen of these: *Bisheshar Misr*, *Bábhan Jhá*, *Tíswat*, *Rám Deo*

Mísr, Dámú Jhá, Kangá Jhá, Harpat Jhá, Pitámbar Jha, Dasarath Jhá, Mádhab Jhá, Sankar Rai, Andarpat Jhá, Bhikhárí Jhá, Jheonáth Jhá, Pálí Sákhá, Súrkan Sákhá, Motí Jhá, Bhúban Jhá, Kamal Jhá. The word *pankhat* denotes the name of the original seat of the family. Of these there are the following seven: *Sadarpúriá Khor, Khrorah Bhor, Sadarpúriá Mánik, Baríámi Bulrájpúr, Bodhawárah Mahsí, Paliwár Mahsí, Naroní Bastwárah.* The *padhab* is the surname. There are six of these: *Jhá, Mísr, Sarsati, Upádhyáya, Thákúr, Rái.*

Next to the Bráhmans come the Rájputs—number in 1872, 225,419. They are mostly landowners and cultivators, but are also a good deal employed as policemen, messengers, and *darwáns.* The Bábhans (318,597) are the highest of the intermediate castes, which, though lower than the first two, nevertheless enjoy a higher rank than any other. They are found in very great numbers in South-East Tirhut, and in the adjacent District of Monghyr. They are also called military or *zamíndárí* Bráhmans; but Mr Magrath thinks they are more like Rájputs than Bráhmans, and that they were some low Aryan race, who were brought into close contact with the Rájputs, and that, not being allowed to intermarry with them, they acquired a pseudo-respectability by pretending that they were Bráhmans. This rank, however, is not conceded to them by other castes. They are a handsome race; but they are very quarrelsome, being frequently engaged in boundary disputes with Rájputs, among whose villages their own are often situated. They are generally cultivators. Bhát (5,270) is the bard or genealogist caste. They were formerly employed to keep the family pedigrees of nobles, and to recite their deeds at festivals and funerals. They are now principally cultivators, and bear an indifferent character. Kathak (174) are probably an offshoot of the last, who have betaken themselves to music and singing. They wear the *janáo* or sacred thread, and pretend to be Bráhmans. Khetrí (4,675) apparently originally came from the Panjáb, and claim to be Rájputs; but the latter refuse to eat with them. They consider themselves to be a little better than ordinary traders, because the Sáraswat Bráhmans take cooked food from their hands. Next come the other trading classes, with one or two exceptions, which are considered slightly lower: Agarwálá (995), Agráhrí (1,066), Baniyá (35,152), Barnawár (5,852), Gulwár (23), Jamanpúrí (1,804), Kamalkalá (91), Kasandhan (35), Kath Baniyá (908), Máhúrí (27), Márwárí (237), Nauniyár (1,930), Rastogí (69), Síndúriyá (1,620).

Rauníyár (6,126) ranks below the Káyasths; Kasarwání (1,465) on an equality with them. The Káyasthor writer caste comes next—number in 1872, 70,992. It is not known how or when this caste sprang up. They are not mentioned by Manu or his commentators, unless they are designated by the word *Karámá*—a name which signifies an origin they indignantly disclaim. They are much given to drinking, and most of them will eat meat; many of the women can write, and some manage their own *zamíndáris*. The Káyasths are feeling the advance of education severely. Formerly they had the monopoly of Government offices; but as all castes are now eligible, and the Káyasth is either too proud or too lazy to work or go into trade, many have only the barest necessaries of life. The next in order of local esteem is the Garerí or shepherd class (16,855). They are probably an offshoot of the Goálás, but they do not intermarry with them. When an elder brother dies, the next in age marries the widow. They are generally ignorant, and often dishonest. The Goálá (526,683) is the herdsman class; most of them belong to the Gwalbán division of the tribe. They have a bad character for turbulence and dishonesty. Many are *zamíndárs*, or are employed in trade, and drop their caste title in order to be mistaken for Káyasths. Gujar and Ját (458) claim to be Rájputs, and are pastoral in their habits. The Halwái (45,567), equivalent to the Bengali Mairá, are sellers of sweetmeats. They and the Kandús provide the only food the orthodox Hindu can eat with unwashen hands. The Kandús (99,292) are the class who prepare parched rice known as *chirá*, *muri*, or *chirá murkí*. Another of their occupations is building mud walls. They are also bricklayers, make up gunny-cloth into bags, dig and thatch. Among the purely agricultural castes which rank high, are the Baruí (32,014), who monopolise the growing of the *pân* plant. They are well to do, for though the initial expense of setting up a *pân boroj* is great, the profits are very large. Kaibartta (484) and Kámkár (95) are both agricultural castes. Koerís (227,046) are the best spade-husbandmen in all Bengal. They are identical with the Káchís of the North-Western Provinces, and are the chief cultivators of the poppy. They are hard-working, very quiet, and little given to litigation. Mr Magrath says he has known them raise four crops in one year from the same land. Kurmís (142,303), though generally engaged in agriculture, make good soldiers, and were a good deal employed as such before the Mutiny. Mr Magrath does not agree with those

who suppose they are a low Aryan race. They have a form of marriage of their own, to which Bráhmans are not admitted, and are polygamists. Málís (16,822) are employed as inoculators as well as gardeners. Nágar (696) are cultivators. Sibhárá (840) are only found in Jálí *tháná*, in the north of the District. Ámanths or Amaths (31,014) are almost always employed in personal service: their origin is doubtful. The Sonár (34,720) is reckoned a pure caste in Behar. The Beldár (10,092) is a distinct caste: though frequently associated with Núniyás, they do not intermarry. They are also called Khatwás. Next come the Dhánuks (152,175). They are a servile class, and are supposed to have been originally archers. Hajjam or Nápit (59,536) perform ceremonies at births, marriages, and deaths, and often acquire a good deal of influence in families.

Kahárs (32,225) are personal servants. They are of fair social rank, but are much prone to drink. There is nothing worthy of special mention in the Barhí (39,730), the carpenter; Chippí (63), the cotton-printer; Darzí (22); Kánsárí and Thatherá (6,805), brazier; Kumhár (48,030), the potter; Laherí (6,643), lac-worker; and Lohár (57,341), the blacksmith. Patuá (5,140) are weavers. They and the Jogís (2,402) make silk strings, on which they thread pearls and beads. Dhuniyá (217) are cotton-carders. Khatbí (40,047), also called Tirhutiyá, are a class of weavers from Tirhut proper—*i.e.*, Madhubaní and Darbhangah. The boating and fishing castes come next. They comprise Bánpars (143), Dhímars (1,850), Gonrhí (3,625), Keut (52,977), Mállás (159,730), Mariyári (311), and Tiors (873). Next come the Darhí, of whom many are Musalmáns; they are musicians and dancers: number, 3245. Gandharb (49) is the ordinary prostitute class.

The castes lower than the above in local esteem are the following: Dhobí (45,197), washermen. Súnri (94,189), distillers of spirits. Telí (136,208), by origin oil-makers and oil-vendors; they are now largely engaged in trade and cultivation, and try to conceal their descent. Benaudiyá (2,157) are weavers. They have come from the Upper Provinces, and for some reason are very much despised. Tántí (82,496) are also weavers. Tattama (29,460) are a much lower weaving class: they are often syces, labourers, &c. Mr Magrath states that the weaver in Behar holds a very much lower place in the social scale than in Bengal. The Deohárí (1,536) are found in Baherá *tháná*. Núniyá (69,242) are the makers of saltpetre, but during the rains they are employed as labourers. They are a

well-built and sturdy set. The Kabárí (74), Kewání (199), Khátik (2,362), and Túráhá (17,258), sell fish and spices. The last, besides selling fish, are sometimes *pálkí*-bearers and cultivators.

PERSONS WHO DO NOT RECOGNISE CASTE.—Aghorís (1,453), according to Mr Magrath, are 'a disgusting set of mendicants, who by smearing their bodies with filth and eating carrion extort alms from people as the price of getting rid of them.' Vaishnavs (6,726) are the followers of Vishnu. They are not allowed to marry, nor do they touch meat, fish, or spirits. Being outcasts, they deny there is any efficacy in caste, and they affirm that all men can worship God alike. Krishna, Vishnu, and Ráma are their principal objects of worship. Any one, no matter how low his caste, can become a Vaishnav. When he wishes to join them he goes to one of their monks, who generally lives in a *math*, has his head shaved, and if he can afford it, he gives a dinner to the other members. Kabírpanthis (418) are the followers of Kabír, the opponent of idolatry and superstition, and the founder of a universal religion. Nanakshâhís (392) are the followers of Nanak, and believe in the *granth*. They are supposed to be of the same origin as the followers of the Sikh religion. Atiths (1,080) are a portion of the sect of the Sivaites. Some marry, but marriage is really forbidden them. Other caste non-recognising bodies are the Sanyásís (5,002), Shaivs (1,636), Sikhs (70), and Sutrashâhí (33). There are 499 native Christians in the District, principally under the care of the Lutheran Mission at Muzaffarpur.

MUHAMMADANS are divided into Mughuls (10,152), Patháns (16,692), Sayyid (7,347), Shaikhs (154,489), and 'Others' (339,925). Besides these four well-known classes, the following are also found: Júláhá and Múmin, weavers; Dhuniyá, cotton-carder; Dhobí, washerman; Darzí, tailor; Nálband, farrier; Mírshikári, hunter; and Kasái, butcher;—but they are not separately enumerated in the Census Report.

ABORIGINALS AND SEMI-HINDUISED ABORIGINALS.—The Bhars are very few, only 252. Mr Magrath says they are now one of the most degraded of races, and especially take to keeping pigs. Dhángar (886) are a hard-working race. Kanjar (54) are a wandering gipsy tribe. The men often make grass-ropes and collect *khas-khas* grass for *tattís*. Kharwar (135) and Kol (58) are two small and unimportant tribes. The Nats (536) are a vagabond race, with no settled homes. They are well known to the police, and their encampments can be dis-

cerned at a glance. 'They are great thieves, drink hard, and are very similar in their habits and customs to European gipsies. They will take to anything but hard work. Like the Bediyás of Nadiyá, they have a secret language, which they use among themselves. Besides dancing, tumbling, and cattle-gelding, they practise cattle-stealing.' Santáls are 6 in number. Thárús (320) are found towards the north-east of the District, in Laukáhá *tháná* in the Madhubaní Subdivision. They appear from their features to be of Mongolian origin: their language has no affinity with any Aryan dialect, and they have very few Aryan customs. They exist in large numbers in the north of Champáran.

Among the semi-Hinduised aboriginals are Bárí (2,328), apparently from Oudh: their caste-profession is torch-bearing, and they also make the leaf plates from which Hindus eat. Bhuiyá (1,908) are supposed to be the veritable autochthones of the country. Binds (19,323) 'undoubtedly furnish a very large proportion of professional criminals,' according to Mr Bayley; and this is so well known, that if they are ever caught on any of their expeditions, they deny they belong to the Bind caste. A very large proportion of boat-robberies both in Bengal and Behar are their work. Mr Magrath says they are quiet and inoffensive; but the description just quoted from Mr Bayley does not bear this out, and proceedings have been taken against them under Chapter 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Cháins (1,872) bear a very bad character, which Mr Magrath thinks they do not deserve. Chamárs (171,793) are the men who skin cattle, prepare hides, and work in leather. The man who does the shoemaker's work is called a Muchí. The Chamár is a village institution: like the *chaukídár* or *goráit*, he holds his small piece of land, and always posts official notices. His wife, the Chamain, is the village midwife. Dom (11,557) is one of the lowest of castes. I quote from Mr Magrath: 'Impure from his calling, so that his touch is pollution, Hindu in nothing but name, and repugnant in all his ways to Hindu feeling, the Dom has nevertheless attained the absolute right of making the pyre on which the Hindu is burned, and of providing the means of lighting it. I am doubtful about his giving the light, as I know some castes bring the fire with which the pyre is lighted from their homes. The torch, however, which is generally a bundle of reeds, is provided by him. In Behar they are rather favoured, and their petty villanies winked at, in order to prevent them leaving the neighbourhood in which they settle, as

they are the only persons among the Hindus who will remove a dead body. The Dom is the public executioner in Behar, and families of them bear the title of Jallád in consequence.' A detailed account of the Maghyá Doms will be given in the account of Champáran, where the main body resides. Dosádh (296,107) is the ordinary labouring class of Behar. They have almost monopolised the office of *chaukídár*, and are one of the most useful classes in the country. Many of them, however, are either thieves or abettors of thieves. Cattle-stealing, burglary, and *dakáíti* are their favourite crimes; and the criminal returns show that they commit far more than their fair proportion of these offences. Gangauntás (5) are a tribe who live on *diárás* or *chaurs*, which they bring into cultivation, as the sand becomes covered with mud. Hárí (439) is the scavenger class, more common in Lower Bengal. Mihtar (7,924) is the sweeper class. It includes the Bhangi, Helá, and other minor sweeper castes. Musáhar (83,668) are supposed to be Thárús by some authorities; and the latter reckon among their tribes one called Musáhar. They are good labourers and steady men, and much sought after by indigo-planters as labourers in the factories. They burn their dead, yet do not pretend to be Hindus. Pásí (19,133), originally a great nation, famous for their skill in archery. Their chief occupation in Behar is the manufacture and sale of the fermented juice of the date and *tárí* palms. Rajwárs (72) work as labourers, and sometimes cultivate a little land for themselves.

THE RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS of the people are into Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians, and a variety of sects described in the Census Report as 'Others.' As already stated, the population of Tirhut District is 4,384,706 souls; 2,191,764 males, and 2,192,942 females. Of these, 1,931,333 males and 1,923,658 females are Hindus, who form 88 per cent. of the population. The Musalmáns are 528,605, or 12·0 per cent. of the whole population. The Christian community numbers 400 males and 316 females; total, 716, or ·01 per cent. of the whole population. The grand total is made up by 394 'Others.' The Collector states that there are no Jains, Buddhists, or members of the Bráhma Samáj.

THE MUSALMÁNS, according to the Census Report of 1872, are 528,605 in number, or 12·0 per cent. of the whole population; the proportion of males is 49·1. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Munshí Abdul Rahim, says that Islám is making little progress in

Tirhut District, its converts being principally Hindus who have lost caste. The real cause of these conversions is not so much belief in the Muhammadan faith, as some worldly motive; and their number is falling off. There are no Wahábís or Faráizís.

URBAN POPULATION.—Town life has to some extent developed in Tirhut. There are twenty-six towns or collections of villages returned as having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants; three of these contain over 20,000 but less than 50,000 souls. The Census Report of 1872 thus classifies the villages and towns. There are 2,007 villages containing less than 200 inhabitants; 2,485 from 200 to 500; 1,688 from 500 to 1,000; 883 from 1,000 to 2,000; 183 from 2,000 to 3,000; 53 from 3,000 to 4,000; 12 from 4,000 to 5,000; 10 from 5,000 to 6,000; 11 from 6,000 to 10,000; 2 from 10,000 to 15,000; and 3 from 20,000 to 50,000.

The principal towns or village-unions are (1) Mahothí, (2) Bádhpur, (3) Singhrahá, (4) Bishanpur Narhan, (5) Baryárpur Rúdar, (6) Mohamá, (7) Rapuá Rámpur, (8) Sheohar, (9) Jálí-khás, (10) Akanrí Dumá, (11) Madhepur, (12) Darbhangah, (13) Muzaffarpur, (14) Hájípur, (15) Lálganj, (16) Ruserá, (17) Sítámarhí, (18) Kálá Pálí, (19) Basantpur, (20) Kantá Barachhá.

Except the six towns whose population and municipal revenue and expenditure are given in the table on the next page, none of the above can strictly be called towns, being really aggregates of rural villages.

TABLE.

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN TIRHUT DISTRICT CONTAINING UPWARDS OF 5,000 INHABITANTS (1872).

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	Total.	Gross Municipal Income.	Gross Municipal Expenditure.	Rate of Taxation per Head.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darbhangah,	33,536	13,847	67	...	47,450	1,490 14 0	1,444 8 0	0 0 7½
Muzaffarpur,	27,320	10,671	223	9	38,223	2,200 18 0	1,399 8 0	0 1 1¾
Hájípur,	18,765	3,510	27	4	22,306	490 0 0	335 2 0	0 0 5¼
Lálganj,	10,853	1,463	1	21	12,338	374 2 0	289 12 0	0 0 7¼
Ruserá,	9,168	269	4	...	9,441	329 4 0	211 18 0	0 0 8¼
Sítámarhí,	4,456	1,038	1	1	5,496	90 18 0	54 0 0	0 0 4
Total,	104,098	30,798	323	35	135,254	4,975 16 0	3,734 8 0	0 0 7½

TOWNS AND PLACES OF INTEREST.—The following list of places of historical interest has been drawn up by Subdivisions, from the Revenue Surveyor's Report, and from materials collected by myself.

MUZAFFARPUR—so called from its founder, Muzaffar Khán—lies in lat. 26° 7′ 23″, and long. 85° 26′ 23″, on the south bank of the Little Gandak. It is the administrative headquarters of the District. In 1872 the population consisted of 38,223 persons, classified as follow: Hindus—males, 16,150; females, 11,170: total Hindus, 27,320. Muhammadans—males, 5,462; females, 5,209: total Muhammadans, 10,671. Christians—males, 114; females, 109: total Christians, 223. 'Others'—males, 3; females, 6. In the same year the municipal income was returned at £2,200, 18s., and the expenditure at £1,399, 8s., the average taxation per head being 1s. 1¾d. There is a good collectorate and court-houses, a jail, a dispensary, and several schools, some of the best of which are supported by the Behar Scientific Society and by the Dharma Samáj. The town is clean, and the streets in many cases broad and well kept. They run principally from east to west, the offices being at the west end. The houses of the Europeans are a good deal scattered in different parts of the town, some being near the jail, others near the cutcherries. The *bázárs* are large, and markets are held daily. There are roads to Hájípur, Lálganj, Rewá *ghát*, Sohánsí *ghát*, Motíhárí, Sítámarhí and Nepál, Puprí, Kamtaul, Darbhangah, Púsá and Dalsinhsarái. A good deal of trade is carried on by the Little Gandak, which, if slightly improved, would admit of 500-*maund* boats coming up all the year round. Near the cutcherries is the lake or *man*, which is simply an old bed of the river. To prevent the current coming in and cutting away the ground near the offices, an embankment was thrown across this lake towards Dáúdpur. The river has not been able to force its way into the lake, but it has cut very deeply into the high bank, near the circuit-house; and unless it changes its course, or protective works are erected, it will probably in time break through the strip of land which at present intervenes between it and the lake. There are two large temples, in the heart of the *bázár*, built by the side of a tank, with stone and brick steps leading to the water. One is dedicated to Ráma and Sítá, the other to Siva.

Muzaffarpur is not a very old town. The founder, Muzaffar Khán, was the *ámil* of Chaklá Nái. Many years before the Company's accession to the *diwání*, he selected 75 *bighás* of land from the village of Sekandarpur on the north, Kanaulí on the east, Sayyidpur

on the south, and Saryáganj on the west, and called the land after his own name. The name Muzaffarpur does not appear in the Settlement of 1790, and it was not till one Shankar Dat gave information, that it was entered on the revenue-roll. In 1817 it only contained 667 houses, of which 408 paid no rent, the total assessment amounting to £39, 18s. In 1871 it suffered greatly from an inundation of the Little Gandak.

ROHÚÁ is a small village on the Púsá road, about six miles from Muzaffarpur, where a *melá* is held every July for seven Thursdays only. The tomb of a Muhammadan saint is visited by devotees, who place flowers and garlands on it. No trade is carried on beyond what is due to the assembling of many people.

At SARYÁ, eighteen miles to the south-west of Muzaffarpur, there is an indigo-factory on the banks of the Bayá, which is here crossed by the Chhaprá road on a fine three-arched bridge. A short distance from Saryá is a monolith called Bhím Sinh's *láthí*, or club, supporting a lion carved in stone. It consists of a plain cylinder about 24 feet high, on the top of which is a pedestal with the lion. The cylinder is in one piece, the height of the whole being about thirty feet. Its depth below ground is unknown, but it must be very great, as some persons once dug down several feet, and failed to reach the foundation. The stone is covered with names, many of them English; of these some date from 1793. Bábu Rájendra Lál Mitra says this was erected by Asoka in the third century before Christ, and that it has counterparts at Gházípur and Allahábád. It stands in the courtyard of a Bráhman's house, but no religious meetings take place here. Close at hand there is a well or deep excavation; and the Bráhman who owns the land on which the stone stands affirms that there is a large amount of treasure concealed beneath, and that this excavation was made to try and recover it.

At BASÁDHPATTÍ are the ruins of a large mud fort, which is of a similar character to other forts, of which mention will be made when treating of places in Darbhangah and Madhubaní Subdivisions. It is thickly strewn with bricks like the rest, and is about five miles to the south of Saryá.

BAKHRÁ is a fairly large village, containing 3,372 persons, who are classified as follows: Hindus — males, 1,338; females, 1,408: total, 2,746. Muhammadans — males, 304; females, 322: total, 626. Total population, 3,372. It is situated on the road from Muzaffarpur to Rewá *ghát*, about 22 miles from the former; and

it is also equidistant from the roads to Sáhibganj and to Motípur, which intersect the first-named road. It is the residence of a family of influential *zamíndárs*, Rai Gúdar Sahai, Rái Kártik Sahai, and Rái Durgá Sahai, who are said by the Revenue Surveyor to be the descendants of the *sadr kanungos* of Behar. Bakhrá, besides the usual *bázár*, has a saltpetre go-down, a distillery, and an outpost subordinate to Párú *tháná*. There is a middle-class English school, to which the *zamíndárs* used to contribute, and a Government middle-class vernacular school. There are five temples and two mosques, but these are of no great importance.

PÁRÚ KHÁS, according to the Census of 1872, has a population of 3,522 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 1,289; females, 1,296: total Hindus, 2,585. Muhammadans—males, 458; females, 479: total Muhammadans, 937. This village is situated about twenty miles to the west of Muzaffarpur, and midway between the Sáhibganj and the Motípur roads. It is the *tháná* station of Karnaul. There is a middle-class vernacular school here, which was started in 1869, chiefly by the exertions of Bábu Rághúnandan Prasád, who subscribed liberally to it, and provided a schoolhouse till one could be built.

BASANTPUR is a large village, a little to the north of Párú outpost. It contains, according to the Census of 1872, 5,130 persons thus classified: Hindus—males, 2,373; females, 2,408: total Hindus, 4,781. Muhammadans—males, 172; females, 177: total Muhammadans, 349. It is situated close to the main road which leads from Lálganj to Sáhibganj, and also to Rewá *ghát*. Although so large a village, there was no school in it in 1871. The Kewalpurá outwork of the Saryá indigo-factory is situated a little to the north of Basantpur.

SÁHIBGANJ is situated on the river Bayá, thirty miles to the north-west of Muzaffarpur. There are roads to Motíhárí, Motípur, and Lálganj. The *bázárs* are very large, oil-seeds, wheat-pulses, and salt being the principal articles of trade. They are largely exported down the Gandak, which is about four miles distant, and affords rapid communication with Patná and other places. The indigo-factory of Karnaul is a little to the south of the *bázár*. There are two *páthsálás*. The only manufacture of any merit is that of shoes, which are exported in considerable quantities.

KANTAI is situated about eight miles from Muzaffarpur on the Motíhárí road. The Kantai indigo-factory lies within the limits of

the village, and there are also the remains of a saltpetre-factory. A market is held twice a-week. The road from Minápur joins the Muzaffarpur road here.

GHOSEWAT is situated due north of Kantái, a little to the west of Regai factory. It contains a population of 2,484, and is only noteworthy as the residence of the family of a Nepál *súbah*, or deputy governor. There are a few shops, a *páthsálá*, and two Hindu temples.

BELSAND KALÁN is situated about twenty-seven miles from Muzaffarpur, on the Kantai and Sítámarhí road. In 1872 it contained 2,971 inhabitants, thus classified: Hindus—males, 1,231; females, 1,210: total Hindus, 2,441. Muhammadans—males, 257; females, 262: total Muhammadans, 519. Christians—males, 8; females, 3; total Christians, 11. There is an indigo-factory and a disused sugar-factory in this village; also a *tháná* and a middle-class vernacular school. Roads run to Kantai, Mallai on the frontier, Sítámarhí, and Muzaffarpur; but communications are sometimes interrupted in the rains, owing to the want of bridges. It is situated on the east bank of the Old Bághmatí, from which the factory draws its water for manufacturing purposes.

RÁJKHAND is about twenty-two miles north-east of Muzaffarpur, on the road to Púprí factory. It is not a very large village, and is only noteworthy on account of the large *melá* which is held here in honour of Bhairab. On this occasion a large number of bullocks are sold; but otherwise very little trade is carried on. There is an indigo-factory, and also a disused sugar-factory and a distillery in the village. The population was returned in 1872 at 2,985 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 1,251; females, 1,274: total Hindus, 2,525. Muhammadans—males, 216; females, 244: total Muhammadans, 460. The Lakhandai river passes this village on the west.

KATRÁ, OR AKBARPUR, situated on the west of the Lakhandai river, is the site of a *tháná* or police station. Its population is returned at 2,208 persons, thus classified: Hindus, males, 933; females, 973: total Hindus, 1,906. Muhammadans—males, 161; females, 141: total Muhammadans, 302. There is a very small *bázár*. The *tháná* is situated on the ruins of an old mud fort strewn with bricks, towards the west of the village. This fort covers about sixty *bíghás* of land; the walls are about thirty feet high, and the interior is partly cultivated. There is a local legend that it was built by one Rájá Chánd, who, when going to Darbhangah, told his family

that if they heard that his flag in that place had fallen down, they might know he was dead. One of his enemies, a Kurmí, tore it down, and the news coming to Katrá, the Rájá's family immediately made a funeral pile and threw themselves on it. There are roads to Kamtaul, and to Patteásháh for Muzaffarpur.

MADHUBANÍ, situated in latitude 26° 21′, and longitude 86° 7′, about sixteen miles north-east of Darbhangah, is the headquarters of the Subdivision of the same name, opened in February 1866. As the Municipal Register could not be obtained among the Census records, I am unable to give the population. The town runs north and south, the one principal thoroughfare being in that direction. The *bázárs* are fairly large, and markets are held daily; grain of every description, vegetables, and cloth being the principal articles of sale. At the north of the town there is a large masonry house, the residence of the persons known as the Madhubaní Bábus, Bábu Girdhárí Sinh and Bábu Durgá Dat Sinh, sons of Kírat Sinh, the uncle of the last Darbhangah Rájá, and the third son of Rájá Madhu Sinh. They hold several villages in *parganá* Jabdí as maintenance from the Darbhangah Rájá. In 1870 the municipal revenue was £380, 16s., and the expenditure the same. The town is situated on one of the main roads from the south of the District to Nepál, and communications are good. It has a dispensary and hospital, situated to the south of the town, near the subdivisional headquarters.

BHAWÁRAH, situated about half a mile to the south of Madhubaní, is a large village, and the site of a *tháná;* the population in 1872 was returned at 2,804. The village itself belongs to *parganá* Gopálpur, but it is situated within the limits of *parganá* Hátí. The *bázárs* are large and well stocked. To the south are pointed out the remains of a fort or *garh*, which has at one time had brick walls. The whole is now in ruins, and there is nothing in its appearance to distinguish it externally from an ordinary tank. It is said to have been built by Rághu Sinh, one of the early members of the Darbhangah family, who resided here till about 1762, when Prataáp Sinh removed his household to Darbhangah. There are no temples of any importance or interest in this place; but a mosque, now in ruins, with only a front wall and six arched doors remaining, is pointed out as having been built by Alá-ud-dín, the governor of Bengal in the time of Akbar.

At KHAJAULÍ, on the river Dhaurf, about twelve miles north-east from Madhubaní, there is a *tháná.* The *bázár* is very small. A

market is held on Mondays and Fridays, at which grain and cloth are the principal articles sold. It is on the old road from Jainagar to Mirzápur.

BERAUTPÚR, in the Khajaulí *tháná*, has a *garh* or fort which covers an area of about two-thirds of an acre. There are traces of walls, rooms, and of an idol of Mahádeo, represented by a cylindrical pillar standing in a hollowed-out recess. The fort is said to have been built by Rájá Beraut, whose date is placed about the time of the Mahábhárat. The Telís or oilmen of the place claim him as one of their caste, on the ground that the pillar alluded to was intended to represent an oil-mill, and to be an emblem of his caste. The Bráhmans, however, stoutly oppose this theory.

SAURÁTH, a small village eight miles west of Madhubaní, is famous for the large *melá* which takes place there annually in June or July, when enormous numbers of Bráhmans assemble to settle their children's marriages. This *melá* has already been noticed in the account of the Tirhutiyá Bráhmans (p. 42). There is a temple of Mahádeo, built thirty years ago by the Darbhangah Rájá. It is a plain brick building, covered with stucco, and much in want of repair. Close by is a large tank, with brick steps down to the water-edge, the whole place being shaded by a fine mango-grove, under which people buy and sell during the *melá*. At other times the place is quite deserted.

JHANJHÁRPUR is situated in latitude 26° 16′, and longitude 86° 19′, about fourteen miles south-east of Madhubaní, and one and a half from the east bank of the Little Balán. It is a small village, but has two *bázárs*, one called Pratápganj, from Prataṕ Sinh, and the other Sríganj, from Madhu Sinh's sister-in-law. The place is noteworthy from the fact that all the children of the Mahárájá of Darbhangah are born there, and not at Darbhangah. It seems that many of the Darbhangah family had died childless, and that Prataṕ Sinh, alarmed at this, consulted a *mohant* called Sheo Ratan Gír, who lived at the village of Murnam not far off. The *mohant*, proceeding to Jhanjhárpur, burnt a lock of his hair, and said that whoever dwelt there would have male issue. Prataṕ immediately commenced to build a house on the spot; but, unfortunately for the *mohant's* prediction, he died without issue, before the house was finished. Madhú Sinh, his brother, however, completed it and sometimes stayed there. The village formerly belonged to a family of Rájputs, but as the Mahárání when pregnant always resided there, Mahárájá Chatar Sinh bought it from them. There is a frequented temple of Rakatmálá. The vil-

lage is famous for its brass utensils, particularly its *pánbattá* (box for holding betel-leaf) and *gangájolí* (water-pot). The market is large and well supplied with grain; and now that roads have been constructed from Jhanjhárpur to Hyá *ghát*, Madhubaní, Naráyá, and other places, this trade will probably increase. The main road from Darbhangah to Purniah also passes close by. Population, 3,940—thus classified: Hindus, 3,678, and Muhammadans, 262.

MÁDHEPUR is situated in latitude 26° 10′, and longitude 86° 25′, at the junction of the roads from Barhampur, Harsinhpur, Gopálpur *ghát*, and Darbhangah. Population in 1872, 7,301—thus classified: Hindus, 5,580; Muhammadans, 1,721. There is a *tháná* here, and a good *bázár*. The meaning of the word *mádhepur* is said to be 'centre city,' from the idea that it was the centre of the ancient Maithilá. Ramápat Sinh, the fourth son of Madhu Sinh, obtained *parganá* Pachí for his maintenance, and took up his abode in this village; since then it has been a place of some importance. The Nawádá indigo-factory is in the immediate neighbourhood. As Mádhepur is most favourably situated for traffic from all parts of Tirhut and Purniah, it is not improbable that it may become a large trade-centre.

BÁSDEOPUR.—This village of *parganá* Bhaur lies about ten miles to the east of Madhubaní. Its old name was Sankarpur, which was first changed to Sankarpur Gandhwár, and then to the present name. The traditional explanation of these changes is told as follows: There were two brothers—one called Gandh, the other Bhaur—both exceedingly powerful. Though nominally subject to the Rájá of Tirhut, each acquired a large *zamíndárí*. The lands owned by Gandh lay to the east of the Tiljúgá, and those owned by Bhaur to the south of the Karái. The Rájá tried hard to get rid of them, but was unsuccessful, until he induced two strangers to kill them by promises of large rewards. The strangers, after killing them, obtained each the estate of the man whom he slew. The slayer of Gandh and his descendants thus acquired the name of Gandhmariyá (Gandh-killing), and the family of the slayer of Bhaur the name of Bhaursariyá (Bhaur-subduing). The latter lived at Singhiyá in *parganá* Chak Maní, close to the Karái. The former lived in Sankarpur, which then became Sankarpur Gandhwár, and was ultimately annexed to the Darbhangah Ráj. When Mahárájá Chhatar Sinh of Darbhangah married Mahárání Chhatarpatí, this village was given to her as a dowry, and on her death

she gave it to her second son Básdeo Sinh. On the death of Chhatar Sinh his eldest son, Kúdar Sinh, succeeded to the Ráj, and *parganá* Jarail was made over to Básdeo Sinh for his maintenance; but as he claimed half of the Ráj, and contested Kúdar Sinh's right, he refused to compromise himself by accepting Jarail, and went to Sankarpur Gandhwár, his mother's gift, and lived there. He erected temples and dug several tanks, in which he built brick stairs, and so the village took his name.

MIRZÁPUR is a village about eight miles to the north-east of Madhubaní, with which it is connected by two roads; the one direct, but impassable during the rains, the other round by Belwárá factory. There is a fairly large *bázár*, a good deal of grain being brought from the Nepál Tarái. A *mohant* resides here in a large brick building. The Kamlá flows past the village, and the Kewán indigo-factory is situated about a mile to the north-east. Twelve miles to the north-east of Mirzápur, and close to the cross-country track to Lokáhá outpost, are some ruins known as Rájá Bal's *garh*. They are situated near the village of Balrájpur in *parganá* Jabdí, and are of a rectangular shape, the sides being about 400 and 200 yards long. The remains of bastions can still be traced, but they have fallen down into the surrounding ditch. The inside is overgrown with scrub jungle, in which bricks of an unusual size are strewn. Who built it, or when it was built, is unknown; all that the people say is, that it is very old, and that it was Rájá Bal's *garh* or fort.

At PANDAUL, seven miles south of Madhubaní, on the Darbhangah road, is situated the factory of the same name, which has the largest cultivation of indigo in Tirhut. There are also the remains of a sugar-factory by the side of one of those large tanks so common in the east of Tirhut, which tradition ascribes to Rájá Sheo Sinh, one of the ancient princes.

JAINAGAR—population, 2,665—situated a few miles south of the Nepál frontier, and a little to the east of the river Kamlá—possesses the remains of a mud fort now in ruins. It is surrounded by a moat, and the remains of several turrets on each of its four sides are still visible. There is a tradition that a Muhammadan general selected this place as a situation for a fort to resist the incursions of the hill tribes, but finding a dead body in the ground, he considered the spot unlucky, and abandoned it. It is probably one of the line of forts which Alá-ud-dín, Governor of Bengal, constructed about 1573, from Kámrúp in Assam to Bettiá, to resist the inroads of the hill

tribes. Near the fort is an encampment made by the English during the Nepálese war. At Jainagar there was an indigo and sugar factory, but it has been shut up for some time. The new Court of Wards road, which runs *viâ* Naráyá to Darbhangah, places Jainagar in easy communication with all parts of the District. The old road ran *viâ* Mirzápur and Pandaul.

Close to Jainagar is a place called SILÁNÁTH, situated on the banks of the Kamlá. Its population is 2,520. Here every March or April a fair is held for about fifteen days, attended by 15,000 people, principally from the Tarái. Live-stock and grain are the principal articles of commerce, the best breeds of cattle in Tirhut being met with here. From the Nepál hills are brought iron ores, hatchets, *tejpát*, and musk. The fair, doubtless, had its origin in large bodies of pilgrims coming to visit a temple of Mahádeo, which stood here; but the river Kamlá has changed its course, and washed the temple away, and now no traces of it remain.

KAKRAUL, about twelve miles north from Darbhangah, on the Jainagar road, contains 2,440 persons, thus classified: Hindus, 2,060; Muhammadans, 378; Christians, 2. The Hindus consist principally of Jogí Bráhmans, who rank next to Sotí Bráhmans in the Maithil tribe. The place is famous for the weaving of *kúktí* cloth, which is of good and firm texture, and is largely bought by the Nepálís. It is also celebrated from the fact that one of its *tolas*, Husáinípur, contains the temple of Kapileswar Mahádeo. One of the ancient sages, Kapil Muní, is said to have lived in the village, and to have built a temple, in which he placed an image of Siva. A fair is annually held in January or February, when cloth, brass vessels, and grain are sold. The old stream of the Kamlá flows close by, and there are many tanks in which the *mokháná* fruit is produced.

BARHAMPÚR is situated in *parganá* Alápur, near the west branch of the Balán. It is on the new road from Jhanjhárpur to Naráyá, which has been made by the Darbangah Ráj, in order to open up its extensive estates in this *parganá*. There is a cutcherry occupied by a *tahsildár* of the Ráj. The Balán is a hill-stream which rises rapidly and falls equally fast. Another road leads to Ruserá, joining the old Ruserá road at Mádhepur.

DARBHANGAH, the largest and most populous town in Tirhut, is situated in north latitude 26° 10′ 2″, and 85° 56′ 39″ east longitude, on the left or east bank of the Little Bághmatí, along which it runs north and south for five or six miles. Its population was returned

at 47,450 in the Census of 1872, thus classified: Hindus—males, 16,941; females, 16,595: total Hindus, 33,536. Muhammadans—males, 6,617; females, 7,230: total Muhammadans, 13,847. Christians—males, 45; females, 22: total Christians, 67. The gross municipal income in 1872 was stated to be £1,490, 14s.; the gross expenditure, £1,444, 8s.; and the average rate of taxation per head, 7½d. The subdivisional headquarters, which were removed here in 1865, are situated in the extreme north of the town, close to the Muzaffarpur and Purniah road. Since January 1875, Darbhangah has been the civil station of the new District of the same name.

Darbhangah has been the residence of the Mahárájás of Darbhangah since 1762. The present palace and grounds occupy 55 acres, but they are a good deal overlooked by houses in the neighbouring *bázár*. There is a first-class dispensary, kept up by the Darbhangah estate, as well as an Anglo-vernacular school. Both are located in good buildings, and in good situations. One of the principal features in Darbhangah is the number of very large tanks which are situated within the town. The names of the largest are Gangá Ságar, Díghí, Haráhí, and Lakshmí Ságar. The three first are situated in a line, with a drive passing from one to the other, and their united length is 6,000 feet; Haráhí being 1,600 feet long, 1,000 feet broad; Díghí, 2,400 feet long, 1,200 broad; and Gangá Ságar, 2,000 feet long, and 1,000 feet broad. Darbhangah was originally a Muhammadan town. According to some authorities, the name is derived from one Darbhangí Khán, the founder; while others say the word is a corruption of *Dar-i Bangal*, or 'door of Bengal,' alluding to the fact that it was a Musalmán cantonment. It has even been conjectured that the large tanks already referred to were dug to make raised ground for the soldiers' houses. The whole country around the town becomes a swamp during the rains, being subject to inundations from the Kamlá and Little Bághmatí; and the want of high ground has caused some difficulty in finding a suitable site for the new civil station. The *bázárs* are large, and markets are held daily. A fine new *bázár* is being constructed between the hospital and one of the entrances to the Mahárájá's gardens. The thoroughfares are, with only two exceptions, narrow and confined. A good deal of trade is carried on, and the communications by road are good in all directions to Nepál, Purniah, Muzaffarpur, Tájpur, Nágarbastí, and Baherá. Boats of 2,000 *maunds* can come up the Little Bághmatí during the rains. The

latest statistics for the Darbhangah trade will be given subsequently under the heading Trade. The river is crossed at Darbhangah by two iron girder bridges—one on the Muzaffarpur road, built by a rich banker of the town, and the other built by the Ráj. At present the town may be said to be in a transition state; improvements now being made will change its appearance in a great measure.

At JÍMACH, on the banks of the Kamlá, three miles east of Darbhangah, a *melá* is held during full moon in the months of Kártik and Mágh. Very little trade is carried on at this fair, the principal persons who attend being barren Hindu women, who imagine that bathing in the Kamlá will procure them children.

At GHORSÁ *ghát*, the Kamlá is crossed by an iron screw pile bridge, erected in 1874, at the expense of the Darbhangah Ráj. Further on, the Jíbas river is crossed by the Purniah road on a brick bridge, also built by the same estate.

At LEHRÁ, in *parganá* Parhárpur Jabdí, there is an outwork of Pandaul indigo-factory, near which there are three large tanks, of which the one called Ghordhaur had a curious origin. Rájá Sheo Sinh, one of the old Rájás of Tirhut, proclaimed that he wished a tank dug; and, according to the Revenue Surveyor, fixed its boundary 'by holding a pitcher of water in his right hand, and, mounted on horseback, allowing the water to flow through a spout as he galloped his horse at its utmost speed, until the water from the vessel had all been expended.' This tank is about two miles long, but there is water only at one end, the rest being now under cultivation. It seems that an old bed of the Kamlá had cut into it and drained off nearly all the water. Sheo Sinh is said to have lived near this tank; and there are about 13 *bíghás* of land now covered with bricks and jungle, which are pointed out as the site of his palace. There is a small *bázár* at this place, which is situated on the main road from Madhubaní to Baherá. The road to Jhanjhárpur passes a little to the south. Other large tanks are found at Behlá and Sháhzádpur.

RÁGHUPUR, a village a little to the north of Lehrá, is the residence of Bábu Ganesh Dat Sinh, the fifth son of Rájá Madhu Sinh, who holds several villages as maintenance from the Darbhangah Rájá.

BAHERÁ is a large village, distant about twenty miles in a south-east direction from Darbhangah by the new road. There is a *tháná* situated here; the *bázárs* are large, and markets are frequently

held. It was the original headquarters of the Darbhangah Subdivision, which was constituted in 1845; but owing to its unhealthy and inconvenient situation, the offices were removed in 1865 to Darbhangah. There is nothing especially worth noticing in this place. Roads run to Ruserá, Hátí, Mádhepur, and Harsinhpur. At Benípur, two miles distant on the Singhiyá road, is a small *tolá*, and an outwork of Pandaul indigo-factory.

HÁTÍ is a small village on the west bank of the Old Kamlá, connected by an old bridge with the village of Uchtí on the opposite side. The *bázárs* are small. About a mile to the north is an indigo-factory, called after the former village; and near it are the remains of an old sugar-factory. The surrounding country is low, and chiefly devoted to rice-cultivation. Hátí was an important relief-centre during the famine operations of 1874.

At SINGHIYÁ, eight miles further south, on the Ruserá road, there is an outpost subordinate to the *tháná* at Baherá. The village and *bázár* are small; another road made in 1874 runs to Hirní factory. After crossing the Karái at Ráj *ghát*, two miles south, we come upon the fort of Mangal, two miles south of the river. This is a large enclosure, about 1½ mile in circumference, surrounded by what are now mud walls, 30 or 40 feet high, and by a deep ditch. The interior is under cultivation; but the ground is strewn with large bricks, varying from 1½ to 2 feet in length, showing that there must have been considerable buildings inside. Little, or in fact nothing, is known about the history of this fort. There is a tradition that Rájá Bal, whose stronghold has already been mentioned (p. 58), came down to this fort and destroyed Rájá Mangal, after having blown down the gates. Just under the eastern rampart are the indigo-vats of the Mangal Garh outwork of the Daulatpur factory. The road from Hátí to Ruserá, and also the road to Ráj *ghát* on the Tiljúgá, pass through this village.

At KAMTAUL, about fifteen miles north-north-west of Darbhangah, there is an indigo-factory, and the remains of a sugar-factory. The village is situated near the west bank of the Little Bághmatí in *parganá* Bharwárá. A market is held twice a-week. Roads from Darbhangah to Sítámarhí pass through it, as well as roads to the frontier and to Simrí. A considerable portion of the trade with Nepál passes by this route.

AHIYÁRÍ, a village containing 2,106 inhabitants, is situated a little to the south-east of Kamtaul, close to the Harláká and Simrí road.

Here every March a purely religious gathering, called Ahalyásthán or Singheswarsthán, is held, no trade or business being transacted. It lasts for a whole day, and is attended by about 10,000 people, who first cleanse themselves in the holy waters of the Kund, or reservoir of Deokalí in *parganá* Tirsat, and then come barefoot to see the footprint of Sítá, imprinted on a flat stone, and covered over by a temple called the Ahalyásthán. The story runs that in this place was the shrine of Gautam Rishí, whose wife Ahalyá was remarkable for her beauty. The sage was accustomed to rise early and bathe in the Ganges, fifty miles distant. One morning when he had gone off much sooner than usual, Indra, king of the gods, assuming Gautam's appearance and manner, told Ahalyá that it was still early, and that he would not start till later. Ahalyá admitted him, unconscious of the deception practised on her. When the sage returned, he cursed them both. Ahalyá became a stone, in which shape she remained for a thousand years, until Ráma on his way to Janakpur touched the stone, when she forthwith went to heaven. There is also in this village a handsome *thákúrbárí*, or temple, which from its size and height is visible from several miles. It was built and is still maintained by the Darbhangah Ráj.

MÁLÍNAGAR, situated on the north bank of the Little Gandak, opposite the Púsá estate, is the residence of Bábu Nandípat Sinh, Rái Bahádur, who obtained that title for his loyalty during the Mutiny. A *melá* takes place in this village on the 1st of April, and lasts till the 5th. It is attended by from 2,000 to 4,000 persons, and is partly religious, partly commercial. Here is a temple of Mahádeo, the foundation of which was laid in 1841, and the building was completed in three years. It was then determined to hold a *melá* in honour of Ráma, to be called Rámnámí. The founder was a man who was originally a poor *baniya*, but as he prospered, his *gurus* advised him to found this temple. His descendant, Rái Nandípat, has the right of selecting the priest, who is not paid a fixed sum, but receives rice and vegetables (*sídhá*) daily, besides all offerings to the idol. This place is on the main road from Púsá to Darbhangah, the river being crossed at Púsá *ghát*.

RUSERÁ, situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, in latitude 25° 45′, and longitude 86° 4′, contains 9,441 inhabitants, thus classified: Hindus—males, 4,483; females, 4,685: total, 9,168. Muhammadans—males, 130; females, 139: total, 269. Christian—males, 1; females, 3: total, 4. The municipal income,

according to the Census Report of 1872, was £329, 4s.; the expenditure, £211, 18s.; and the average municipal tax per head of population, 8¼d. Here is a *tháná*, a distillery, and perhaps the most considerable *bázár* in Tirhut: a very large trade is carried on in grain, oil-seeds, saltpetre, cloth, and other articles. There are several Bengali merchants who trade largely in *ghí*. An aided English school was established in 1870. Roads run to Dalsinhsarái, Nágarbastí, Tájpur, Baherá *viâ* Hathaurí, Baherá *viâ* Hátí, and to Ráj *ghát* on the Tiljúgá. Formerly, there was direct water communication with Darbhangah all the year round, *viâ* the Bághmatí and the Little Bághmatí; of late years, however, owing to the change of course of the Bághmatí, and its diversion into the Karái at Hyá *ghát*, the old channel is fast closing up.

NÁGARBASTÍ, on the eastern bank of the Little Gandak, 20 miles south of Darbhangah, in latitude 25° 52′, and longitude 85° 52′, is a station on the temporary railway, where it crosses the Little Gandak. There is a *tháná* and a school supported by the Darbhangah estate. Roads run to Málínagar, to Biláspur for Darbhangah, and to Ruserá *viâ* Jitwárpur indigo-factory, which is on the opposite bank of the river. The Biláspur road is to be extended to the Ganges. There is a *bázár*, and a market is held twice a-week.

TÁJPUR, situated in latitude 25° 52′, and longitude 85° 43′, on the Dalsinhsarái road, 24 miles from Muzaffarpur, contains 1,211 inhabitants, consisting of 785 Hindus and 425 Muhammadans. It is the headquarters of the Subdivision of the same name, and has a dispensary, a school, a distillery, and also a *munsif's* court. Tájpur is a very small place, and is principally inhabited by the court officials, *mukhtárs*, &c. Besides the road to Púsá already mentioned, there are roads to Jitwárpur, Mahwá *tháná*, and Hazrat Jandahá. The river Balán, which flows out of the Jamwárí, passes the village on the west.

THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE AT PÚSÁ is made up of two villages, Málínagar and Bakhtiárpur, the former being situated to the north of the Little Gandak in *parganá* Kasmá, the latter on the south bank in *parganá* Saressá. The lands on the south bank are in the shape of an irregular triangle, two sides being represented by the Gandak (which here takes a V shape) and the base by the boundary which runs from the one arm to the other. The records in the Tirhut Collectorate show that the village on the south side of the river was acquired by Government in 1796, on a *mukarrarí* lease, from the

máliks of Lodípur Púsá, Chand Marí and Despur, who bound themselves and their heirs to give up all interest in the lands, except the right of receiving the first year's rental. In 1798, it was discovered that there were other waste lands appertaining to this village, which had always been taken by the revenue farmer, and by old custom could not be separated from it. They were therefore assigned to the Government without any additional rent. The village of Málínagar formed part of the *milkiyat* of the Darbhangah Ráj, and in 1798 was held by one Rájá Rájballabh. Government entered into negotiations to lease the lands; but before these were completed, the farmer died, his *jágír* was resumed as invalid, and the village made over to the Superintendent of the Stud for breeding purposes, at a fixed rental of Rs. 1,500 per annum.

At present the estate is thus made up: Area of Stud-depot, 1,206 ac. 7 r. 38 p.; of Bakhtiárpur village, 1,116 ac. 7 r. 8 p.; and of Málínagar, 2,195 ac. 2 r. 32 p.: total area, 4,528 ac. 1 r. 38 p. When these two villages came into Government hands at the end of last century, the area was considerably larger than at present, and a good deal of land has been lost through the encroachments of the neighbouring proprietors. From a representation made in 1846 by the Superintendent of the Stud to the Survey authorities, it would appear that, in 1799, Government took from the Mahárájá of Darbhangah a lease of 3,500 *bighás* in Málínagar. The area of Bakhtiárpur was then 2,500 *bighás*. According to the survey in 1846, Málínagar was found to contain only 2,515 *bighás*, and Bakhtiárpur, 1,278 *bighás*, so that there had been a loss altogether of 2,707 *bighás*. It would also seem that in 1816 there was a dispute between the *máliks* of Málínagar, Sayyidpur and Tukrí regarding the boundaries of their estates. The Judge of Tirhut went to the spot, and adjudged the disputed lands to the *máliks* of Sayyidpur and Tukrí. It is more than probable that these lands formed part of the 2,707 *bighás*; but as the stud authorities took no action, when they might have disputed the decision, nothing has ever been done in answer to their subsequent representations.

All stud operations were closed in 1872, and various proposals were made with regard to the estate; but it was ultimately determined to establish a model farm. The soil is of the first quality, and the situation good, water-carriage and large markets being within easy reach. Mr Paterson was placed in charge early in 1875. In the depot lands, 522 *bighás* are fit for tobacco-cultivation, and 723 *bighás* for paddy. The most important experiment is that of investigating

whether the *garpá dhán* of Dacca can be made to grow in high lands in Tirhut, as it does in Lower Bengal. The *rayats* in the neighbourhood are said to take a great interest in this experiment, and should it succeed, they say they will plant the rice instead of Indian corn on their high lands. Fifty *bíghás* have been set aside for poppy-cultivation. Another project is to teach the Tirhut *rayats* to grow and prepare safflower-dye according to the Bengal method. Safflower-dye of good quality fetches about Rs. 20 per *maund;* and a *bíghá* produces from 25 to 30 *sers*, in addition to 5 or 6 *maunds* of oil-seed, which sells at Rs. 4 per *maund.* The people in Tirhut pick the flower, pound it in a *dhenkí*, and make it into cakes, which do not fetch a high price owing to the dye being pounded out. The Bengal process is simple and easily learned. It is proposed also to plant coffee-plants under the trees, so that about 40 *bíghás* of land may be utilised.

The grounds at Púsá have been extremely well laid out. There is a great deal of timber scattered about the estate, and some of the avenues have been planted with *síssú* trees, of which there are 1,068. Some of the oldest are worth Rs. 50 each—four are said to be worth Rs. 90. There are also 6 mahogany-trees, and 113 teak-trees which have not yet reached their full growth. There are about 600 *babuls* —most of them fit for use. The bamboos are also very valuable; there are 2,260 clumps, the average number in each clump is 25, and the average price per 100 is Rs. 12.

The receipts from the model farm for the year 1873-74 were as follow:—Málínagar land rents, Rs. 3,086 1 7; *golá* rents, Rs. 20 0 0; *tár* and date tree rents, Rs. 25 2 0; mango-trees, Rs. 17 6 6; fisheries, Rs. 21 7 0; *báttá* for *sikká* rupee, Rs. 196 14 0; Company's *báttá*, Rs. 210 7 0: total receipts, Rs. 3,577 6 1. Bakhtiárpur land rents, Rs. 1,485 8 3; *tár* and date trees, Rs. 11 14 0; mango-trees, Rs. 2 6 9; fisheries, Rs. 2 2 0; *báttá* for *sikká* rupees, Rs. 93 14 0; Company's *báttá*, Rs. 98 11 10¼: total, Rs. 1,694 8 10¼. Grand total of receipts, Rs. 5,271, or £527.

At DHÚLÍ, on the banks of the Jamwárí, which here leaves the Little Gandak, there is an indigo-factory.

DALSINH-SARÁI, situated in latitude 25° 40′, and longitude 85° 52′, on the road from Tájpur to Bájitpur, has a *tháná* and a distillery. The indigo-factory of Dalsinh-sarái is situated at Keotsá, a little distance off. The river Balán and the temporary Darbhangah railway pass this village; the *bázár* is small. A *munsif* formerly sat here, but the court has been removed to Tájpur.

BISHANPUR NARHAN KHÁS, situated about half a mile from the western bank of the Little Gandak, is the residence of Bábu Parmeshí Prasád Náráyan, a Bhuinhar Bráhman, and a relative, it is said, of the Mahárájá of Benáres. His large brick house is situated to the east of the village, in which he helps to support an aided school at an expense of Rs. 150 *per mensem.* He has also built a bungalow for it, which cost about Rs. 2,000. A road runs to Dalsinhsarái and Ruserá. The population is 5,266, thus classified: Hindus—males, 2,612; females, 2,579: total, 5,191. Muhammadans—males, 92; females, 80: total, 172. Christians—males, 3. There is here a stone temple dedicated to Siva, built by the above-mentioned Bábu; and also three small temples. Two *melás* are held—one in the month of Aswín, the other in Chaitra—to which merchants come from Patná, Muzaffarpur, and Bárh.

SARMASTÍPUR is situated on the south bank of the Little Gandak, about two miles west of Nágarbastí, on the road from Tájpur to Ruserá. It extends a short distance along the banks of the river, by which a very large trade is carried on in rice, oil-seeds, pulses, saltpetre, and piece goods. So far as trade with Bengal is concerned, Sarmastípur occupies the fifth place among Tirhut *entrepôts.*

SÍTÁMARHÍ is situated on the west bank of the river Lakhandái, in latitude 26° 35′, and longitude 85° 32′. The population was returned in 1872 at 5,496 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 2,613; females, 1,843: total, 4,456. Muhammadans—males, 587; females, 451: total, 1,038. Christians—males, 1; females, 0: total, 1. Others—males, 1; females, 0: total, 1. In 1872 the municipal income was stated to be £90, 18s.; the expenditure, £54; and the average taxation per head, 3¾d. This town is the headquarters of the Sítámarhí Subdivision, established in July 1865, and possesses a good dispensary and school. There is also a distillery and a *munsifí*, which was formerly stationed at Koelí. The *bázár* is fairly large, and markets are held daily, the principal articles of trade being oil-seeds, rice, hides, and Nepál produce, which are exported in large quantities to Patná; among others by Bengalí merchants, who own four large *golás.* *Sakhwá* wood is also floated down the river in the rains. There are roads to the frontier, to Darbhangah, and to Muzaffarpur. The principal manufactures are those of saltpetre and the *janáo* or sacred thread, worn by Bráhmans and others. This latter is said to be fine and very strong. A large fair takes place in the month of Chaitra, the principal day being the 9th of the Sukal Pakhsh, commonly called the

Rámnámí, the day on which Ráma is said to have been born in Oudh. The *melá* begins four or five days before, and lasts for a fortnight, being attended by people from very great distances. All kinds of goods are sold, Sewán pottery being the most noteworthy. A few elephants and horses are sold; but the fair is principally famous for the large number of bullocks which are bought, Sítámarhí bullocks being supposed to be an especially good breed. It was at Sítámarhí that Rájá Janak, when ploughing his field, drove his ploughshare into an earthen pot. Out of this sprang up the lovely Jánakí or Sítá, whose life is described in the Rámáyana. The tank where she is said to have arisen is still pointed out; but the honour is also claimed by another place, Panaurá. Nine temples, five of which are in the same compound as that of Sitá, are dedicated to Sitá, Hanumán, Siva, and Dáhí. There is a wooden bridge over the Lakhandái, built by Rúdra Prasád of Nánpur Koelí.

SHEOHAR is a small village sixteen miles to the south-west of Sítámarhí, and three miles north-west of the Bághmatí river. It contains 5,051 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 2,305; females, 2,101: total, 4,406. Muhammadans—males, 342; females, 296: total, 638. Christians—males, 5; females, 2: total, 7. This village is the residence of the Rájá of Sheohar, a relative of the Mahárájá of Bettiá, who succeeded to his estate in 1873, after it had been in charge of the Court of Wards for some time. All the temples in the village were erected at his expense, the aggregate cost being probably a *lákh* of rupees. There are roads to Belsand, Bhairaghnía on the frontier, and Sítámarhí. Markets are held twice a-week.

PANAURÁ, three miles south-west of Sítámarhí, also puts in a claim to the honour of being Sítá's birthplace. There is a large mud figure here about fifty feet long, on the head of which stands a second figure with two heads. This is supposed to be a representation of the conflict between Hanumán and Rávana. The *mohant*, in whose compound it is, has it done up every year and whitewashed. The village contains 2,718 persons—namely: Hindus—males, 1,244; females, 1,259: total, 2,503. Muhammadans—males, 110; females, 105: total, 215.

At DEOKALÍ, a village on the Belsand-Sítámarhí road, four miles east of Sheohar, a fair is held in the month of Phálgun. It is largely attended by people who come to pour water on the head of a statue of Siva, in a large temple, which is situated on a high site, and is visible for some distance. The water flows out into a well

a little lower down the eminence. Population in 1872, 831 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 407; females, 400: total, 807. Muhammadans—males, 13; females, 11: total, 24.

BHAIRÁGNIÁ is situated on the frontier a little to the north of Asogí. It is not marked on the maps, but is nevertheless a large *bázár* and depot, especially for grain. The Nepál trade changes hands at this place, where the dealers of the plains meet with the hill-men. There is a road *viâ* Maníárí *ghát* to Sonbarsá.

At MANÍÁRÍ *ghát*, on the Bághmatí, a *melá* is held during the full moon in the month of Kártik. A large number of people assemble and bathe in the river, but little business is transacted.

MALLAÍ was the site of six British cantonments during the Nepálese war in 1814. It is also called Májorganj and Halakhaurá. The main road from Maníárí *ghát* to Sonbarsá passes through it. Population in 1872, 1,525 persons, thus classified: Hindus, 1,408; Muhammadans, 111; Christians, 6.

SONBARSÁ is a small village on the frontier with a police *chaukí*. There are roads to Maníárí *viâ* Májorganj, and to Sítámarhí. Population, 375.

BELÁ MOCHPAKAUNÍ is situated on the frontier about a mile to the west of the river Murhá, a tributary of the Dhaus. There is a *thánâ* here, and a road to the Nepál Tarái. The original name of the village was Belá; the epithet 'Mochpakauní' was added to it on account of the bad quality of the water. It is said that any one drinking this water for some time will have his whiskers (*moch*) turned grey. Population: Hindus—males, 344; females, 288: total, 632. Muhammadans—males, 216; females, 209: total, 425. Grand total, 1,057.

KHANWÁ, a little to the north of the last-mentioned place, is a large depot where goods change hands. Population: Hindus—males, 557; females, 496: total, 1,053. Muhammadans—males, 393; females, 399: total, 792. Grand total, 1,845.

BHITA SARKHANDÍ is situated close to the frontier, in *parganá* Basotrá, and about two miles east of the Murhá river. A large trade is done in grain, cloth, and salt with Nepál.

MADHWÁPUR, situated on the frontier, on the river Dhaus, is also a place of busy trade with Nepál, and more frequented than Bhitá Sarkandí. There is a road to Púprí factory. Population: Hindus—males, 689; females, 679: total, 1,368. Muhammadans—males, 75; females, 91: total, 166. Grand total, 1,534.

JÁLÍ is situated about two miles from the main road from Dar-

bhangah to Sítámarhí, and has a population, according to the Census Report of 1872, of 6,657 persons, thus classified: Hindus—males, 2,004; females, 2,211: total, 4,215. Muhammadans—males, 1,113; females, 1,329: total, 2,442. The town lies principally north and south. There is a *tháná* and a *páthsálá*. Roads run to Nánpur, Urai, Gograhá, and Chakaulí.

NÁNPUR KOELÍ is situated on the main road from Muzaffarpur to Púprí, and is thirty-two miles distant from the former town. It is the residence of a *zamíndár*, Rúdra Prasád, who has a large brick residence near the Jálí road. The road to Janakpur passes through the village.

HÁJÍPUR, situated in lat. 25° 40′ 50″, and long. 85° 14′ 24″, on the north bank of the Gandak, is the headquarters of the Hájípur Subdivision, established in July 1865. It has a dispensary, a school, and a distillery. The municipal income, according to the Census Report of 1872, was £490, and the expenditure £335, 2s.; the average incidence of taxation being 5¼d. per head. The population is thus classified: Hindus—males, 9,179; females, 9,586: total, 18,765. Muhammadans—males, 1,543; females, 1,967: total, 3,510. Christians—males, 14; females, 13: total, 27. Others—males, 1; females, 3: total, 4. Grand total, 22,306.

Being situated opposite Patná, and in a favourable position for water-carriage in three directions, Hájípur is a place of some commercial importance. The latest statistics of its river-borne traffic will be given subsequently, under the heading Trade. There are two *gháts*, one leading to Sónpur in Sáran, the other to the *diárá*, or narrow strip of land which separates the Ganges from the Gandak. In the rains, however, this latter *ghát* is often under water; for the Ganges, when in flood, forces its waters up the channel of the Gandak. The town lies principally to the east of the road from the *dák* bungalow to the subdivisional headquarters, which are in the northern part of the town, near the dispensary and school. A road leads from these to the *tháná*, which is in the *chauk* or square, where roads from Mohnár and Lálganj meet. The ruins of the old fort, the many *saráis*, temples, and mosques, show that Hájípur has been a place of importance. There is a *sarái*, within the limits of the fort, for the accommodation of Sir Jang Bahádur, when he comes down from Nepál. Surrounded by the *sarái* is a temple of a Buddhist character, a double-storeyed building, about thirty yards square. The carving, in *sakhwá* wood, is indecent; but the masonry work

deserves praise, and is much superior to ordinary native work nowadays. The windows in the upper part are of *sakhwá* fretwork. The whole is surmounted by a gilt bell, which gives the temple a picturesque appearance. It is about thirty years old. About a quarter of a mile further up the Gandak, and close to the Sónpur *ghát*, is a stone mosque, known as the Jámí Masjíd. It is about thirty yards long, eleven broad, and faces the north. Its front is of a plain description. The top consists of three hemispherical domes; the centre one, which is the largest, springs from the inner sides of the other two. Their architecture is very peculiar. They consist of horizontally-placed rows of stones, each row being a circle, and each successive circle being smaller than the one immediately below, until the keystone is reached, which is also circular. The mosque is said to have been built by Hájí Ilyas, when he founded the town which bears his name, nearly five hundred years ago. The other mosques of importance are those in the market-place and in the village of Minápur. The latter was built by the wife of one Imám Bakhsh. Towards the west of the town is the temple of Rám Chandra, a common and paltry building, only noteworthy from the tradition that Rám stayed here, when on his way to Janakpur in Nepál. A fair is held at Sónpur, in Sáran District, in November. This was formerly held at Hájípur, but the Gandak cut away the Tirhut bank. The ceremony, however, of throwing the sacred kids into the stream is still performed from the north bank. An account of this fair, which is the most frequented in Behar, will be given in the Statistical Account of Sáran District.

Hájípur is said to have been founded by one Hájí Ilyás, who built the famous fort, covering an area of 360 *bighás*, of which the ramparts are still visible. The *dák* bungalow, the Nepálese temple, and the Jámí Masjíd, are all within its limits. The old town is reported to have reached as far as Mohnár *tháná*, twenty miles to the east, and to a village called Gadai Sarái, four miles to the north; and there are still a few ruins visible between the city and the above-mentioned *tháná*. The following brief historical sketch has been compiled from Eliot's 'History of India' and Mr Blochman's edition of the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

In 1572, the 17th year of Akbar's reign, Muzaffar Khán, one of Akbar's generals, took Hájípur, which the Afghán rebels had seized; but soon after he narrowly escaped being himself captured by the enemy, who saw him reconnoitring the banks of the Gandak. Only

two years afterwards, the news came that Dáúd, the younger son of Sulaimán Kiráni, had assumed the title of king, and destroyed the fort at Patná. A *farmán* was sent from Dehli to Khán Khánán, ordering him to punish Dáúd, and to subdue Behar. Meanwhile Dáúd had taken refuge in the fort of Hájípur, to which the imperial forces laid siege. Akbar, on hearing this, embarked and sailed for Patná; but on his arrival, determined first to reduce Hájípur. A force of 3,000 men was sent over with *matériel*, and Rájá Gajpatí, *zamíndár* of Hájípur, was ordered to support the troops. The rebels were defeated; Fath Khán Bárha, commander of the fort, was slain, with many of his soldiers, and their heads sent to Dáúd, that he might reflect on his position. Akbar went out in person to see the fort, and ascended the *Panj Pahári*, which is opposite, and was built by the infidels with bricks in five stages. Five days afterwards, Dáúd fled to Bengal and Orissa, where he was defeated, and finally obliged to conclude peace. In 1577, however, he again rebelled, and obliged the imperial forces to retire to Hájípur, but was soon after defeated by Muzaffar Khán. In 1579 another rebel, Arab Bahádur, took refuge here. He had been deprived of his *jágír* and driven into rebellion by Mulla Taniyib, the *díwán* of Hájípur, who was supported by Mullá Majdí the *amín*, Parkhottam the *bakshi*, and Shamsher the *khalisá*. Arab Bahádur killed Parkhottam, and nearly all Behar fell into his hands; but being defeated at Patná, he had to retire to Hájípur, out of which Sháhbaz Khán drove him in a month. Again, in 1584, Khabitah, one of Masum Khán's officers, was defeated at Hájípur.

Hájípur was the headquarters of *sarkár* Hájípur, which contained 11 *parganás* when Todar Mall settled it in 1582, and paid a standard revenue of Rs. 683,276. One hundred and three years after, in the 27th year of Alamgír's reign, the revenue had risen to Rs. 1,029,309; which fell to Rs. 828,100 in 1750, during the Súbahdári of Alí Vardí Khán. Its area then was 2,782 square miles; and it comprised the following ten *parganás*:—Hájípur, Saressá, Bisárah, Rattí, Garsand, Mulkí, Bálágach, Bhúsári, Amádpur, and Akbarpur Ráni, some of which are now included in Monghyr District.

HARAULÍ is a small village, about half-way between Hájípur and Lálganj, on the east bank of the Gandak. Here a large bed of *kankar* extends right across the river, and contracts the rapid current into a very narrow channel.

LÁLGANJ is situated on the east bank of the Gandak, twelve miles to the north-west of Hájípur, in lat. 25° 52′, and long. 85° 13′. Its

population was returned in 1872 at 12,338, thus classified: Hindus, —males, 5,229; females, 5,624: total Hindus, 10,853. Muhammadans —males, 662; females, 801: total Muhammadans, 1,463. Christians —males, 1; females, 0: total, 1. 'Others,' males, 21; females, 0: total, 21. In the Census Report of 1872, the gross municipal income is returned at £374, 2s., the expenditure at £289, 12s.; the incidence of taxation per head being 7¼d. There is a *tháná*, a distillery, 3 *páthsálás*, and a middle-class school. The *bázár*, which is very large, lies between the low land which borders the Gandak, and the road towards Takulí and Muzaffarpur; all sorts of grain, saltpetre, pulses, &c., are sold and shipped here. The latest statistics of this traffic will be subsequently given under the heading Trade. Lálganj is well supplied with road communications to Sáhibganj, Motípur, Muzaffarpur, and Hájípur, besides good water-carriage by the Gandak. The *ghát*, where all goods are shipped and landed, is situated a mile to the south of the town, and is called Basantá. The Gandak, except in the rains, does not come near the town, which is protected from inundation by the Gandak embankment.

A little to the south of the town is the SINGHIYÁ indigo-factory, situated close to the embankment. This was originally a settlement of the Dutch East Indian Company for manufacturing saltpetre, and was one of the very first factories occupied by Europeans in Tirhut. As early as 1812, the manager wrote that it had been the property of Europeans from time immemorial. A copy of a deed of sale, dated the 29th October 1791, still exists, from which it seems that this factory, together with 14 *bighás* of land, was sold by auction on the 29th July 1791, by the representative of the Dutch East Indian Company, to one Jagannáth Sarkár, for Rs. 100. The latter resold it, in 1795, to Mr John Collis, for Rs. 435; and in 1801 it again changed hands, passing to Mr James Nasmyth for Rs. 750, for the manufacture of saltpetre. In the old records it is constantly referred to, and care for its preservation doubtless induced the Government to go to some expense for the maintenance of the Gandak embankment.

MAHUÁ is a large village, situated on both banks of the Bayá, about 15 miles north-east of Hájípur, on the Hájípur and Púsá road. The population was returned in 1872 at 1,337 persons, consisting of 958 Hindus and 379 Muhammadans. The *bázár* is fairly large. There is a police station and a distillery; in the latter, a large quantity of spirits is distilled from the flower of the *mahuá* tree. These trees

are found in great abundance here, the road being lined with them for some distance. The indigo-factory of Chitwárá—one of the oldest in the District—is situated in the village of Mádhopur Nijhwán close at hand. A *munsif* formerly sat here, but the court has been removed to Hájípur, since the opening of the Subdivision at the latter place. There is one *páthsálá* and one *makhtab*, both fairly attended.

MOHNÁR is situated 20 miles to the south-east of Hájípur, a short distance north of the Ganges, on the Hájípur and Mahí-ud-dín-nagar road. It contains a population of 982 persons, consisting of 847 Hindus and 135 Muhammadans. There is a *tháná* and a distillery here, under the jurisdiction of the subdivisional officer at Hájípur. The *bázár* is large, the principal articles of trade being linseed, food-grains, and saltpetre. There are two *páthsálás* in the village.

TENDENCY TO CITY LIFE.—The Collector reports that there is no tendency in the population of Tirhut to gather into cities. The table quoted on p. 50 gives the gross population of the six largest towns at 135,254. The proportion which their inhabitants bear to the total population is 3·08 per cent. Several of these towns, and many other places which from their size and population might be considered towns, are simply collections of villages or *tolás*, in which all the operations of rural life go on.

VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS.—Nearly every village has its *patwárí*, its *jeth rayat*, and other officials. The following account has been taken partly from a Special Report on the Indigenous Agency employed in taking the Census, and partly from old records and reports.

(1) PATWÁRÍ.—The post of *patwárí* is generally, but not always, hereditary, and dates from about the time of the Permanent Settlement. *Patwáris* are usually paid at the rate of three to four rupees a-month, and also receive as a perquisite half an *ánná* in every rupee of rent-collections in cash. If rents are paid in kind, the *patwárí* receives from half to one *ser* in every *maund*. Some *máliks*, however, do not allow their *patwáris* any of these perquisites, but pay them a consolidated allowance, varying from five to twelve rupees a-month. The *patwáris* generally belong to the Káyasth or writer caste, though in some Kurmí villages they are of the Kurmí caste. Their duties are to keep the village accounts, to grant receipts, and sometimes to collect rents. Their education rarely goes beyond a

little Hindí. Where a village has been partitioned, each shareholder maintains his own *patwárí*; but, on the other hand, where villages are very small, one *patwárí* has often charge of two or more. Petty landholders sometimes act as their own *patwáris*. The provisions of the *patwárí* Regulation were never kept up; and in 1825, the Collector complained that the *patwáris* refused to give in their half-yearly accounts until the *zamíndárs* allowed them, and that all effective control over them had been lost.

THE VILLAGE HEAD-MEN are known by the name of *jeth rayats*, and are always well-to-do persons, cultivating the largest holdings in their villages. They are invariably selected by the landlord, who can depose and punish them when he pleases. In the Dusserá holidays, when the tenants come before their landlord on *tauji* day, headed by their *jeth rayat*, it is usual for the *málik* to present the latter with a *pagrí* or head-dress, and a small sum of money varying from four to eight rupees. The head-man holds an important place in his village. He is the referee in disputes between cultivators, and between landlord and tenant. He is the arbiter in appraising the value of crops, when rent is paid in kind. In boundary disputes he is constantly referred to. Although nominated by the landlord, he is perhaps biassed in his decisions towards his fellow-*rayats*. When he dies, his eldest son succeeds him, if his family are still in good circumstances; but in no case is he elected by the people. When a village is not partitioned, there is only one head-man; but where there are shareholders, each nominates his own.

PANCHÁYATS.—There are no regularly-appointed village councils. Questions, however, are often submitted to, and settled by, the *pancháyats*.

OTHER VILLAGE OFFICERS met with are the Bráhman priest, the barber, washerman, and blacksmith. The offices of barber and washerman are hereditary. A washerman is paid in different ways. Thus, he sometimes receives one pice for each article washed; sometimes five *panseris* of grain annually for every woman in the household. The barber gets one load of *dhán* from each house. Both receive presents at marriages. The blacksmith expects twelve *panseris* annually for each plough he repairs.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—The Administration Report for Bengal for 1872-73 (p. 138), stated that, as a general rule, the people in Behar were very badly off. The fact is, that while the price of food has everywhere risen, the rates of wages in

Tirhut have been kept stationary by the heavy and increasing pressure of the population. There can be no doubt that money wages at present are cruelly low. A labourer generally receives one and a half *ánná*, or 2¼d. per day; and for this he will work willingly, except in the harvest and planting seasons. Grain-wages are also common. Thus, at harvest-time, reapers are paid a percentage on the out-turn, which sometimes amounts to as much as 5 or 6 per cent.; and so much is it to their advantage to be remunerated in grain, that it is hardly possible to get coolies in any numbers to work for cash payments during the rice-harvest. Another common custom is for the employer to pay one *ánná*, or 1½d. per day, and to give one meal. The wages of smiths and carpenters are from two to four *ánnás*, or from 3d. to 6d., in the town. Sometimes they get five *ánnás*, or 7½d. I do not find that, in Tirhut, wages have risen in any appreciable degree. In 1794, a common coolie got one *ánná* 2 *pies*, or 1¾d. per day; and a carpenter three *ánnás*, or 4½d. If wages have risen at all, it is only in the neighbourhood of large towns: and two rupees a-month is a common wage in some parts. On the other hand, the prices of food-grains have undoubtedly risen. During the ten years, 1861-70, the average price of common rice (husked) was 20 *sers* 1 *chhaták* per rupee, or about 5s. 5d. per cwt.; of wheat, 19 *sers* 4 *chhatáks*, or 5s. 8d. per cwt.; and of barley, 33 *sers* 5⅚ *chhatáks*, or 3s. 3d. per cwt. On the 1st December 1799, the price of the finest *arwá* rice was 32½ *sers* per rupee, or 3s. 4¼d. per cwt.; while *sáthí* rice could be bought at the rate of 1 *maund* 5 *sers* for a rupee, or 2s. 5d. per cwt. In 1803, a season of scarcity, the cheapest rice sold at 1 *maund* 3 *sers* 12 *chhatáks* per rupee, or 2s. 6d. per cwt.; the dearest at 20 *sers* per rupee, or 5s. 5d. per cwt.; while barley was sold at 2 *maunds* 10 *sers*, or 1s. 2d. per cwt.

The Census Report of 1872 returns the average density of the population as 691 per square mile. It may be more. The Darbhangah Census of 1874 showed that the density per square mile in that Subdivision was 746, and not 645 as returned in 1872. It seems difficult, however, to believe that even the Darbhangah subdivision does not grow sufficient food for its local population, as it exports grain in most years; and in spite of a bad *bhadaí* harvest in 1873, and an almost total failure of the rice crop, there was enough food in hand to feed the people for several months. In the south and south-west of the District the people are better off, inasmuch as they are not so dependent on one crop as in Darbhangah and Mad-

hubaní: they are better acquainted with irrigation and its benefits, and the land is more fertile. Little or no emigration takes place from Tirhut (in Darbhangah it is said to be unknown); but the timidity and ignorance of the people may account for this.

Another circumstance which must be considered is the rate of rent charged by the *zamíndár*. The operation of the *batwárá* (partition) laws has had the effect of creating a large number of small proprietors, who are unable to keep up the position of a *zamíndár*, but who try to do so by squeezing as much as they can out of their *rayats*. The farming system is still worse. The *zamíndárs* let whole villages by auction to the highest bidder, who has to make his profits during the term of a short lease. The Manager of the Darbhangah Raj says that the nominal rate of rent is not excessive, but that the *abwábs* press heavily on the *rayats*. Practically the pressure of the population on the land enables a higher total rental to be levied. Particular classes, again, such as the Tirhutiyá Bráhmans, are poor on account of their habits and customs.

The material condition of the people in Tirhut is also shown by the character of their food, by their houses, their dress, and, in some degree, by their *physique*. In the north and east of the District the staple food of all classes is rice; which, in the other portions, is supplemented by barley and maize. *Marwá* and *kodo* are also largely eaten. Most labourers eat one meal of *satú*, a mixture which is undoubtedly cheaper than rice. Their houses are constructed of coarse thatching grass, or of mud, with thatched roofs. A masonry house is a rare sight, and generally belongs to some well-to-do man. Their dress is of the dirtiest and coarsest materials, and of quite a different character from that of the Bengal *rayat*. Further, it would seem that the criminal population are extraordinarily unhealthy before entering the jail, and that 'their condition is so low that the slightest exciting cause will produce serious forms of organic disease.' The prisoners from whose appearance the Special Committee of 1875 made the above statement, embraced thirty-seven castes, from Bráhmans and Rájputs to Doms and Chámárs.

On the whole, then, it seems that wages in Tirhut are still low, that prices have risen, that rents including *abwábs* are high, that the food, dress, and houses are inferior; and that, therefore, while there is no emigration, and the productive powers of the land seem sufficient for the population, the inhabitants are really badly off.

THE DRESS of a well-to-do shopkeeper consists (1) of a *dhúti* of

Manchester cloth, about five yards long, and three and a half feet broad; or (2) pantaloons (*izár*); (3) a *topí*, or turban; (4) a *chádar*, or sheet, two or three yards long, made either of cotton or wool; (5) a *mírzáí*, or short coat; (6) a *málá*, necklace of wooden beads, worn only by Hindus; (7) an *angochhá*, or kerchief; (8) *jútá*, or shoes of country make; (9) wooden sandals; (10) a *pagrí*, or cloth wrapped round the head. The children of the better classes wear a small-sized *dhúti*, made of country cloth, a muslin or cotton sheet, and shoes. Some young men wear socks and boots of English manufacture.

The dress of an ordinary cultivator is, of course, of a much cheaper and commoner description. His *dhúti* is often country-made; he rarely wears shoes, or any covering for his chest. His head is usually bare. The dress of a female consists of one piece of cloth called a *sárí*, with a coloured border, five or six yards in length. She often wears in addition a *jalahá*, or cloth covering her breast. Sometimes the *sárí* is entirely coloured. It is thrown over the body, and covers the head. Formerly it was made of country cloth, but lately English materials with printed borders have come into fashion. Among the ornaments are,—*nath* and *bulák* nose-rings; *hánsalí*, a kind of necklace; *chapákalí*, another kind of necklace; *haikal*, a necklace, with a mirror hanging down the breast; *kardhaní*, a silver chain going round the waist; *tarká*, an ear-ring, either of gold or silver; *bálá*, *pattá*, *khontlá*, ear-rings; *bájú*, or armlets; *bijáyath*, an armlet, consisting of three or four beads of silver tied together; *bálá*, a bracelet; *páejeb*, an anklet. Shell and lac bracelets are also a good deal worn by Hindu and Muhammadan women. *Chúrí*, *karrú*, *patrí*, bracelets; *bázu*, *bánk*, armlets,—are also worn. As a bed-covering in winter, *razáis*, or quilts stuffed with cotton, are used.

DWELLINGS.—As a general rule, the houses of the poorer classes consist simply of reed or mud walls, with a thatched roof of *khas-khas* grass, on a bamboo frame. In the dry weather accidental fires are very common; and to prevent this, some houses have tiled roofs. The posts are generally bamboos, or, where greater strength is necessary, of *tár* wood. The walls are often 'leped' with cow-dung, to keep out the cold and damp; the doors are generally of matting. A tenement consists of several houses, each of which is a separate room. In an ordinary cultivator's house there would be —(1) the principal apartment, where household work is done by day, and the head of the house sleeps at night; (2) the cook-house (*rasúi ghar*); (3) a house where goods and food are kept

(*bhándár*); (4) a cow-house (*gaukháná*); (5) a place where the rice is husked (*dhenkí ghar*). In the house of a well-to-do man there is sometimes a raised place in the courtyard, covered over, where the family sit and smoke, and receive visitors. A poor man has but few rooms. He cooks and sleeps in the same room, and his house is not enclosed. In low-lying parts, where high land is scarce, and population is increasing, three or four persons live in rooms which, in other places, would serve for one man only.

THE FURNITURE in the houses of a shopkeeper and a cultivator is much the same, but the latter would dispense with many of the following articles. (*a*) Furniture for sleeping and sitting on:—(1) *chárpái*, or bed, consisting of a framework, sometimes of bamboo, and sometimes of wood, interlaced with bamboo fibres, or with *newár* tape; (2) *kambal*, blanket; (3) *darí*, or *satranji*, a striped carpet of thick cotton; (4) *morá*, a cane or bamboo stool; (5) *jájam*, a kind of broad cloth, used for spreading on the *chárpái*; (6) *takía*, a pillow, stuffed with cotton or rags; (7) *chitái*, a mat, made of coarse reeds; (8) *chaukí*, a stool; (9) *pírhá*, a plank stool. (*b*) Eating and cooking utensils:—(1) *hándí*, an earthen pot to boil rice; (2) *ghará*, an earthen pot for carrying water; (3) *katí*, a small kind of *ghará*; (4) *karáhí*, an iron pot; (5) *dhakná*, a cover, made of earthen-ware; (6) *khappar*, an iron or earthen plate, used to bake bread; (7) *thálá*, brass plate; (8) *bátí*, brass cup; (9) *ghotí*, brass vessel for holding water; (10) *gargari*, also a brass pot; (11) *huká*, pipe for smoking; (12) *lotá*, a brass vessel for holding water; (13) *silá*, a curry stone; (14) *piálá*, an earthen cup; (15) *taslá*, a brass pot used to boil rice, &c.; (16) *kachkúl*, an iron ladle, used for stirring rice; (17) *batlohí*, a brass pot used to boil rice. (*c*) Instruments for cutting and digging:—(1) *chhurí*, knife; (2) *dáo*, a large knife, used for cutting wood; (3) *kodálí*, a spade; (4) *tángrái*, adze used for shaping; (5) *árí*, saw; (6) *basúlá*, adze. (*d*) Miscellaneous:—*chirágh*, a lamp; *lorhá*, a small round long stone, to grind things with; *dhenkí*, a pedal for husking rice; *okhlí*, mortar for husking rice.

THE FOOD of the cultivator consists, roughly speaking, half of rice, and half of coarser cereals, millets, and pulses. The staple food of all classes in the north-east Subdivisions is rice; in other parts, rice supplemented with barley and maize. The lower castes, such as Dosádhs, and Doms, eat rats, wild pigs, &c., when they can get them. The food of the wealthier classes is principally rice and wheat. A well-to-do shopkeeper eats boiled rice, pulses, all kinds of country vegetables, fish, milk, sugar, fruits, and different preparations of rice.

He very rarely eats *satú*, while a peasant almost always eats *satú* in the morning, and rice only at night. Sugar and fruit are rarely used by the latter. The children of a well-to-do shopkeeper generally have *nimkís* or *mitháis* (sweetmeats) for breakfast. A peasant's children eat *murí* (parched rice), *chirá*, or *satú* in the morning. The average monthly expenses of a household in fair circumstances, consisting of five persons—viz., three adults and two children—may be estimated as follow: Rice, 148½ lbs., 9s. 1½d.; pulses, 45 lbs., 5s. 2d.; salt, 8d.; oil, 2s. 6d.; sugar, 3d.; fish, 2s.; vegetables, 1s.; turmeric, 3d.; chilies, 3d.; milk, 2s.; spices, 3d.; fuel, 4s.; tobacco, 11d.; clarified butter (*ghí*), 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d.; fruit, 1s.; house repairs, 1s. 6d.; extras, 6d.: total average monthly expenses, £1, 15s. 4½d. It is not very easy to estimate the expenses of an ordinary husbandman, as he raises himself a great portion of the articles necessary for his own consumption. Rice, pulses, and vegetables, are all home productions. Fish he catches, when he has time. The following figures, therefore, only show the amount which he would require to spend were he to buy all his requisites in the market. They refer to the same-sized household as given above. *Satú*, 123 lbs., 7s. 10½d.; rice, 92 lbs., 5s. 3½d.; pulses, 1s.; salt, 4½d.; fuel, 10½d.; oil, 10½d.; vegetables, 10½d.; tobacco, 9d.; turmeric, 3d.; chilies, 3d.; cloth, 2s.; fish, 6d.; fruits, 3d.; repairs of house, 6d.; extras, 6d.: total average monthly expenses of a cultivator, £1, 2s. 2d. The poorer husbandmen have to reduce these expenses to nearly one half.

Musalmáns eat all kinds of meat except pork, if the animal has been killed according to their law. Hindus eat goat's flesh, if the animal has first been sacrificed to some deity.

FRUITS.—The mango-tree (*ám*) is met with everywhere, large groves being common. Grafts from Bombay and Maldah are found in the gardens of well-to-do men. The *kanthal* or Jack fruit is also common. *Líchís* of first-rate quality are grown. Peaches and grapes flourish, limes (*nebú*) are used for a cooling drink, and from the *bel* fruit an excellent *sarbet* used in dysentery is made. *Papayá* and custard-apples are also found. Pine-apples grow well. Plaintains (*kelá*) are not so common as in Bengal; the climate is probably too dry and the District too far from the sea. Among other fruits are the guava (*amruth*) and *jámun*. The *mokháná* fruit is extensively grown in tanks. When ripe, it is parched and husked.

THE GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS are similar to those of Lower

Bengal, the principal being *kabadí*, *satranj* or chess, and various games of cards, such as *grábú* and *grám*. *Kabadí* is very similar to prisoners' base. *Satranj* differs but slightly from the English game, which originally came from India. *Grabú* is played by four people, *grám* by the women.

AGRICULTURE: RICE.—The principal crops of rice grown in Tirhut District are *bhadaí* or *áus*, *sáthí* or *gamrí*, *aghaní*, and the deep-water or long-stemmed rice, known by the various names *jharmas*, *jasariyá*, &c., which have already been enumerated under the heading of Marsh-Cultivation, p. 28.

(1) *Bhadaí* or *áus* rice is sown in Baisákh (April to May) on higher ground than *aghaní* rice; it is not transplanted, and the land yields a winter crop after the rice has been reaped. The preparation of the soil commences early in June, and the crop is reaped between the end of August and the middle of September.

(2) *Sáthí* is sown broadcast in July, the land being prepared in June. It grows quickly in about 60 days, and is cut in October. Its varieties are called *goddá*, *kártiká*, and *as*.

(3) *Aghaní dhán*, the staple crop of the District, is sown on low land. In June, after rain has fallen, a nursery ground is selected, and ploughed, and the seed sown broadcast. After the seedlings are a foot high, another field is prepared for their reception. This field is dammed up to retain the water, and is ploughed until the whole is reduced to thick mud. The seedlings are then taken and transplanted in rows about nine inches apart. The crop is reaped in November or December. The following are among the varieties of this rice:—(1) *Katiká*; (2) *Dudhráj*; (3) *Rángo*; (4) *Rámní*; (5) *Mansarí*; (6) *Dolanga*; (7) *Mál-Bhog*; (8) *Korhiá*; (9) *Sháhmardhán*; (10) *Baraugá*; (11) *Khedá*; (12) *Harinkeli*; (13) *Bájrí*; (14) *Jágar*; (15) *Bhainsloti*; (16) *Gadar*; (17) *Dhusní*; (18) *Pánjbali*; (19) *Dudhí*; (20) *Gajjar*; (21) *Khasamkheti*; (22) *Pichar*; (23) *Kanakzirá*; (24) *Baharm*; (25) *Pákhar*; (26) *Selhá*; (27) *Rás*; (28) *Dudhnáth*; (29) *Kapursar*; (30) *Kamod*; (31) *Gajpattá*.

(4) The long-stemmed rice is sown in March and reaped in January or February.

PREPARATIONS MADE FROM RICE, &c.—The paddy from which *murí*, or parched paddy, is prepared, is kept in a large pot of water for two days, and on the third day taken out and boiled, until the water has evaporated, when it is again steeped in cold water. Next day it is boiled a second time, till the grain partly protrudes

through the husk, after which it is dried by exposure in the sun. It is next husked and roasted on the fire in an open earthen vessel; a little salt and water is added, while it is being stirred with a bundle of small twigs. While this is being done, some sand is heated in another vessel. As soon as the sand is sufficiently warm, the rice is thrown in by handfuls and stirred with the twigs until the heated grains swell and burst. *Khaí* is only prepared from special kinds of paddy. The process of making it is this: A pot with some sand in it is put on a fire, and, as the sand grows hot, handfuls of paddy are thrown in. From the sudden exposure to heat the grains burst the husks, which drop off when stirred; the rice is then passed through a sieve, and the *khaí* is ready. Its price is 32 *sers* a rupee. *Chirá* is made thus: The paddy is first steeped, and then partially boiled and pressed by the *dhenkí*, which flattens it. Natives use it when travelling, and when unable to obtain a meal of boiled rice, as it is easily carried, and only requires a little steeping in water before being eaten. It sells at 12 *sers* a rupee. *Murkí* is simply *khaí* mixed with *gur* or molasses.

Other Cereals include wheat, barley, and oats; all sown in October or November, and reaped in March. They are principally grown in the Sadr, Sítámarhí, Hájípur, and Tájpur Subdivisions. Irrigation is required in many cases for wheat and oats. Barley (*jáo*) is principally eaten in the form of *satú*, with some salt and chillies or other condiment. *Satú* is also made from many other grains —from wheat, maize, and pulses, as well as from barley. The grain is dried and ground, and a little water merely added before being eaten. Barley is also ground with *khesárí* or other kinds of *dál*, and baked into *chapátís* or cakes. *Kodo* (Lagenaria vulgaris) is a millet the size of a canary-seed; each plant has a longish ear, which contains an egg-cupful of grain. It is sown in May, and reaped in August or September; the average produce per acre varying from three to ten *maunds*. It is eaten boiled, like rice, or sometimes in the form of *chapátís*. *Makái* (Zea mays), or Indian corn, is also sown in May, and reaped in August or September. The average out-turn is eight to twelve *maunds* per acre. It is a tall plant, growing nine or ten feet high, and is a favourite crop around the houses in villages, where it is specially objectionable on sanitary grounds. It is principally grown in the three western Subdivisions: there is not much of it in Darbhangah, and hardly any at all in Madhubaní. When in season, it can be purchased as cheaply as

barley. It is prepared and eaten like barley, but is sometimes roasted. *Marwá* (Elusine colucana) is a grain very similar to *kodo*, growing in bushy tufts. It is sown in May, and reaped in August or September. The grain is the size of a turnip-seed: it is first ground into flour, and then eaten in the shape of cakes. *Kauní* is sown in May, and cut in August or September. The grain is eaten boiled, like rice; the refuse is used as food for cattle. *Sámá* (Panicum colonum) is also sown and cut at the same time as *kodo*. It is eaten like rice. *Chiná* (Panicum miliaceum) is a cold-weather crop, being sown in January and June. *Janirá* is sown in May, and cut in September. It is eaten in the shape of cakes, and is also a common food for cattle in June and July.

The following pulses are grown:—*Khesárí* (Lathyrus sativus); *Kheráo*, *masurí* (Cicer lens), or gram; and *matar*, or peas,—all sown on rice-lands after the rice is cut, in October and November, and reaped in March. *Mug* (Phaseolus mungo), sown in February and March, and reaped in May and June. *Arhar* (Cytisus cajan), sown in May and June, and reaped in March. Its wood is sold as fuel.

Álu, or Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum) are extensively grown at Hájípur, whence they are exported to Patná. They are sown from October to December, and are ready from December to February. Another root-crop is *álúá*, grown principally in Hájípur and Tájpur.

Oil-seeds are *tísí*, linseed, mustard (Sinapis dichotoma) and *til* (Sesamum orientale). Linseed and mustard are sown in October and November, and reaped in March. Castor-oil (*rerí*), also an oil-seed, is sown in May and June, and cut in March; while *til* is sown in August and reaped in January. The oil-seed crop is one of the most important in the District, enormous cargoes being sent down the rivers to the seaboard.

COTTON (Gossypium indicum).—This plant is cultivated in Tirhut solely for home consumption, none being exported. The total area under cotton-cultivation was estimated in 1871 to be 24,039 acres; but these figures are only approximate, as cotton is sown also in high land together with *makai*, *chiná*, *kodo*, &c. Its roots sink from one foot to one and a half foot into the ground. A soil called *súmbí* is said to be especially preferred in Tájpur; while in Sítamarhí, *bángar matí*, resembling *usar* land, is the best. No irrigation is required.

The two principal classes of cotton are *baisákh* and *bhadaí*, so called from the times at which they are picked. The first kind is

again subdivided into *bhaglá* and *bochrá;* these are both sown in May, flower in February, and are picked in the following April or May. The *bhadaí* crop consists of the *koktí*, or March variety, which is sown in October or March, flowers in July, and is picked in September. Another variety called *hektí*, is sown in March, flowers in November, and is picked in December or January. A fourth kind, *gajjár*, is rarely cultivated. *Bhaglá* has a whitish tinge, *koktí* is reddish, and *gajjár* still redder. The plant is most carelessly cultivated, along with some other crop; and until the cultivators grow it separately, there is little hope of any improvement in the quality. After picking the plant, the seed is separated from the fibre, which is cleaned and prepared by a distaff called *chirkhí*. There are no large factories for cleaning it. After it has been cleaned, it is spun, generally by women, into thread, which is woven into coarse cloth. The cleaned cotton is also largely used for stuffing quilts or *rezais*. From the seed, oil for burning is expressed. The plant itself is used for firewood, and when other fodder fails cattle eat the seed. The average out-turn per acre is said to be 3¾ *maunds* of pods containing seed and fibre, the proportions of which vary according to the species cultivated. Thus, in *bhaglá* cotton the proportion of seed to fibre is 2 to 1; in *bochrá*, 4 to 1; and in *tekhtí*, 3 to 1. Cleaned fibre fetches from Rs. 16/ to Rs. 18/ per *maund;* uncleaned fibre from Rs. 5/ to Rs. 10/. The loss in spinning thread is about five per cent.

The Collector reported, in 1864, that in consequence of the enhanced price of English piece-goods, the cultivation of cotton in the neighbourhood of Sháhpur had increased threefold; but this increase was temporary. It was noticed at that time, that many weavers in the Hájípur Subdivision had again taken to their looms. The quantity of cotton then grown was about 5,000 *maunds*, in addition to which 15,000 *maunds* were imported from Gházípur *viâ* Revelganj in Sáran, Kamtaul being the centre of distribution. The latest statistics of this traffic will be found under the heading Trade.

JUTE (Corchorus olitorius), or *patúá*, is not extensively cultivated in Tirhut; and when grown, it is with other crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, *makai*, or *arhar*. The soils best suited for it are *goindá* and *bálsunda*—*i.e.*, village lands which have been manured, and sandy soils. It is also grown on *bhít* and *matiyár* lands. The jute grown in this District is of three kinds—*purbí*, *madhurí*, and *desí*, the leaves of all being eaten as pot-herbs. It is sown in Asárh

(June—July), and reaped in Kártik (September—October). Excessive rain is injurious, a moderate rainy season producing the best crop. *Purbí* is taller than the other two varieties, having straight stalks, as thick as a man's finger, which bifurcate near the summit. Its leaves are of a bright-green colour, oval in shape, with a serrated margin; the flowers are small and yellow. The yield from this kind is greater than from *madhurí* or *desí*. These do not grow so high as the first-named; they branch a few inches from the ground, and their leaves, which are of a light-green colour, have reddish veins; the flowers are pale and yellow. The latter variety has a prickly stem. When the plant is full grown, the stalks are first dried in the sun and then steeped in water. The process of rotting occupies from six to seven days. While the bundles are under water, they are examined from time to time to see how far the stalks have rotted; and when the rotting has gone so far that the fibres peel off easily, the bundles are taken out of the water and dried in the sun. They are then beaten or shaken in the water they have been steeped in, till the glutinous substance in the bark is entirely washed away, when the fibres gradually separate from the pulp. No jute is exported from Tirhut; all that is grown is required for local consumption.

HEMP (*san*) is also cultivated in this District, but only to a limited extent. A few cultivators grow it in fields by itself for their own use.

PÁN OR BETEL-LEAF.—The cultivation of this plant is monopolised by a caste called Báruí. The land must be high and good, and though free from inundation it must be near water. The garden, *boroj*, varies from a *káthá* to a *bighá* ($\frac{1}{60}$th to $\frac{1}{5}$d of an acre); but in addition to the land completely reserved for the *pán* garden, it is necessary to take some grass land. The *boroj* is enclosed by a wall about five or six feet high, made of bamboo and reed work, and is roofed over with the same material; the roof is supported by bamboo posts, the object being to protect the plant from being scorched by the sun, and to produce as steamy an atmosphere as possible. Inside, the ground is divided into parallel ridges, about a foot apart, on which the young cuttings are placed, the ground having previously been well prepared and manured: thin bamboo slips are then planted in the ridges for the plant to climb up. The cuttings are planted in August, September, or October; and when first planted, require several waterings a-day. After a month they can do with one daily watering, until the rains set in.

The leaves are cut a year after the cuttings were planted; and those which are first green are especially sought after. The best land pays a rent of Rs. 8 a *bíghá*, which is sometimes calculated by the size of the *pán* ridge, there being 3 *pán* ridges of 20 *háths* long to 1 *dhúr*, 20 *dhúrs* to 1 *káthá*, and so on. In East Tirhut, however, *pán* land rents at only Rs. 5 per *bíghá*. A small garden of two *káthás* employs two men, and the maximum expenses per *káthá* are as follow:—Rent, 6/6; grass, /8; bamboos and reeds, /8; rope, /8; wood, 1/4; cuttings, 3/1: total, Rs. 5, 2/6; labour, 7/: grand total, Rs. 12, 2/6. A good *pán* garden only lasts for five years, during the first of which the plants do not produce fully; after that, the average annual yield is 60,000 leaves per *káthá*. The price which these fetch varies according to the season of the year. From June to September or October, 100 average leaves are sold per pice; from October to January, 50 per pice; from February to March, 30 per pice; and from April to June, at the rate of 800 to 1,500 per rupee. Of these 60,000 leaves, 12,000 would sell at the first rate, and would fetch Rs. 1/14; 12,000 at the second rate, Rs. 3/12; 24,000 at the third, Rs. 12/8; and 12,000 at, say, Rs. 1 per thousand, 12/: total receipts, Rs. 30/2; expenditure, Rs. 12/2; profits about Rs. 18/ per *káthá*, or Rs. 360/ per *bíghá*. The average size of a garden is one quarter of a *bíghá*, in which four men are employed, working at intervals. A man with a very large garden employs his poorer neighbours, whom he pays at the rate of R. 1/8 per month, but who also work in their own gardens. There are three kinds of *pán*—*sánchí*, *karjariyá*, and *bangálí*; the first, which is sweet, being the most esteemed. The leaf is eaten with betel-nut and lime.

SUGAR-CANE (*akh*) is grown on first-class high land. The soil is repeatedly ploughed and dug, until it is thoroughly pulverised. Cuttings are planted in the ground, eighteen inches apart, in the month of February. Irrigation is sometimes, but not often adopted; and as the land is always of the best quality, no manure is required. The canes are cut in December or January; but sometimes the roots are not pulled up, when a second crop is taken from them in the following year. The cultivators do not tie the cane into bundles as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; in fact, they take as little trouble as they can, and though the cane is of an inferior quality, the crop pays well in a good season. The juice is extracted by a mill, which works like the ordinary pestle and mortar. The

trunk of a tree is hollowed out, tapering from above in a conical shape, and ending in a small hole at the foot, through which the juice runs out. In this hollow trunk is inserted a piece of wood, to which two beams are fastened. A pair of bullocks are attached to one of these, close to its junction with the other. They walk round, and so crush the canes between the pestle and mortar. The juice is collected in earthen pots, and boiled down into *gur;* for without boiling, it would ferment and turn bad. The *gur* is largely used for sweetmeats, and for mixing with tobacco which is intended for smoking. Sometimes the *gur* is refined into sugar; but this is not often the case in Tirhut, where most of the local produce is exported to Bárh, Patná, and other centres of trade, where there are sugar manufactories. According to the Collector's figures for 1871, there are nearly 20,000 acres under sugar-cane in Tirhut District, the principal place of cultivation being the Darbhangah Subdivision.

TOBACCO (Nicotiana tabacam).—The following account of tobacco cultivation and manufacture is condensed from Mr Halliday's Report, quoted on pp. 81-87 of 'The Cultivation and Curing of Tobacco in Bengal.' The quotations come from the same source.

Tobacco is grown all over the District of Tirhut; but the most extensive cultivation, as well as the best tobacco, is met with in *parganá* Saressá of the Tájpur Subdivision. This tobacco is largely exported to Western India. That produced in *parganá* Bachaur, Subdivision Madhubaní, is also praised for its size and flavour. The following areas in each Subdivision were returned in 1873 as cultivated with tobacco: Darbhangah, 6,500 acres; Madhubaní, 2,933 acres; Tájpur, 15,600 acres; Sítámarhí, 1,893 acres; Sadr Subdivision, 1,630 acres; and Hájípur, 11,950 acres: total cultivation in the District, 40,506 acres. Tobacco requires good high land, from which only one crop should be taken. Village lands are considered the best, but the soil should not be too light, an admixture of clay being desirable. In *parganá* Bachaur there is a rich, good surface stratum, with an undersoil of sand, which is reached at from two to four feet below the surface. As the Kamlá flows through this tract, it is probable that water is conveyed by filtration, when the river rises; and that the low sandy stratum allows heavy rain to filter away, where clay or loam would have retained it, and so caused the plant to rot.

The land lies fallow after the *rabí* crops have been cut, and up to September is under constant preparation. It is repeatedly ploughed

and manured; being near houses, it receives a good deal of house-refuse, besides the manure of cattle and sheep, which are often tethered on it. The seed is never sown broadcast, but is planted in small beds in the month of September, at the end of the rains. When the plants are about four inches high, they are transplanted, about 1½ foot apart, into the selected land, which has been previously well cleared of weeds. Until they have struck, they are watered; and this is the only irrigation practised, except on the land near the Ganges, where the soil is not retentive of moisture. From this time, constant care and attention are necessary, the two great objects being to keep the land clean and pulverised, and to prevent the plants from wasting themselves in sprouts, shoots, and suckers. 'When the plant has got to the proper height, say from 1 to 1½ foot high, the top is broken off, and a small skewer is inserted at the fracture, and pushed a little down. This is to dwarf the plant, and to prevent it throwing out more shoots. The leaves then on the stem, from six to nine, make the crop; no new ones are allowed to sprout; and any attempts of the plant to waste its energies, either in suckers from below the ground or in shoots from above, are promptly suppressed. The land is constantly weeded, and pulverised every three or four days, the earth just round the stem being afterwards patted down. The dangers to the crop now are heavy rain, and an insect that bores down to the roots, and is dislodged by digging and pouring in water.' The leaves grow till January or the beginning of February, when the plant is cut down to within two inches of the ground. Leaves are not plucked singly. It is not usual to take two crops of tobacco from the same land in the same year; but if a second crop is taken in May, it is grown in much the same way. The plants which have gone to seed have still to be watched; the seed is picked, stowed away dry, and carefully kept from candle-light.

The average produce varies according to the quality of the soil in the several Subdivisions. In Sítámarhí and Darbhangah the average out-turn per acre is returned at 10 or 10½ *maunds;* in Tájpur it varies from 19 to 24 *maunds;* and in the Sadr Subdivision from 16 to 19 *maunds.* But these figures must be taken with caution, on account of the uncertainty caused by the variation in local *bighás;* and it is also doubtful whether the out-turn given is that of the raw product or the manufactured article. In Tájpur the crop is often sold standing, especially by Bábhans and other high-

caste Hindus, who object to the trouble of watching the plants after they have been cut. They accordingly sell it to some Koerí or hard-working cultivator, at different rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per *bighá*. Mr Wace says it is extremely difficult to give with any exactness the cost of cultivation, so much of the work being done at odd moments by different members of the family; but out of four or five estimates, the lowest is Rs. 12 and the highest Rs. 30 per *bighá;* the usual cost would be Rs. 20 per *bighá*. Mr Halliday gives the following estimate in detail for the Sadr Subdivision:—Preparation of land prior to sowing, Rs. 8/11; seed, /4; 3 weedings, Rs. 2/4; transplanting, /6; plucking the small leaves which stunt the growth of the plant, Rs. 3/; cutting, five men a *bighá*, /5; drying and spreading, two men for three months at Rs. 2/8 each, Rs. 15/: total, Rs. 29/14 per *bighá;* add rent, Rs. 5/; *kotwáli*-cess levied by the *zamíndár* for the privilege of the cultivation, Rs. 2/8: total, Rs. 37/6. Mr O'Connor, in his Report on the production of tobacco, gives the following estimate, supplied to him by a planter:—The quantity of seed required for planting out a *bighá* of land would be about ½ oz. in weight, and would cost under four *ánnás*. During the four months the land remained fallow, it would require to be ploughed twice a month. Each ploughing is estimated to cost five *ánnás;* the cost for 8 ploughings would be Rs. 2/8. From the time of planting to selling, the services of three efficient men are required daily; each man's monthly wage would be Rs. 2/. Thus, wages would be Rs. 36; total, Rs. 38/12. To this sum, rent and the *zamíndár's* dues have also to be added. In Tájpur, it is said that a *rayat* has to pay as much as Rs. 15 per *bighá* for good land; and even where the land is held at a fixed rent, or the tenant has a right of occupancy, the actual payments are much in excess of those shown in the rent-roll. All *rayats* who cultivate tobacco, unless of independent character or of high caste, have to pay an extra cess. There are three rates of assessment for this; the rate per *bighá* is Rs. 2/8, when the crop is first-class; if it is only second or third rate, this cess is levied on half or quarter the *bighá*, as the case may be. There must also be taken into consideration the percentage of the *dalál* who acts as a go-between between the *rayat* and the *bepárí*, or trader who travels through the country buying up the tobacco for exportation. In Tájpur this amounts to Rs. 1/9 per cent. The price of tobacco is hardly so constant as might be expected from the large demand; but the average price for the best quality is from Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5/ per

maund, while that of the inferior kinds is as low as Rs. 2/8. In Darbhangah the first crop generally sells for Rs. 5/ a *maund;* the second for Rs. 2/8.

The tobacco commonly grown in Tájpur is of two kinds, *dámaák* and *charyá;* the former has longer and broader leaves than the latter, and produces a larger out-turn per *bíghá*. The strength of the two is very similar. Some time ago, a quantity of Virginian seed was sown in the best high land in a few villages near Sháhpur Undí. It gave a much higher yield than the country kind, and was eagerly bought up by the merchants; but, strange to say, it did not fetch a higher price. In Madhubaní two kinds are grown: one, the ordinary plant with a long narrow leaf; the other, with a broad, short, and curly leaf, known as *wiláyatí*. It is said that this last variety was introduced years ago from foreign seed. It is considered much stronger than the other kind, and is bought up chiefly by the Nepális.

As regards profits, the following estimate is given for the Sadr Subdivision. Expenses per *bíghá*, Rs. 37/6. The produce will be, say, 12 *maunds*, selling at Rs. 5/ per *maund*, which gives a total of Rs. 60/. Deducting the *mahájan's* charge for his advance, Rs. 3/12, there is left a profit of Rs. 18/14 per *bíghá*. The natives in Sítámarhí cultivate two kinds, one for smoking, the other for chewing; the former is cut when green, boiled with molasses, and dried, after which it is fit for use. One *maund* of tobacco-plant gives a *maund* and a quarter of smoking-tobacco.

The native method of curing is the following. I quote from Mr Wace's Report, as giving the fullest account of the process followed in Tájpur. 'The plants are allowed to lie on the ground, as cut, for a day or two; they are then carried to some grassy spot and laid out to catch the sun during the day and the dew at night, being turned daily. After this has gone on for eight or ten days, every third or fourth day the plants are stacked together till they get heated, when they are again spread out to cool. If at this time the dew is thought not sufficient to cool the plant, at evening-time a little water is scattered over the leaves as they lie. This goes on for twenty days or more. The plants are then brought under cover and stacked: they are changed every third or fourth day, the top going to the bottom, and so on. It is important now to prevent them from getting over-heated; if the leaves show a tendency to get crisp, the heaps are covered with plantain-leaves or damp grass, over which is put a blanket to make the heap

sweat. The leaves are then separated by a *khurpí* or *haswá* from the stem; a little of the latter being artfully cut off with them to make weight. They are then tied, five or six in a bundle, with strips of date-leaves, and piled together. These piles are again watched carefully, till it is evident that the leaves will not heat any more. They are then tied up in bundles weighing four *maunds* each, wrapped round with straw, and are fit for the market; if not immediately sold, they are stowed away in some dry place. If the leaves are not of a good colour, the cultivator may, before opening them for sale, get a little good tobacco, boil it, and sprinkle the juice over them after the last process of drying; but this is rather a trick of trade than a method of curing, which is really nothing more than a careful alternation of heat and moisture, no extraneous matter being introduced.'

The tobacco grown in Tirhut is exported principally to the west. Some goes to Nepál, and large quantites are sent by the *rayats* themselves to Hájípur and to Islámpur in the Behar Subdivision of Patná District. The *bepáris*, also, buy up a good deal direct, and transport it up country by rail and boat.

The question has for some time been under the consideration of Government, whether tobacco grown in Bengal could not be cured so as to fetch a good price in the European market. In 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor proposed that a systematic course of experiments under professional superintendence should be undertaken. A part of the Púsá stud lands was made over for this purpose, and Dr Edward Brown was placed in charge during three months. The following remarks have been condensed from his Report. The tobacco grown in Tirhut is larger in leaf than any other tobacco he had seen, either in Manilla or in other parts of the world. Some leaves were as much as 3 feet 2½ inches long by 14 inches broad, the texture was close and fine, the leaf generally tough and strong, and well adapted for cigars. But the flavour and strength were strangely deficient, a feature which is attributed to the country way of manuring the plant. The tobacco, which was a first crop, and was cured by the Manilla process, was valued by native brokers in Púsá at Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per *maund*. No details are given of the process of curing, as Dr Brown considered his method of curing the leaf was peculiar, and refused to divulge the particulars. The native method of cultivation is said to be very faulty. Instead of keeping from twelve to sixteen leaves on the top of the stem, the *rayats* cut down the stem

to within six inches of the ground and preserve all the lower leaves, which lie on the ground and become covered with dust and dirt, to remove which the leaves have to be beaten. The manure is bad, as cow-dung and rotted straw are not adapted to produce good tobacco. But on the whole, to use Dr Brown's words, 'tobacco in Tirhut may be brought to almost any state of perfection by careful cultivation and proper curing.' Forty-six *bighás* of tobacco were bought for the experiments, and from six to seven hundred *maunds* were cured. Some of the tobacco turned out very well, and 'resembled the rich reddish-brown colour so much prized in Manilla tobacco.' A quantity of snuff was also made from the refuse stalks and leaves, which could be put to no other use.

Opium.—The following account of the cultivation and manufacture of opium has been taken from Dr Eatwell's 'Poppy Cultivation,' and from 'Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department.'

The poppy cultivated in Tirhut District is exclusively the white variety (Papaver somniferum album). In good land it grows luxuriantly, attaining usually a height of four feet. The stem is branched, and is terminated by from two to five capsules, ovate-globose in shape, and about the size of a duck's egg. The land selected for poppy-cultivation is generally *bhit* or high village lands, which can be easily manured and irrigated. I quote from Dr Eatwell's work: 'In such situations, and where the soil is rich, it is frequently the practice with the cultivators to take a crop of Indian corn or vegetables off the ground during the rainy season; and after the removal of this in September, to dress and manure the ground for the subsequent poppy-sowings. In other situations, however, and where the soil is not rich, the poppy crop is the only one raised during the year; and from the commencement of the rains in June or July, until October, the ground is dressed and cleaned by successive ploughings and weedings, and manured to the extent which the means of the cultivator will permit. In the final preparation of the land in October and November, the soil, after being well loosened and turned up by the plough, is crushed and broken down by the passage of a heavy log of wood over its surface;' and in this state it is ready for the sowings, which commence about the 1st of November, and usually finish by the 15th. There are some Districts which produce seed of a superior quality, and from these, supplies are drawn and distributed among the cultivators. It has been found advantageous to change the source of supply every two or

three years. The seed is sown broadcast at the time mentioned above. Three or four days afterwards the plough is used to bury it, and the soil is again levelled by the log of wood. The whole surface is now divided into compartments, the sides being about ten feet square; and these are raised and converted into irrigation-channels. The number of times the plant requires irrigation depends on the season: if some heavy showers fall in December, January, or February, two irrigations may suffice; whereas if little or no rain were to fall during the cold weather, five or six would be necessary. Ten or twelve days are sufficient for the germination of the plants, and after they have attained a height of two or three inches, they are weeded and thinned. In ripening, the plant is liable to injury from unusually severe frosts; or it may become stunted, and never reach maturity, owing to the failure of the first sowings, or owing to unusual heat and deficient moisture. Blight sometimes attacks it; and, finally, a good deal of injury is frequently inflicted by a parasitical species of broom-rape (Olobanchi indica), which attaches itself to the roots of the plants, and causes them to wither.

By February the plant is usually in flower, and about the middle of the month the petals are carefully stripped in the following manner: The forefinger and thumb encircle the stem beneath the pod, and with the other fingers drawn inwards a kind of tube is formed; this tube is gently raised straight over the pod, and if the petals are mature, they come off. They are then formed into circular cakes, from ten to fourteen inches in diameter, and about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The 'leaf' cakes are formed thus: A circular shallow earthen vessel is heated to the proper degree, by being inverted over a slow fire. Some petals are then spread over its convex surface, and as soon as their glutinous juice begins to exude, others are added to the moist surface, and pressed down with a cloth. As soon as these become moist in turn, they have a similar addition of petals; and in this way the cake is extended circularly, by successive and continuous additions, until it has reached the proper size. These 'leaves,' when they reach the *sadr* factory, are carefully classified; the smaller and darker-coloured ones are used in forming the inner portion of the shells of the opium-cakes, whilst the largest and least discoloured are used for the outer coverings. In a few days after the removal of the petals, the capsules have reached maturity, when the process of collecting the juice begins. This extends from about the 20th Feb-

ruary to the 25th March. The mode of collecting this juice is the following: About three or four o'clock in the afternoon the *rayats* go to the fields, and scarify the capsules with a sharp iron instrument called *nashtar*. This consists of four narrow bars of iron, each about six inches long, and as thick as the blade of a penknife. At one end each bar is about a quarter of an inch in breadth, but it gradually expands until it is an inch broad at the other end, where it is deeply notched. The sides of the notch are somewhat curved, and ground sharp, the external angles being brought to sharp points. The whole four bars are tied together, but the cutting blades are separated. In employing the instrument, only one set of points is brought into use at a time; the capsule is scarified lengthwise from its base to its summit, the incisions usually passing more or less along the eminences, which mark the attachment of the internal dissepiments. The scarifications thus made are extremely superficial, and only traverse the thin pericarp of the capsule. The opium is allowed to exude and remain on the pod till the next morning, when it is gently scraped off with an iron scraper, and the incisions are closed by the thumb and finger. Only one incision is required to complete the exudation in some cases; in others, five or six, and even eight are necessary. When the juice exudes it is milky-white, and the water it contains evaporates gradually: the outer portion of the 'tear' drying somewhat, thickens a little, and has a colour approaching a rose-red; the inside is semi-fluid, and of pinkish colour. If the night is still, and dew falls, the yield is full. The average quantity yielded per scarification is perhaps 10 grains, a single healthy plant yielding under favourable circumstances 75 grains, in from five to eight scarifications. When the opium has been collected, the next thing is to run off the *passewá*. When the vessel containing the opium is tilted and allowed to remain for some time in that position, the *passewá*, a blackish fluid like strong coffee, with a peculiar odour, separates and drains off. If this operation is properly done, the drug is greatly improved; but if any *passewá* remains, the opium is injured in colour, texture, and aroma, and is unsuited for the Chinese market. *Passewá* is not always found—it is never present when a strong west wind blows, or when no dew falls; but under these circumstances, the yield of opium is small. The opium freed from *passewá* is always evaporated in the shade, and turned over, so that the grain is not injured. This goes on until it attains the proper consistence, when nothing more is done till the weigh

ing commences. After the opium has exuded, the pods are allowed to dry, and are then broken off. The seed is now collected; the *asámís* keep plenty for next year's sowings, and sell the rest. The leaves of the plants are left on the stalks, and when withered, are collected and delivered into the factory as 'trash' for packing the opium-balls in the chests. When the capsules are ripe and fully dried, they are broken off and crushed; the seed yields an oil used for cooking and burning in lamps—the refuse oilcake is used for feeding cattle.

The system of weighing and payments for flower-leaves is this: The flower-leaves, the manufacture of which has already been described, are of three qualities: the first is of fine texture and colour, from eight to ten inches in diameter; the second slightly inferior; the third of a roughish and thicker quality. Each bundle weighs about one *ser*. As sorted, they are weighed, the weight of each being entered in the 'leaf-weighment book,' and the value calculated, according to quality, at Rs. 10, Rs. 7, and Rs. 5, per *maund;* the advance previously made is deducted, and the balance paid, the owner being present during the weighment and examination. These leaf-bundles are liable to deterioration from damp or grubs; sometimes they heat; sometimes they are adulterated. Their examination is of great importance, as the preservation of the opium depends on the goodness of the shell or envelope, which is made from these leaves. After being passed, they are opened in the caking-room, and classified as strong, medium, and thin, and then stored in go-downs in the *sadr* factory. The 'trash,' when supplied, is not clean, and is taken by cubic measurement, allowance being made in weight according as it seems coarse or fine.

Standard opium contains in every hundred parts seventy of dry opium and thirty of water. Pure opium should contain but little *passewá:* its aroma should be full and unimpaired; and it must be soft enough to admit of its being made into cakes and protected by a shell, so that it will not become dry and lose its aroma. If it does not possess these qualities, it is unfitted for the Chinese market. Each parcel is carefully examined, to see that it is free from adulterations and deteriorations. The latter arise from *passewá*, water, partial solution caused by washing, and the addition of *dhoí*, or the evaporated washings of vessels in which opium has been kept. If there is but little *passewá*, and the drug is otherwise pure, it is passed,

and a proportional fine is levied, consisting of a deduction varying from $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{5}{64}$ of the whole weight, and the opium is reserved either for local consumption or for paste *lewá*. The addition of water, or the allowing dew to accumulate largely, destroys the colour and grain, and causes fermentation. Washing takes a valuable extract from the opium, and destroys the colour and aroma. Opium, again, is adulterated with the fresh and green parts of the plant; with foreign vegetable matters and their extracts; with flour, starchy products, matters containing tannin and *ghí*, matters containing gums and resins; with vegetable oils and *ghí*, with carbonaceous matters, saccharine matters, fibres, cow-dung, and earthy materials. To detect these, there are numerous tests which need not be enumerated here. The adulterated opium may either be confiscated, or a fine up to $\frac{1}{16}$ may be imposed by the Sub-deputy Agent. The classification depends entirely on consistence, there being twelve classes or grades—ten ordinary, and two extraordinary. Each class has a range of three grains, called degrees of consistence; and payment is made at the rate of Rs. 4/8 for opium of 70°—*i.e.*, opium which contains seventy grains of pure dry opium, when dried on the steam-table at a temperature of 200° F., the cultivator being paid according to the degree of consistence. Thus opium of 71° is paid *pro rata* at a higher price than opium of 70° consistency.

A few days before the weighing commences, notice is given throughout the District. If the season has been dry, accompanied with west winds, they begin early in April; but if the weather has been unfavourable for the inspissation of the drug, they are delayed till the 15th or 20th April. The cultivators now begin to pour in with their opium, and report themselves to the *gumáshtá*, who enters, among other particulars, the estimated quantity that each has brought. In Behar, the system is to employ a larger number of scales in the weighing, and so get the work done sooner than in the Benáres Agency; but the check is not so close. In the evening, the quantity of opium to be weighed next day is notified to the cultivators. At daybreak, they sit down in lines with their pots of opium before them. A small sample is taken from each; these are mixed and tested for farinaceous matters by iodine. This being done, each pot is tested and classified according to consistence. Each man's pot is then separately weighed, and the amount he is entitled to entered opposite his name, the weighing taking place and the amount being called out in his presence. After the weighing is done, the weight is checked, and the

opium passes on to the *parkhaiyía*, or native opium-examiner, under the supervision of the Sub-Deputy Agent. This examiner puts his hand into the opium, stirs it about, and feels for any impurities, withdraws a little and ascertains its colour, texture, mode of fracture, and, finally, its aroma. The pots are then sealed and locked up in the go-down, each pot generally containing forty *sers*. Here they remain until they are sent off to Patná, where they are emptied. These weighings last all day; the accounts are made out in detail, and the money due after deducting advances is paid over to the *lambardár*, who represents so many cultivators. He pays it over to them, receiving a small commission; but, if necessary, each man can see his own account.

The above is an outline of the growing and general treatment of the drug before manufacture. It may be well now to give a brief account of the constitution and working of the Department. At the head of the Department is the Opium-Agent, who is subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue. Under the Opium-Agent are a number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Agents, the Collector of the district in which a Sub-Deputy is stationed being, *ex officio*, the Deputy Agent; but, for all practical purposes, the working of the system is left in the hands of the Sub-Deputy. All monies come from the Deputy Agent; but all correspondence is carried on with the Opium-Agent direct. Besides the above there are Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents, and under these again are the native subordinates. In Tirhut District there are two Opium Subdivisions, each under the control of a European officer. The first thing to be done is to conclude the agreements to grow opium with the cultivators, in consideration of which certain sums are advanced. In Behar the instalments are not to exceed five: the first to be given in September, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5/ a *bíghá;* the second, at the end of the year, when the prospects are so far favourable, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4/ a *bíghá;* the third at the latter end of March, after the bulk of the crop has been gathered, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 3/ per *bíghá;* the fourth at the time of weighing; and the fifth at the time of obtaining from the Agent the go-down receipts. Payments are not made to the cultivators direct, but to their representative, called a *lambardár*, who afterwards distributes it to them. After the agreements have been concluded, the *gumáshtá* of each *koti* has to measure the lands in his jurisdiction; and this measurement the Sub-Deputy Agent tests in person during the cold weather. As advances

are given for wells, he has also to see that these have been dug and that, generally speaking, the cultivation of the plant is properly carried on. He has to take care that the cultivators are able and willing to perform the cultivation that their *lambardár* engages for that their land is fit for growing poppy, and free from all legal disputes which might give a lien on the crops grown thereon. He is responsible, too, that the security proffered by the *lambardár* is valid, and that no cultivator in arrear is given an advance, when adjustments and settlements are made at one and the same time. He must satisfy himself that the full quantity of lands engaged for has been brought under preparation for the coming season, and that the cultivation is carried on as it should be.

The above is an outline of the system pursued in dealing with the cultivators, who are quite at liberty either to decline the cultivation altogether, or to engage for it on the Government terms. The manufacturing is carried on at Patná city, and is fully described in the Statistical Account of Patná District. The following figures show the quantity of land in Tirhut cultivated in opium during the ten years 1864-65 to 1873-74, both inclusive, and also the *dámdettá* produce and the average produce per opium *bighá*.

Year.	Net quantity of land cultivated, less failures, in opium *bighás* [1]			*Dámdettá* produce in 80 *tolá*-weight.			Average produce per *bighá*.		
	Bighás	k.	dh.	M.	s.	c.	s.	c.	k.
1864-65, ...	54,501	19	17	4,383	34	13	3	3	1
1865-66, ...	50,808	17	13	5,372	15	13	4	3	2
1866-67, ...	54,377	1	5	6,283	29	8	4	9	3
1867-68, ...	58,345	0	0	5,697	21	5	3	14	1
1868-69, ...	31,979	0	16	2,858	34	8	3	9	0
1869-70, ...	52,672	17	3	5,731	24	6	4	5	2
1870-71, ...	62,907	0	0	4,586	20	6	2	13	2½
1871-72, ...	60,360	0	0	5,295	36	14	3	8	3
1872-73, ...	47,860	0	0	3,750	8	3	3	2	0
1873-74, ...	22,949	0	0	3,214	11	13	5	9	1

Indigo (Indigofera tinctoria), next to opium, is the most valuable staple of export grown in Tirhut. I have been unable to ascertain from the old records when the first attempt was made by Europeans to engage in the cultivation of the dye; but when Government in 1788 called for a list of non-official Europeans in Tirhut, twelve

* The opium *bighá* is equal to 3,025 square yards, or about five eighths of an acre.

names were returned, ten of which were those of indigo-planters. In 1793, the following nine factories were established and were at work: Dáúdpur, Saryá, and Dhúlí, worked by Mr William Orby Hunter; Athar, by Mr Gentil; Kantai and Motípur, by Mr Nowell; Duriá, by Mr Finch; Bhawárah, by Messrs Rich and Schuman; and Sháhpur, by Mr Purves. There are no figures to show how much land was held, or on what terms. Ten years after, the number of factories had almost doubled; in addition to the above nine works, there had been started Mahamadpur, Balsor and Píprá *ghát*, Dalsinhsarái, Jitwárpúr, Tiwárá, Kamtaul Chitwárá, Púprí and Sháhpur Undí, the total amount of land held being 581 *bighás*, generally on a *mukarrarí* tenure. On the 24th December 1792, the Collector received stringent orders to allow no European to hold lands, until he had first obtained the leave of the Governor-General in Council; and in subsequent records we accordingly find numerous applications for this permission. No doubt, this rule was part of the Company's monopolising policy; but it may be partly due to the new-comers having established their factories within the lands of the old ones, as in 1801 some planters petitioned Government to lay down rules which should prevent one factory from encroaching within another's *dehát*, as constant quarrels and litigations were taking place on account of this practice.

In 1874, the number of head-works was 56, the number of out-works, 70; but it is difficult to state the exact number of the latter, for they are opened and closed as villages in the neighbourhood are taken on lease or given up. The total produce of the season 1872-73 was 16,075 cwts., valued at £542,531. The total area under indigo cultivation is estimated to be 97,462 acres, or about 2½ per cent. of the area of the District. This estimate, which was made by one of the oldest planters in Tirhut, is based on the actual cultivation-area of most factories and on fairly approximate returns of the others. It corresponds very closely with the amount returned as under indigo in 1873 by the Collector, in his Crop Report to the Bengal Government. The factory which has the largest cultivation is Pandaul, which has a total area under indigo of about 10,500 acres. It embraces a region of about 300 square miles—that is to say, its indigo-fields lie scattered over an area of that extent, from the out-work of Bhakwá, 15 miles to the north-east of Madhubaní, to Benípur factory, 25 miles south-east of that place.

The average price of Tirhut indigo is about Rs. 225 per factory *maund* of 74 lb. 10 oz., or £33, 15s. per cwt. The price ranges, however, from £24 to £42 per cwt. The average yield from an acre is 19 pounds; but in a good season, and with unusually good plant, it may rise to 24 or 26 pounds.

In Tirhut, indigo is almost invariably grown on high lands, and not on *chars* as in Lower Bengal. It is generally sown in March, and cut towards the end of June or the beginning of July, according to the character of the season, hot and moist weather in May and June bringing on early manufacture. As soon as one crop has been cut and manufactured, the lands are prepared for next year as follows:—The surface of the field is broken up by coolies with *kodálís*, a sort of hoe; the stalks are removed and used for fire-wood, and the soil is ploughed and reploughed until the clods are perfectly pulverised. Manure, in the shape of *sít*, or the refuse of the plant after it has been steeped in the vats, is now worked in, and a long heavy beam, on which two men stand, is drawn over the field. The clods which escape this process are subsequently broken up by hand-labour, the object of all being the retention of the moisture in the soil for the sowings. If this was not done, it would be almost impossible to sow the seed with the present drills, which are of the very rudest description. The ploughs are of the usual kind used by natives, but many planters now employ the dwarf English plough. After the soil has been thoroughly pulverised, nothing is done till the sowings commence early in the month of March, the average amount of seed sown per *bighá* being about 16 *sers*. This is purchased principally at Cawnpur, the seed produced in Behar being expensive, and yielding a comparatively feeble crop. The price varies as much as from £1, 4s. 7d. to £5, 9s. 3d. per cwt. in different years —a difference large enough to cause great variations in profit. The seed is sown from drills early in March, and covered up by the harrow or *hengá*. If rain falls the plant does not spring up, and the whole of the primary outlay has to be reincurred. After the crop has come above ground, the fields have to be watched to prevent the village cattle from trespassing. If east winds prevail, the young plant is often attacked by caterpillars, which strip off the leaves, leaving only the twigs and stalks behind. Another indigo pest is an insect called *bherúá*, which bores down to the roots and eats off the long tap-root. Sometimes the moisture fails, and the plant withers and dies. Speaking generally, rain is necessary in April and May to insure a

crop of any excellence. The cutting commences at different times, according to the season. If rain has fallen in moderate quantities and there has been plenty of sunshine, the crop is cut about the middle of June, or even earlier.

The plant after being cut is taken into the factory vats, where it is well braced down by bamboos and cross-beams. Water is let on, and fermentation commences, continuing until the plant is taken out. Ten or eleven hours is the time usually occupied in steeping; but if the weather be cold, the fermentation proceeds slowly, and a longer period is necessary. At present, a new system of introducing steam into the vats through piping, and so keeping up an equable temperature throughout, is under trial, but no definite results have yet been obtained. Fermentation being complete, the water is run off into a second vat, where it is beaten, either by a paddle-wheel worked by steam, or by the hand-labour of coolies. Opinions are divided as to the character of the dye produced by machinery; some say that the *feculæ* of the indigo are broken and an inferior colour produced; but all agree that a great saving of expense is effected. During the beating the colour of the indigo changes from green to dark-blue; and as it proceeds, the froth, which arose in large quantities when it first began, goes down, leaving a dark-blue fluid. When the beating is done, a certain amount of water is run away very gradually by means of a series of plugs, which are only partially opened. The sediment which remains is then strained, and passed into a boiler, where it is boiled, and run on to a strong sheet, through which the water passes, leaving the indigo behind. It is then pressed, cut into small cakes, stamped, and dried, after which it is ready for the Calcutta market. Very little is known as to how or why a good colour is produced, different shades being produced under seemingly similar circumstances. The best colour is produced by factories in the west of the District, there being no first-class colour produced by any factories in the eastern parts. A second crop called *khuntí* is usually cut in September, from the plant which has sprung up after the first cutting.

The following account of the system under which indigo is grown is taken from the Annual Administration Report for 1873, by Mr Bayley, Commissioner of the Division:—'In the northern Districts of Tirhut, Champáran, and Sáran, the indigo is cultivated, as a rule, in villages let to the planter by the *zamíndárs*, and is either

ásámíwár or *níj*. Under the former system, when the lease is completed, the *rayats* attend the factory and execute agreements to cultivate a specified portion of their uplands, or *bhít*, in indigo. The common proportion now agreed on is two to three *káthás* per *bíghá* of upland; though in some few factories the proportion demanded is larger, amounting to five or six *káthás*. . . . The agreement is generally for the same period as the lease. At the time of executing it, an advance is given, which remains unpaid without interest till the end of the term; and each season, the price agreed on to be paid for the cultivation is given in advance at the beginning of the year. The sum paid varies according as it includes the rent of the land or not, and also according to the size of the *bíghá*. The average rate in Tirhut, where the *bíghá* is about 4,225 square yards, is from Rs. 8/8 to Rs. 9, inclusive of rent. . . . In all cases the lands for indigo are assessed much below the average rent paid for other lands of similar quality. The lands taken from the *rayats* are retained for three or five years by the factory, after which time they are useless for growing indigo; though, as the indigo plant has a long tap-root, and draws its nourishment principally from the subsoil, they are improved for the growth of cereals and green crops, which subsist upon the upper layer, which has had the advantage of a long fallow and of being manured by the indigo-leaves. In lieu of the lands thus given up, a similar area of other lands is taken from the *rayats* for the rest of the term; and in some instances, a clause is inserted that these lands shall be selected by the factory from the best of those in the *rayat's* holding.

'The soil best fitted for the crop is a rich loam, with a good subsoil, neither too sandy nor too stiff. Old river-deposits not liable to inundation give the best yield; but fine crops are also grown in inland villages, on uplands or *bhít*.

'The crop, from the most reliable accounts I have received, cannot be considered in itself as a paying one to the *rayats* at present prices. Mr Halliday, who has gone most fully into this question, calculates the cost of cultivation to the *rayats* at Rs. 4/11 per *bíghá*; so that with the highest rates said by him to be usually given, the profit is only one-ninth, whereas the profit of a *rabí* crop on the same land is calculated by him at Rs. 3; and considering that the best lands are taken for indigo, I cannot but think that this latter is a low valuation. The following are the figures given by Mr Halli-

day:—Cost of cultivating a *bíghá* of indigo—two ploughings before digging up the soil, 4 *ánnás* per *bíghá;* digging, R. 1; two ploughings after digging, 4 *ánnás;* two additional ploughings, 4 *ánnás;* clearing the land, 5 *ánnás;* diagonal ploughing, 2 *ánnás;* second clearing, 3 *ánnás;* ploughing the crop, 2 *ánnás;* first weeding, 8 *ánnás;* second weeding, 4 *ánnás;* first cutting, 6 *ánnás;* second cutting, 5 *ánnás;* ploughing the *khunti* (second crop), 4 *ánnás;* second growth—incidental expenses, such as extra ploughing and raking after rain, 8 *ánnás*: total, Rs. 4/11. Cost of cultivating a *bíghá* of *rabí*—rent, Rs. 4; ploughing, Rs. 3; seed, 10 *ánnás;* labour, Rs. 2/5; weeding, 9 *ánnás:* total, Rs. 10/8. Yield of a *rabí* crop, 8 *maunds* of barley, Rs. 5/4; 10 *maunds* of *marwá*, Rs. 6/10; straw, Rs. 1/10: total, Rs. 13/8, profit, Rs. 3. . . . As a set-off against the loss of profits, it is stated that lands in villages held by planters are usually lightly assessed, and that *rayats* have not to pay the extra cesses and *salámís* levied by native *zamíndárs;* and this, I believe, is certainly correct. The advance also, being given at a time when the cultivator has to pay his rent, enables him to keep in store a portion of his grain crop, which he would otherwise have to sell at low rates, and by this means he is enabled to make an additional profit on his grain. Again, it is said that the same price is paid for the cultivation whether there be a crop or not; and this is, as a general rule, the case.' On the whole, Mr Bayley does not think that any extra gain from light rents and the absence of *abwábs* makes up for the annoyance caused by the fact of the *rayat's* best land being taken up by an unprofitable crop, and by the constant visits of the factory *amlahs.*

The above is a brief description of the *ásámíwár* system. There is, however, another system called the *zerát* system, under which the planter becomes the tenant of the field, and cultivates it with his own carts and labour, either hired or by contract. It might be well if the whole cultivation could be made *zerát;* but there are very great difficulties. The *rayats* do not like to have their names removed from the village rent-roll; and the landlords, who obtain fancy prices for indigo-growing villages from the planters, would refuse to give a factory a *pattá* or lease for any land. It is well known that factories never collect in rent anything like what they pay the landlords, as they hope to make up from indigo the loss in collections.

A third system is what is called the *khúskí* system. Under this the indigo is grown in a village with which the planter has no con-

nection either as farmer or landlord. As some of the advantages above mentioned do not exist under it, a higher advance has to be given, and generally speaking, profits are smaller than under the other two systems.

Under the heading "Capital" will be found an estimate of the annual outlay of the factories in Tirhut. It is difficult to foretell the future of indigo. The practical command of the market which Indian indigo has at present, depends on no cheaper substitute being discovered by the chemists. Mr Bayley thinks that prices must continue to rise, and to rise considerably, before the system is on a satisfactory footing. It will then depend on the European market whether this rise can be borne, or whether it will destroy the trade. 'Such a destruction would, even under the present system, be an unmitigated calamity to the people; but for the present, at all events, I think we need apprehend nothing so serious, as the margin of profit is large enough, even after a considerable rise on rates, to allow of prudent men, working on their own capital, getting ample returns from indigo.'

Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c.—According to a return of the Boundary Commissioner, dated 1875, the area of Tirhut District was 6,343 square miles. The Revenue Survey in 1847 returned 6,114 square miles. The reason of the difference may be found in the fact, that *parganá* Babrá was transferred to Tirhut in 1865, together with some villages from Monghyr and Bhágalpur.

For the latest and most trustworthy estimate of the areas under the several crops, with a full discussion of the bearing of these figures upon the food-supply of the population, I must refer to Mr A. P. Macdonnell's 'Report on the Food-grain Supply of Bengal and Behar,' pp. 49-84 (Calcutta, 1876). In this place I am only able to give a very brief summary of the results arrived at by that officer. The table on the following page gives Mr Macdonnell's estimate of the distribution of the total area of Tirhut, subdivided into the present executive Districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah. It will be observed that the total cultivated area is considerably less than the addition of the items under the different crops. This apparent discrepancy is to be explained by the existence of double cropping. For example, out of the total upland area, Mr Macdonnell estimates that 75 per cent. is sown with *bhadaí* crops, 63 per cent. with *rabí*, and 15 per cent. with non-food crops occupying the soil for a whole year.

AREA OF TIRHUT, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO CULTIVATION.

Name of Sub-Division.	Cultivated Area.						Uncultivated Area.			
	Gross area	Rice area.	Upland area.			Total.	Village sites.	Orchards, bamboo lands, &c.	Pasturage, thatching grass, &c.	Roads, waste, &c.
			Bhadaí.	*Rabí.*	Non-food crop occupying soil for a year.					
Muzaffarpur District.										
Sadr or Head-quarters,	839,040	385,875	169,969	178,238	34,000	612,500	15,857	24,909	77,023	117,790
Sítámarhí,	636,160	287,444	158,327	128,641	29,686	484,365	10,625	16,697	51,600	78,932
Hájípur,	423,680	89,511	135,759	177,828	40,573	338,994	8,473	8,473	21,184	42,369
Total,	1,898,880	762,830	464,055	484,707	104,259	1,435,859	34,955	50,079	149,807	239,091
Darbhangah District.										
Sadr or Head-quarters,	860,690	412,100	193,621	184,104	35,000	654,128	14,459	68,166	26,853	97,088
Madhubaní,	820,480	437,813	130,428	105,973	24,454	600,852	15,373	72,477	28,551	103,227
Tájpur,	478,000	101,505	182,835	215,907	25,000	406,300	10,038	23,661	14,340	23,661
Total,	2,159,170	951,418	506,884	505,984	84,454	1,661,280	39,870	164,304	69,744	223,976
Grand total,	4,058,050	1,714,248	970,939	990,691	188,713	3,097,139	74,825	214,383	319,551	463,067

Mr Macdonnell proceeds to estimate the out-turn of the various crops as follows:—In the Subdivisions of Muzaffarpur, Sítámarhí, Darbhangah, and Madhubaní the average out-turn of winter rice is put at 14 *maunds*, or half a ton, of husked grain to the acre; in Hájípur at 10 *maunds*, and in Tájpur at 12 *maunds* to the acre. In Muzaffarpur, Sítámarhí, Darbhangah, and Madhubaní, the average out-turn of the *bhadaí* crop is 12 *maunds*, and of the *rabí* harvest 8 *maunds* of food-grains to the acre; in Hájípur and Tájpur both *bhadaí* and *rabí* are estimated to give a return of 12 *maunds* per acre. It is important, however, to recollect that these estimates are not properly averages, drawn from a comparison of good and bad years together, but are 'based on a consideration of good years alone.'

Assuming these averages, and making due allowance for certain subsidiary crops, Mr Macdonnell thus estimates the total out-turn of food-grains in each Subdivision:—Muzaffarpur Subdivision, 326,000 tons; Sítámarhí, 255,000; Hájípur, 170,000: total for Muzaffarpur District, 751,000 tons. Darbhangah Subdivision, 353,000 tons; Madhubaní, 315,000; Tájpur, 193,000: total for Darbhangah District, 861,000 tons:—grand total for the whole of Tirhut, 1,612,000 tons. The average daily consumption of grain is estimated at three-quarters of a *ser* or 1½ lb. per head of the population: this figure gives a total consumption for all Tirhut of 1,105,633 tons. The requirements for seed are put at 10 *sers* or 20 lb. per acre for the *bhadaí* crop, including early rice; and 30 *sers* or 60 lb. per acre for the late rice and *rabí* food-crops: these figures give a total deduction for seed purposes of 91,810 tons. The balance remaining, or 436,131 tons, represents the surplus food-crop of Tirhut, which is 'partly exported, partly held in reserve as a provision against bad years, and partly wasted.' This surplus is thus distributed among the Subdivisions: Muzaffarpur Subdivision, 78,082 tons; Sítámarhí, 66,679; Hájípur, 27,575: total for Muzaffarpur District, 172,336 tons. Darbhangah Subdivision, 109,749 tons; Madhubaní, 128,700; Tájpur, 25,357: total for Darbhangah District, 263,797.

Positions of the Cultivators.—Towards the north of the District, a *rayat's* holding is considered very large if he cultivates more than fifty acres, and small if he only ploughs seven or eight. In that part of the District, about eighteen acres would make a comfortable-sized holding. But in the south of Tirhut, where the lands, which are generally *bhíti* or high, pay large rents, and produce two or more crops a-year, a holding of thirty acres would be considered large. Here, the majority of *rayats* are small cultivators; population is dense and the demand for land great. A man with eleven acres is considered well off, the average not having more than four acres.

A *rayat* holding eleven acres is not so well off as a respectable retail shopkeeper, except in the southern part of the District; but he is much better off than a man who has only Rs. 8 or sixteen shillings a-month. The cultivators grow nearly everything necessary for their own support, and the surplus produce goes to pay the rent. They are nearly always in debt on account of advances, which they have taken from their landlords or from *mahájans*. In many cases they hold no *pattás* or written engagements, and are at the mercy of the *patwárí*. They are also heavily pressed by *abwábs*, or extraordi-

nary cesses. Combinations among them sometimes take place; recently several villages combined against repaying the famine advances made in 1874. The great majority of the cultivators are tenants-at-will. There are in many parts, particularly in the south of the District, a large and increasing number of small proprietors who own, occupy, and cultivate their hereditary lands, without either a superior landlord above them or a subholder below them. As they are generally Bábhans or Rájputs, they are obliged to hire labourers to plough their fields for them. A *rayat* can easily support a middle-sized household on Rs. 12 or £1, 4s. per month, not paid in cash, but earned in value from his own fields.

THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE DISTRICT are oxen, buffaloes, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls, ducks, pigeons, dogs, and cats. Those used in agriculture are oxen (*bail*) and buffaloes (*bhainsá*). Large herds of buffaloes are kept for producing *ghí*, which is exported from Ruserá. Goats are eaten by both Musalmáns and Hindus; fowls by Musalmáns only; low castes such as Doms, Dosádhs, &c., eat pigs, rats, &c. An ordinary cow is worth Rs. 8 or 16s.; a good pair of oxen, Rs. 40 or £4; a score of sheep, Rs. 50 or £5; a score of kids, Rs. 10 or £1; a score of pigs, Rs. 30 or £3. The oxen are very weak and small, and are fast degenerating from negligent breeding and want of proper pasture-grounds.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS in common use are as follow: *Hal*, plough, made of wood and shod with iron—very light, and suited to the condition of the cattle that draw it; *hengá*, a harrow; *kodáli*, a kind of large hoe with a short handle; *khurpí*, a small instrument used for weeding and rooting up grass, with a triangular blade; *hasuí*, a sickle; *dul*, a bucket; *basúlá*, an adze. The above implements and a pair of oxen would be sufficient to plough ten *bighás* of land. The value of the whole is about Rs. 45, or £4, 10s. It is difficult to estimate the cost of a plough, expressed in money; the wood is supplied by the cultivator, and the carpenter is remunerated by an annual allowance of grain at harvest-time. Indigo-planters use rakes (*kántá*) and drills (*tánrí*), in addition to the above.

WAGES AND PRICES.—Wages compared with those of Lower Bengal are undoubtedly low. A coolie earns from 1½ to 3 *ánnás* or from 2¼d. to 4½d. per day. Agricultural labourers do not generally receive their wages entirely in cash. A common wage is 1 *ánná*, or 1½d., together with one meal a-day, consisting of 3 lb. of rice and a little *satú*. In harvest-time a coolie is remunerated by a share of the

crop, varying from five to six per cent. During the rice harvest it is hardly possible to get coolies to work for ordinary cash wages, so much more advantageous is it for them to be paid in grain. Carpenters and smiths get from 1½ to 3 *ánnás*, or from 2¼d. to 4½d., per day in the country; and from 2 to 4 *ánnás*, or 3d. to 6d., in the towns. It appears from the early records that wages have risen very slightly. In 1794, coolies were paid about 1 *ánná* 2 *pies*, or 1¾d. per day; carpenters about 2 *ánnás*, or 3d.

In 1796, prices were the following in Muzaffarpur:—1st sort of *bánsmatí* rice, 4s. 11d. per hundredweight; 2d sort *bánsmatí* rice, 2s. 3½d.; 1st sort of *usná* rice, 2s. 1d.; 2d sort do. 2s.; paddy, 1s. 3d.; best wheat, 2s. 5d.; best barley, 1s. 3d. per hundredweight. In 1799, prices were the following in Tirhut District:—*Arwá* rice from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d. per hundredweight; *usná* rice, 2s. 9d.; *sáthí* rice, 2s. 5d.; wheat, 2s.; *arhar* (pulse), 2s. 1½d.; barley, 1s. 2½d.; *khesárí* (pulse), 1s. 2½d.; *jáu karai*, 1s. 2¼d.; *dál arhar*, 3s. 4½d.; *marwá*, 1s. 4¼d.; *makái*, 1s. 5¼d.; gram, 2s. 1d. per hundredweight. In time of scarcity, in 1803, prices were the following in Muzaffarpur:—*Bánsmatí* rice, from 3s. 7d. to 5s. 5d. per hundredweight; *arwá* rice, from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d.; *jashandhá* rice, from 2s. 4d.; wheat, 2s. 4d.; *bút* or gram from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.; paddy, 1s. 4d.; *khesárí*, 11d.; barley, 1s. 2d.; *arhar*, 2s.; *dál khesárí*, 1s. 9d.; *dál arhar*, 3s. 1d.; *dál masuri*, 2s. 5d.; mustard, 3s. 11d.; *tísí* (linseed), 2s. 6d. per hundredweight.

On the 27th August 1866, prices were the following in Muzaffarpur:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price at this season, 5s. 5d. per hundredweight; present price, 13s. 7d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price, 6s.; present price, 11s. 6d. Wheat, ordinary price, 5s. 9d.; present price, 12s. 1d. *Attá* or flour, ordinary price, 8s. 4d.; present price, 13s. 7d. *Janirá*, *joár*, and such grains, ordinary price, 3s. 7½d.; present price, 9s. 11d. About the same time, prices in Darbhangah were returned as follow:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price, 8s. per hundredweight; present price, 16s. 8d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price, 9s. 6d.; present price, 19s. 9d. per hundredweight. Wheat, ordinary price, 12s. 1d.; present price, 18s. 2d.; *attá*, ordinary price, £1, 1s. 8d.; present price, £1, 4s. 3d. *Janirá*, *joár*, and such grains, ordinary price at this season, 7s. 9d. per hundredweight; present price, 14s. 6d. On the 17th August 1866, prices were the following in Hájípur:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, ordi-

nary price, 8s. 4d. per hundredweight; present price, 12s. 1d. Pulses in ordinary use, ordinary price, 7s. 3d. per hundredweight, present price, 10s. 4d. Wheat, ordinary price, 7s. 3d.; present price, 11s. 6d. On 26th August 1866, the following price-list was returned from Sítámarhí:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price, 7s. 3d. per hundredweight; present price, 16s. 2d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, ordinary price, 7s. 9d.; present price, 16s. 2d. Wheat, ordinary price, 6s. 5d.; present price, 14s. 6d. *Attá*, ordinary price, 7s. 9d. per hundredweight; present price, 19s. 10d. *Janirá, joár*, and such grains, ordinary price, 5s. 5d. per hundredweight; present price, 9s. 1d.

On 24th July 1869, the following price-list was returned from Muzaffarpur:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average of the three or four preceding years, 4s. per hundredweight; present price, 8s. 4d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average rate, 4s. 2d.; present price, 9s. 7d. per hundredweight. Wheat, average rate, 4s. 6d.; present price, 8s. 4d. *Janirá, joár*, and such grains, average rate, 3s. 1d.; present price, 6s. Salt, average rate, 14s. 6d.; present price, 15s. 6d. In Darbhangah, on 20th July 1869, prices were the following:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average rate of the three or four preceding years, 4s. per hundredweight; present price, 6s. 9d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average rate, 4s. 6d.; present price, 7s. 3d. Wheat, average rate, 3s. 1d.; present price, 6s. 8d. *Janirá, joár*, and such grains, average rate, 2s. 5d.; present price, 3s. 1d. per hundredweight. Madhubaní, the 8th July 1869:—Cleaned rice in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average rate, 3s. 7d. per hundredweight; present price, 6s. 5d. Pulses in ordinary use, cheapest sort, average rate, 3d.; present price, 4s. 4d. Wheat, average rate of the three or four preceding years, 3s. 7d.; present price, 5s. 5d. *Janirá, joár*, and such grains, average rate, 2s. 8d.; present price, 4s. 4d. Salt, average rate, 13s. 7d.; present price 15s. 7d.

Indigo fetches on an average £34 per hundredweight; sugar-cane, £5 an acre; distilled liquor of the weakest sort, 1s. 6d. per gallon; *tárí*, or palm-juice toddy, sells at twenty-four *sers* a rupee, or 4s. 6½d. per hundredweight

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following is the standard table of weights:—8 *chául* = 1 *ratí*; 8 *ratí* = 1 *máshá*; 12 *máshá* = 1 *tolá*, or 180 grains troy; 5 *tolá* = 1 *chhaták*; 4 *chhaták* = 1 *poá*; 4 *poá* = 1 *ser*, or 14,400 grains troy—*i.e.*, 2½ lb. troy, or 2·05 lb. avoirdupois;

40 *sers* = 1 *man* or *maund*. But this standard table is not much in use in Tirhut District, where the common way of calculating weight is by *gandás*, and *pice*. Thus, in what is called a *pakká ser*, there are 23 *gandás* and 92 *pice*, there being four *lohiáh pice* to each *gandá*. There are therefore 3,680 *pice* in a standard *maund*. In what is called a *kachchá ser* there are only 12 *gandás*, or 48 *pice;* but different *bázárs* have different *sers*, and the number of *gandás* in each *ser* vary accordingly.

Time is measured thus:—60 *bipal* = 1 *pal;* 60 *pal* = 1 *dand;* 2½ *dand* = 1 *ghantá;* 3½ *ghantá* = 1 *prahar;* 24 *ghanta* = 1 day and night; 7 days = 1 *hafta;* 15 days = 1 *pakshá*. Measures of area:—20 *firkí* = 1 *dhúrkí;* 20 *dhúrkí* = 1 *dhúr;* 20 *dhúr* = 1 *káthá;* 20 *káthá* = 1 *bíghá;* 1 *dhúr* = 1 square *lagí* of 6, 6¼, or 6½ *háths*. In one *háth* there are 24 *angúlí* or finger's-breadths. The *háth* thus varies according to the breadth of any one's finger; and from the rent-rates submitted by the Collector in 1872, it seems that in Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur the standard acre is 1 *bíghá*, 2 *káthás*, 18 *dhúrs;* in Tájpur and Madhubaní, 1 *bíghá*, 5 *káthás;* in Sítámarhí, 1 *bíghá*, 3 *káthás*, 1 *dhúr*, 7 *dhúrkí;* and in Hájípur, 1 *bíghá*, 11 *káthá*, 19 7/12 *dhúrs*.

SPARE LAND.—There is very little spare land in the District of Tirhut. Nearly all the uncultivated land is either grazing land, and of this there is already too little; or it is under water or covered with mango-groves.

TENANTS.—In Tirhut tenants are divided into *dihí* and *páhí*. The first class includes *rayats* who cultivate lands in the same village in which they live; the second, *rayats* who do not live in the village where their lands are situated. The former pay their rents by instalments according to the custom of the village; the latter in one lump sum for the whole year. It is rare for either class to hold written leases.

LAND-TENURES.—In Tirhut there are scarcely any intermediate tenures between the *zamíndár* and the actual cultivator, and consequently very little land has passed from the *sadr zamíndár* to intermediate holders. In nearly every village there exist the following rent-free tenures: *Bráhmottar* lands, given to Bráhmans; and *pírán* lands, given to *pírs* or Muhammadan saints. The principal features in Tirhut estates are their small average size, the prevalence of the farming system, and the custom of paying rents in kind. Recent reports show the average size of estates in

Tirhut to be 303 acres. This comparative smallness is almost entirely due to landholders having largely taken advantage of the *batwárá* or partition law, Regulation XIX. of 1814. Thus, during the year 1870, no fewer than 1127 estates were added to the Tirhut Register. A slight check has been imposed on this tendency to excessive subdivision, by allowing no one to apply for a *batwárá* whose name has not been entered on the mutation register. So long ago as 1789, Mr Shore remarked on the insignificant size of the Behar *zamínداris*, and the poverty of their owners In 1795-96, the Government revenue was £112,025; in 1850-51, it had risen to £148,398; and in 1870-71, to £175,256. This general increase is due to original under-assessment, extension of cultivation, and resumption of invalid rent-free tenures. As regards the second cause, it seems, from a Report dated 1824, that at the time of the Settlement the waste lands considerably exceeded the cultivated; and that in some extensive *parganás* towards the north, the proportion of cultivated lands to waste was perhaps as one to fifty.

The system of farming estates had its origin long before the Permanent Settlement. Mr Shore, in his Minute of 1789, says that 'the lands of Behar' (presumably including those of this District) 'have from time immemorial been let in farm; and no general Settlement, as far as we can trace, since the acquisition of the *Díwání*, has been concluded between Government and the real proprietors of the soil.' This system, however, came to an end, in most cases, when the Permanent Settlement was concluded, except when proprietors refused to engage on the terms offered. But instead of the Government letting out the revenue collections in farm, the landlords now let out to middlemen the collection of the rent. The latter generally advance sums to the *máliks*. In many cases the farms are sold to the highest bidder, who tries to squeeze as much as he can out of the *rayats* in the shortest time possible. Indigo-factories often take leases of villages from *máliks*. In such cases the *rayats* are required to grow indigo; but rents are rarely enhanced, and cesses, which elsewhere press so heavily, are not exacted.

In 1871-72, it was proposed to make an arrangement directly with the farmers of villages on the Darbhangah estate. The sanction of Government was obtained for this course, with the express stipulation that the farmers should be prohibited from enhancing rents without special leave. Accordingly, a clause enforcing this prohibition is now inserted in every lease given a farmer, on those estates in

Tirhut which are under the Court of Wards. If possible, the farmer is to be either a *rayat* from the village, or a head-man acting for the other *rayats*. Before any village is let in farm, it is to be held *khás*, or immediately under the management of the Court of Wards, for a year, during which time the rents, holdings, and rights of the cultivators are to be recorded.

RATES OF RENT.—The Collector reports that the rates of rent vary not only according to the character and situation of the land, but also according to the caste and position of the cultivator. Thus a high-caste man pays less than a Kurmí. As an example of lands paying high rents, those near Hájípur may be taken. They produce poppies, potatoes, tobacco, &c., and are never fallow. Sometimes four crops a-year are produced; the Koerís, who lease them, are perhaps the best agriculturists in India. These lands pay a rent varying from Rs. 8/ to 16/ or 18/ a *bíghá*. Tobacco-lands often fetch Rs. 17, or £1, 14s. per acre. Ordinarily speaking, first class *bhít* or high land, on which poppy and tobacco are grown, fetches from Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 6/4, or from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre; other first-class *bhít* land, from Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 6/, or from 5s. to 12s. per acre; first-class rice-land from Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 7/8, or from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per acre.

The following table, showing the rates of rent paid for various classes of land in Tirhut District, arranged according to subdivisions, is taken from a special Report by the Collector dated August 1872. The local *bíghás* have been reduced to English acres.

[TABLE OF RENTS.

RATES OF RENT IN TIRHUT—MUZAFFARPUR.

	Muzaffarpur Subdivision								Sitámarhi Subdivision								Hájipur Subdivision							
	Rate per local *bighá*, = 37,840 feet.				Rate per Acre.				Rate per local *bighá*, = 37,364 feet.				Rate per Acre.				Rate per local *bighá*, = 26,929 feet.				Rate per Acre.			
	R.	A.		R.	A.	S.	D.		S.	D	R.	A.		R.	A.	S.	D.		S.	D	R.	A.		R.	A.	S.	D.		S.	D.
High land for early rice,	1	4	to	2	8	2	10¼	to	5	8⅝	2	0	to	4	0	4	7½	to	9	3	1	0	to	3	0	3	2½	to	9	7¼
Low land for late rice,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅚	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	5	0	4	7½	,,	11	6	2	0	,,	4	0	6	4⅞	,,	12	9⅝
Bhit lands for—																														
Makái,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	4	0	2	3¾	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Janirá,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	4	0	2	3¾	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Kodo,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	0	8	,,	2	0	1	1⅝	,,	4	7½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Marwa,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Samá,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Wheat,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Barley,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Chiná,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Arhar,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Khesárí,	1	4	,,	3	0	2	10¼	,,	6	10¼	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Kurthí,	2	0	,,	3	0	5	8⅝	,,	6	10¼	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½										
Mug,	2	0	,,	3	0	5	8⅝	,,	6	10¼	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½										
Gram,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	4	0	2	3¾	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Karáo,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	1	0	,,	4	0	2	3¾	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Musurí,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Urid,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Peas,	2	8	,,	4	0	5	8⅝	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Oats,	2	0	,,	4	0	4	6⅞	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Castor-oil,	2	0	,,	4	0	4	6⅞	,,	9	1⅞	1	0	,,	3	0	2	3¾	,,	6	10½	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Indigo,	5	0	,,	6	0	11	5⅜	,,	13	8½	5	0	,,	8	0	11	6	,,	18	6	7	0	,,	10	0	22	4⅞	,,	32	0
Opium,	3	0	,,	5	0	6	10½	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	5	0	4	7½	,,	11	6	7	0	,,	10	0	22	4⅞	,,	32	0
Cotton,	2	0	,,	4	0	4	6⅞	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Tobacco,	2	0	,,	4	0	4	6⅞	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	6	0	4	7½	,,	13	9	4	0	,,	7	0	12	9⅝	,,	22	4⅞
Sugar-cane,	2	0	,,	4	0	4	6⅞	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	4	0	,,	7	0	12	9⅝	,,	22	4⅞
Mustard,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Linseed,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	2	0	,,	2	8	6	4⅞	,,	8	0
Potatoes,	2	0	,,	5	0	4	6⅞	,,	11	5⅜	2	0	,,	5	0	4	7½	,,	11	6	7	0	,,	10	0	22	4⅞	,,	32	0
Alu and *Sathání*,	1	8	,,	4	0	3	5⅛	,,	9	1⅞	2	0	,,	4	0	4	7½	,,	9	3	4	0	,,	7	0	12	9⅝	,,	22	4⅞

RATES OF RENT IN TIRHUT—DARBHANGAH.

	Darbhangah Subdivision.				Madhubani Subdivision.				Tájpur Subdivision.			
	Rate per local *bighá*, = 37,840 feet.		Rate per Acre.		Rate per local *bighá*, = 32,400 feet.		Rate per Acre.		Rate per local *bighá*, = 32,400 feet.		Rate per Acre.	
	R. A.	R. A.	S. D.	S. D.	R. A.	R. A.	S. D.	S. D.	R. A.	R. A.	S. D.	S. D.
High land for early rice,	1 0	to 3 0	2 3⅜	to 6 10¼	4 0	...	10 0	...	1 0	to 4 0	2 6	to 10 0
Low land for late rice,	1 4	,, 4 0	2 10¼	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	1 0	,, 6 0	2 6	,, 15 0
Bhit lands for—												
Makái,	1 8	,, 3 8	3 5⅛	,, 8 0	5 0	...	12 6	...	3 0	,, 5 0	7 6	,, 12 6
Janirá,	1 8	,, 3 8	3 5⅛	,, 8 0	4 0	...	10 0	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Kodo,	1 4	,, 4 0	2 10¼	,, 9 1⅞	2 0	..	5 0	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Marwá,	1 4	,, 4 0	2 10¼	,, 9 1⅞	3 0	...	7 6	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Samá,	1 4	,, 4 0	2 10¼	,, 9 1⅞	3 0	...	7 6	...		...		...
Wheat,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Barley,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Chiná,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...		...		...
Arhar,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	1 8	,, 3 0	3 9	,, 7 6
Khesárí,	2 0	,,	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...		...		...
Kurthí,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...		...		...
Mug,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...		...		...
Gram,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	1 0	,, 3 0	2 6	,, 7 6
Kardo,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	1 0	,, 3 0	2 6	,, 7 6
Musurí,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...	1 0	,, 2 0	2 6	,, 5 0
Urid,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...	1 0	,, 2 0	2 6	,, 5 0
Peas,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	4 0	...	10 0	...	1 0	,, 2 0	2 6	,, 5 0
Oats,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Castor-oil,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	2 0	to 4 0	3 0	to 10 0	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Indigo,	5 0	,, 6 0	11 5⅛	,, 13 8½	5 0	...	12 6	...	3 0	,, 5 0	7 6	,, 12 6
Opium,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	3 0	,, 5 0	7 6	,, 12 6
Cotton,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	...	12 6	...	3 0	,, 5 0	7 6	,, 12 6
Tobacco,		...		...	5 0	...	12 6	...	3 0	,, 6 0	7 6	,, 12 6
Sugar-cane,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	3 0	to 5 0	7 6	to 12 6		...		...
Mustard,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	..	12 6	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Linseed,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞	5 0	..	12 6	...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6
Potatoes,		...		...	5 0	..	12 6	...		...		...
Alu and *Sathání*,	2 0	,, 4 0	4 6⅞	,, 9 1⅞		...		...	2 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 12 6

MANURE is largely used by indigo-planters, by *rayats* who cultivate tobacco-fields, and generally by the more intelligent cultivators, such as Koerís. After the indigo-plant has been steeped, the refuse is taken out of the vats and spread over the fields, forming a most valuable manure. Tobacco lands are generally selected near a village, so that cattle may be tethered on them, and that they may receive all sorts of household waste. Cow-dung, when not burnt or used for plastering houses, is used as manure.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS is not practised, and most fields have to give two crops annually. But tobacco and opium lands, except those of first-rate quality, are generally allowed to remain fallow for half the year. Lands which have become exhausted by growing indigo, are yet generally able to produce first-class crops, which draw their support from the upper soil and not from the subsoil to which the tap-root of indigo penetrates.

NATURAL CALAMITIES.—The District is subject to blights, floods, and droughts. No material loss has taken place from blight for some years. Hail-storms sometimes damage the *rabí* or spring crops. Indigo is attacked by caterpillars, which eat off the leaves, leaving only the stalks and branches behind; they generally appear after a succession of east winds, but are destroyed by the hot and dry winds from the west. Other indigo pests are grasshoppers and *bhernás*, insects which destroy the plant by cutting it below the ground. The tobacco-plant is attacked by an insect that bores down to the roots, and has to be dislodged by pouring water down its hole; and also by a parasite plant known as *athangra*.

FLOODS.—Certain parts of the District are liable to be flooded—these are, roughly speaking, the southern part of the Tájpur Subdivision, the low-lying tract of country towards Hassanpur in the south-east of the Darbhangah Subdivision, and the country between the Bághmatí and the Little Gandak. To this list might have been added, before 1874, a large portion of *parganás* Hájípur, Chaklá Garjaul, and Rattí; but the thorough repair of the Gandak embankment has probably insured the safety of this tract.

In 1788, *parganá* Bissárah was visited by a great inundation. According to the Collector, out of about 50,000 *bighás* which had been sown with *rabí* crops, 10,000 were damaged by the excessive rain; and so many cattle died, that the cultivation of the remaining *rabí* land was seriously hindered. In 1801, the saltpetre factory at Singhiyá was nearly washed away by the Gandak.

Towards the south of Tirhut, in the Tájpur Subdivision, the Ganges regularly inundates the *diárá* lands. Whatever harm may be done, is amply made up to the *rayats* by the splendid crops afterwards produced. It is a common thing for the *rayats* to sow some crop, such as *marwá*, on these lands, and take their chance of its coming to maturity. If it is drowned they have sustained little loss, and they may recoup it by a good *rabí* crop. In 1871, 250 square miles in Tájpur were laid under water, and very heavy floods occurred throughout the District. Muzaffarpur town was inundated, and much suffering took place. The Bághmatí has only twice broken through its embankment, since that work was completed. In 1867, the crops on 15,000 *bíghás*, 1,500 houses, and 35,537 *maunds* of grain, are said to have been destroyed on the right bank of the Little Gandak. The low-lying country in the south-east of Darbhangah is generally inundated every year by the Karaí and Kamlá overflowing their banks; but as the cultivators only sow common crops, with the knowledge they may be so destroyed, much loss does not occur.

EMBANKMENTS.—There are two important embankments in Tirhut—the Gandak embankment and the Bághmatí embankment. It is unknown when the first was constructed, but from records it seems to have existed as early as 1801. It had, perhaps, as a special object at Lálganj, the protection of the Company's saltpetre factory near that place. It also protected the *parganás* situated immediately to the east of the Gandak. Extending from the confluence of the river Bayá to a place called Harraulí, six miles from Hájípur, and being imperfectly constructed, it has been repeatedly breached, and immense loss has resulted. In 1801, £1,200 were required to repair the damage done by the floods near Singhiyá saltpetre factory, which was in danger of being washed away. So important was its preservation considered, that in 1809 a special committee for these embankments was formed; and in 1815 the Board of Revenue proposed the appointment of a European Superintendent, whose sole duty should be to look after the works. In three consecutive years the sums of £431, 18s., £339, and £230 were spent on the repair of the Gandak embankments. In the 20 years between 1818 and 1838, a total sum of £4,206, 16s. was spent, equal to an annual average of £210, 6s. Yet, between 1820 and 1825, it had fallen into so ruinous a state, and so much loss had resulted, that the *zamíndárs* petitioned Government either to repair it or let them do

so. Accordingly, in 1830, a new line was laid out, and the *zamíndárs* bound themselves to pay for its construction. In this state it continued till 1874, when advantage was taken of the famine-relief operations to remodel and repair it. In spite of the large sums spent, its construction was found to be extremely faulty. The crest was uneven and too low; and also the country between Harraulí and Hájípur was totally unprotected. The embankment was accordingly extended to Hájípur; the whole length was raised to a uniform height, higher than the highest known flood-level; and where the original alignment was defective, it was relaid. The work was commenced in 1874, and finished in June, before the floods set in, the original estimate of £4,629, 6s. for remodelling, and £1,456, 14s. for extending, not being exceeded. Its average distance from the river-bed is about quarter of a mile.

The Bághmatí embankment extends along that river. It was first constructed in 1810 by the manager of the Kantái factory, to protect the lands of that concern. But, besides effecting this object, it protects 100 square miles between the Bághmatí and the Little Gandak. The factory has always kept it up, and its strength is shown by the fact that it has only burst twice between 1810 and 1870. It is now proposed that Government should acquire it, under the Embankment Act, and insert sluices along its entire length.

There are other embankments in the District, but none of much importance.

DROUGHTS arise from the local absence of rain, as was the case in 1866 and in 1874. Sometimes, also, the periodical rains fail at the commencement, and then set in so suddenly and violently that the young plants are drowned. The winter or *aghaní* rice, the staple crop in Tirhut, depends almost entirely on the amount of rain which falls in September and October. For the rest of the year the rainfall might be above the average; but if none fell during these two months, the crop would be a total failure. There are no records of the great famine of 1770; but in 1791 the District seems to have been visited by a severe drought. The records are extremely meagre; and beyond the arbitrary prohibition by Government of any person, except grain-dealers, keeping by them more than a year's supply of food, and authorisation for the opening of private tanks, nothing seems to have been done. The District suffered severely during the famine of 1866. The following account of the distress in that year has been

condensed from the records in the office at Muzaffarpur, and from Mr. F. R. Cockerell's special report on the Behar famine.

THE FAMINE OF 1866 was severely felt in Tirhut, both as regards its partial intensity and the wide area over which it was spread. In *parganás* Dilwárpur, Narangá, Parihárpur Mowás, Mahind, and Kamhrá, of the Sítámarhí Subdivision, the rice crops had failed partially in 1863, and still more so in 1864. In October 1865, with the prospect of a still more complete failure on the Nepál frontier, and a deficiency of the rice crops in Madhubaní, and the north of the Darbhangah and Sadr Subdivisions, the prices of rice and Indian corn rose to three times the ordinary rate. Cases of suicide from want of food, and of death from starvation, were reported by the police in the Darbhangah and Sítámarhí Subdivisions. The harvesting of the rice crop, however, supplied some food and wages, and prices in the end of 1865, and in the beginning of 1866, were somewhat easier. But owing to the failure of the rice crops in the Nepal *tarái*, and the consequent non-exportation to Tirhut, prices in February again began to rise; and as there was no demand for labour, the poorer classes suffered extremely, and began to desert their homesteads, and migrate southwards in large numbers. Fires and grain-robberies for the purpose of obtaining food became very common. In March there were 127 fires, in April 156, in May 184, and in June 146, against an annual average of 200, calculated for the previous four years. The period from April to June never affords any great demand for agricultural labour; and in this year the labourers, having nothing to fall back on, and no work from which to provide food, became reduced to the greatest destitution. No organised system of relief was commenced till June, though in April some food was daily distributed to a few people in Sítámarhí. On the 1st June the Collector called a meeting to raise subscriptions, and relief-committees were formed at various places. Relief operations were ultimately undertaken at 25 centres—7 in the Sadr Subdivision, 8 in Sítámarhí, 4 in Darbhangah, 5 in Madhubaní, and 1 at Hájípur. The following subscriptions were raised—at Muzaffarpur and the Sadr Subdivision, £2,161, 3s. 3d., including £1,000 from the Darbhangah estate, under the Court of Wards; £484, 15s. 9d. from the Sítámarhí Subdivision; £976 from the Darbhangah Subdivision, including £500 from the Darbhangah estate; £180, 9s. 9d. from the Madhubaní Subdivision; and £29, 2s. 4d. from the Hájípur Subdivision: total £3,831, 11s. 1d. Work was found

in some degree for all who could work; and food was distributed to those who were unable to find their own livelihood. From figures supplied by Mr Cockerell, it seems that in the Sadr Subdivision alone was the food distributed in any degree sufficient for sustenance. In the Darbhangah and Madhubaní Subdivisions two *chatáks* per head per day was all that was allowed; and in these two Subdivisions the relief given is said to have been purely nominal, though from the middle of June to November, twenty *maunds* were distributed daily, and remissions of rent to the amount of one-half were made to the *rayats* of the Darbhangah estate, in the more distressed parts.

The suffering was greatest during July, August, and September, the price of rice ranging from 7 to 5¼ *sers* per rupee, or from 15s. 9d. to £1, 0s. 9d. per cwt. The number in receipt of daily relief were, in July, 6,768; in August, 11,621; in September, 6,876. In the middle of August cholera broke out in Sítámarhí, and appeared also at Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur. The people, reduced by long privation, fell easy victims to the disease. Their physical condition may in some degree be inferred from the fact that 797 persons out of 1070 died within an average period of eight days after admission to the hospital. In September the extreme pressure began to diminish, owing to the good *bhadaí*, or autumn crops; and fortunately it never increased again, as the winter rice, in most parts, was a good crop. Still, in some places, so far had famine and disease gone, that half the land remained uncultivated. A few *zamíndárs* were favourably spoken of, but the majority of them practically ignored their obligations in this crisis. Relief operations were carried on till February 1867. The total amount spent in relief was £3,944, 15s. 4d.; the total daily number (average) relieved, 5,235; and the estimated total number of deaths from starvation or disease engendered by want, 60,321.

THE SCARCITY OF 1874, which was felt with greater severity in Tirhut than in any other part of Bengal, has been described in great detail in various official reports that have been already published; and it has been thought undesirable to condense these reports into the narrow limits required for a Statistical Account of the District. It is sufficient to give a general reference to the District Famine Narratives, to the Fortnightly narratives, and to the Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 31st October 1874, all of which papers have been laid before Parliament; and to the statistical examination of the expenditure and relief, furnished by Mr A. P. M'Donnell,

C.S., in his *Report on the Food-Grain Supply of Behar and Bengal* (Calcutta, 1876).

FAMINE WARNINGS.—During the famine of 1866-67, the maximum price of rice was Rs. 8 a *maund*, or £1, 1s. 10d. per hundredweight; that of paddy, Rs. 4-8 a *maund*, or 12s. 3d. per hundredweight. Local prices may now be said to have generally returned to what they were before that time. It is not easy to lay down any particular rates at which relief operations would become necessary; for prices, taken by themselves, are no sufficient criterion. If rice were selling at Rs. 2-4 a *maund*, or 6s. per hundredweight, in January, and the spring crop proved a failure, there would be more want among the labouring classes in parts where spring crops are largely sown, than there would be if prices were higher and the spring crop an average one. The Collector considers that a rate of from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 a *maund*, or 6s. to 6s. 9d. per hundredweight, in January, is indicative of severe pressure on the labouring classes during the months from May to September; which, though not actually amounting to a famine, might possibly render it advisable, particularly in the south of the District, to open relief-works. Here he refers to a failure of the spring crops. Generally speaking, a rate of Rs. 2-8 a *maund*, or 6s. 9d. per hundredweight, in January, would indicate distress in the middle of the year, when the price would rise to about Rs. 5 a *maund*, or 13s. 8d. per hundredweight.

In 1873, prices were much higher in the beginning of January than those mentioned above. On the 10th of that month, the cheapest price at which rice could be bought was Rs. 3 a *maund*, or 8s. 2d. per hundredweight; barley, the cheapest grain in the District, fetched Rs. 2 a *maund*, or 5s. 5d. per hundredweight. At Ruserá, on the 20th March, the price of common rice was Rs. 4 a *maund*, or 10s. 11d. per hundredweight. The highest price common rice ever reached during the famine of 1874 was Rs. 5-12 a *maund*, or 15s. 8d. per hundredweight. The principal crop of the District is the *aghaní* rice; which is of especial importance in the Madhubaní and Darbhangah Subdivisions. The communications consist: firstly, of a railway, whose route has not yet been permanently decided on; secondly, of 1,778 miles of good *kachchá* roads; and, thirdly, of fair dry-weather water-carriage on the Gandak up to Lálganj, and on the Little Gandak up to Ruserá. During the rains, grain could be sent to nearly all parts of the District. A survey is at present being carried on in North Tirhut, having for its object irrigation

from the *nálás*, which abound in that region. In times of drought, however, these are said to be empty; so that, unless recourse is had to the Bághmatí or Gandak, or some other large river, the success of the scheme is doubtful. At present, large quantities of rice are exported in normal years.

FOREIGN AND ABSENTEE LANDHOLDERS.—The number of European landholders in Tirhut is 25. Out of 68,000 proprietors, about 17,000 are Muhammadans. But the mutation register has been so carelessly kept up, that these figures cannot be considered of much value. The Mahárájá of Darbhangah is the principal landholder. He pays a total revenue to Government for all his estates of £42,821. About five per cent. of the land is said to be in the hands of absentees, most of whom live at Patná.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION: ROADS.—All the roads in Tirhut, except short detached lengths in towns and municipalities, are unmetalled and require annual repairs. There is no road under the management of the Public Works Department. It is estimated that the total length of all the roads in Tirhut amounts to 1778 miles, of which 555 miles were constructed during the famine of 1873-74, and 86 are on the Darbhangah estate under the Court of Wards. In addition to these, there are many factory roads, which have been made by indigo-planters, and are still kept in repair by the same private agency. For the year 1874-75, the total receipts of the Muzaffarpur District Road Fund (excluding balances, &c.) amounted to £9744, of which £9297 was derived from ferry tolls; the total expenditure amounted to £30,336, of which £22,524 was assigned to original works, and £5897 to repairs. In the same year the receipts of the Darbhangah District Road Fund were £1585, of which £1198 came from ferry tolls; the expenditure was £876, leaving a balance of £707.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—Two lines of telegraph start from Mokámá, a station on the East Indian Railway on the further side of the Ganges. The one leads to Muzaffarpur, and is thence continued to Motihárí and Bettiá in Champáran District; total length to Bettiá, 175 miles. The other runs to Darbhangah, 42 miles. There is a third line of telegraph from Bájítpur, the terminus of the Darbhangah State Railway, opposite Bárh in Patná District, also to Darbhangah; length, 44 miles.

RAILWAYS.—At present the only railway in the District is the State Railway from Darbhangah to Bájítpur on the banks of the

Ganges, opposite the Bárh station of the East Indian Railway. The line is at present only temporary, as the final route and length have not yet been decided on. It had its origin in the beginning of February 1874, when Mr Stevens of the Darbhangah Ráj first proposed its construction. Sir Richard Temple pressed the scheme; and the Government of India gave its sanction. The work was begun on the 23d February, and the first train ran through to Darbhangah on the 17th April. As the distance amounted to 53 miles, besides sidings and bridges over three considerable rivers, the work was, therefore, done at the average rate of a mile a-day. From a return submitted by the chief engineer of the railway, it seems that its present length is 44 miles, the stations being at Darbhangah, Nágarbastí, and Bájítpur *ghát*. In 1874, it was almost exclusively engaged in carrying grain fodder and stores; the amount carried being—grain and fodder, 46,811 tons; other articles such as coal, materials, &c., 4,082: total amount carried, 50,893 tons. The total receipts from January to 18th May 1875, were £2,864, 4s. As the line is not permanent, it is not worked during the rains. Surveys are at present being conducted with a view to making a branch to Muzaffarpur.

ROAD ROUTES OF NORTH BEHAR.—The following paragraphs are quoted from the *Statistical Reporter* for April, 1876:—

"North Behar is well provided with roads; probably no other territory within India, certainly no other territory within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, can compare with it in this respect. This is partly due to the improvements in the means of communications during 1874, but also to the activity of earlier periods. Considering the long-standing importance of the north Gangetic Districts, and the prominent attention in such matters naturally given from time immemorial to a fertile region of lucrative industries permeated extensively by European capital, it was to have been expected that the communications would be well looked to. It is still fresh in memory what feats of inland transport on, and alongside, these roads were accomplished during 1874.

"Coming to the description of these routes, we have first the State Railway from Bájítpur to Darbhangah, a distance of 48 miles, which is now in full working order. An extension or branch has recently been ordered from Samástipur to Muzaffarpur, 20 miles. As the line of country is singularly favourable, and the urgency is considerable, it is probable that this work will be pushed on and finished during the present hot weather. This will be quite feasible

without adding materially to the cost of the enterprise, if rails or rolling-stock can be diverted from other State lines under construction.

"This railway, which connects the East India Railway at Bárh with Darbhangah, is flanked on the west by four principal roads, which from south-west, south-south-west, south-east, and east-south-east converge on Muzaffarpur. These are the Chhaprá road, the Hájípur road, with branch to Lálganj, the Tájpur-Dalsinhsarái road, and the Pusá-Nágarbastí road. The whole region served by these roads forms a segment of a sort of circle of which these roads are, as it were, radii, and the utmost distance of any two termini is some 70 miles. This is equivalent to a north and south road for every 18 miles breadth of country. Of the numerous lateral and branch roads within the segment it is unnecessary to speak. The roads northward beyond Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah towns will be more conveniently described in dealing specially with the Sítámarhí and Madhubaní Subdivisions.

"The Darbhangah State Railway is flanked upon the east by a country very different in character. That region has two roads, both converging on Supul—the one from Monghyr town, the other from Bhágalpur town. These roads are commercially useless throughout the rainy season, and that for a distance as high up from the Ganges as Madahpurá, in Bhágalpur District. This is in accordance with the slope of the country, north-west to south-east; and these two routes traverse, therefore, a perfect network of affluents and effluents converging on the Ganges. Accordingly, neither of these is the route taken by the traveller, or by the goods traffic of Supul, or by the traffic of the region served through Supul—that is to say, North-East Madhubaní. These regions draw on, and remit south-east to, the Kusí for their sea-borne dealings. For certain branches of other traffic their trade sets south-west, as has already been explained. But while the country south of Madahpurá admits of no facilities for road traffic northward and southward, the case is different with the higher-lying region to the north. Supul is served from north to south by a most excellent fair-weather road with iron bridges, of which more will be said in dealing with Supul separately.

"Meanwhile, to return to North Behar as a whole. The vertical or north-to-south communications have been noticed; it remains to notice the lateral or east and west communications. The region between the Great Gandak and the Kosí is provided conveniently at its middle with through and through communications. From the

Gandak country four roads converge on Muzaffarpur. From Muzaffarpur, again, there are two roads to Darbhangah,—the one straight and excellent, with good ferries or iron bridges; the other circuitous, through Pusá, and inferior. The Pusá route, both from its circuitousness, and still more from its unfavourable situation along the spill waters of the river, is little used as a direct route from Muzaffarpur to Darbhangah; but it deserves notice in passing as an old and well-established road—one of the many with which Tirhut has been provided. From Darbhangah, itself a railway terminus, there radiate three principal roads—viz., one to Madhubaní town, a second or middle one leading either to Madhubaní town or to Jhanjhárpur, and one lower down leading to Baheyra. The middle road bifurcates at Jhanjhárpur, some 25 miles north-north-east of Darbhangah, into two most excellent roads into Supul. These roads, locally known as the North and the South Emigration Roads, because of their chief intended office of facilitating emigration from Sáran towards East Bengal and Assam, complete the east and west communication between the Gandak and the Kosí throughout the centre of North Behar. The North Emigration Road continues the north-north-east course beyond Jhanjhárpur until it comes to Naraya, in *parganá* Alapur; after which it proceeds due east, crosses the boundary river Tiljugá, and thereafter passes Jagdispur, Madhumathan, Simrahí factory, and so on to Pratápganj *bázár* on the Kusí river. At Baptiahi factory, the North Emigration Road crosses at right angles the excellent Supul-Dagmárá Road, which forms the north and south highway of the Subdivision.

"On the other hand, the South Emigration Road takes a more southerly course, traverses the Supul Subdivision, and intersects the north and south highway at about six miles south-west from Supul town. Its course from the bifurcation at Jhanjhárpur will be sufficiently indicated on the map by a line crossing the Tiljugá at Gopálpur passing just north of Kathwár, and so through Hartolí, Báruárí, on to Singhásarpur factory, six miles north of Madahpurá in Bhágalpur, along the route to Purniah town. These two emigration roads, as well as the Dagmárá-Supul Road intersecting them at right angles, are unmetalled; but they are first-class roads of that order, being well raised and liberally provided with iron viaducts and bridges.

"Besides these main roads in Supul, there are other roads calling for notice as being actually in use, but they are not to be compared

with those just enumerated. There is a road parallel with the North Emigration Road, and still further to the north, which is marked on the map as skirting Bahtaníán, and so making for Sáhibganj. Emigrants going from or returning to the Gográ-Gandak country—Sáran, Gházípur, &c.—still use this road rather than the new one to Pratápganj. There is also a road from Supul town north-westward through Khoknáhá on the Tiljugá, and so to East Madhubaní—a road which the Collector of Bhágalpur hoped to improve during the past cold weather from the District Road Fund. It was formerly a good deal used.

"Having described the principal roads in actual use throughout North Behar, it is now proposed to deal more minutely with the roads of the three Subdivisions of Sítámarhí, Madhubaní, and Supul.

"Sítámarhí is divided into three *thánás*—Sítámarhí, Sheohar, and Jálí. The communications of the Sítámarhí *tháná* were greatly improved during the last famine, and the roads at the present time are in tolerably fair order. The carriage available for transport of grain consists of bullock-carts and pack-bullocks. It is stated that about 7,000 carts were procurable in the whole Subdivision for the transport of Government grain in 1874. Sítámarhí and Majorganj are the principal marts, from which the *tháná* would naturally draw its supplies in the event of scarcity. In Sheohar *tháná* communications are comparatively few and bad. Scarcely a single good road was made during the last famine; and this *tháná*, like the rest of the Sítámarhí Subdivision, appears to have been neglected in former years by the District Road Committee. Bairagnia, Majorganj, and Sheohar are the chief marts of the *tháná*. At Bairagnia, the chief mart of Sheohar *tháná*, and indeed of the whole Sítámarhí Subdivision, there is a very large quantity of grain. It was remarked in November by the Collector of Muzaffarpur that, crammed as Bairagnia is with *golás* and granaries, more *bakhars* were being built. A registering station for traffic has been opened here from the commencement of the present year. In Jálí *tháná* communications are generally good; and from its proximity to Darbhangah this *tháná* can experience no difficulty in obtaining grain imported by rail. The principal marts in this *tháná* are Bangáon, Madwapur, and Kámtúl.

"In the Madhubaní Subdivision the principal trade centre is Madhubaní town, 20 miles north-east of Darbhangah. It is a place of considerable importance. It is connected with Darbhangah by

two roads, which for country roads are usually in excellent condition. Besides Madhubaní there is no other trade centre of more than local importance. Of the places, however, of secondary importance, the chief is Benipátí, 12 miles west of Madhubaní, and connected with that town by a fair road, which is intersected by only one unbridged stream of magnitude. Benipátí is half way between the two streams the Kamlá and the Little Bághmatí, both navigable in the rains, but quite shallow there in the dry weather. It coincides with the name and *tháná* site of Khajlí—a different Khajlí from the village north-east of Madhubaní. The North Emigration Road, which leads from Jhanjárpur through Naraya, 34 miles east, and goes on to the important mart of Prátapganj on the Kusí, has already been described. Naraya rather promises to be, than at present is, a place of importance. It now draws its supplies of rice from the surrounding country, and of *rabí* grains from the Gangetic alluvial lands of the adjacent Subdivision of Madahpurá, in Bhágalpur. Elsewhere in the Madhubaní Subdivision the trade centres do not rise above the status of country *bázárs* or *háts*; but with the exception of the country north-east of the Balán river, all these *háts* are now connected by fair-weather roads, more or less practicable, with the town of Madhubaní. In the matter of internal communication, the late relief operations conferred large benefits on this Sub-division.

"It is stated that there is ample carriage in each *tháná* of the Supul Subdivision. There are now—the results of 1873-74—many very good roads leading direct to Tirhut, Monghyr, and Purniah. The merchants, however, do not import: all their trade is an exporting one, both of food-grains and oil-seeds. They do not ordinarily think of drawing supplies from anywhere; but there is no question that the commercial centre whence supplies could most easily be drawn, in case such were actually needed, would be Monghyr, or Khárgariá in Monghyr. Khárgariá is the mart to which the Bhágalpur grain is taken as a rule in large quantities, and the route is the shortest and easiest to and from any portion of the Supul Subdivision. A good deal of rice is annually taken into or through Tirhut."

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of Tirhut are saltpetre, indigo, coarse cloth, pottery, and mats. The manufacture of indigo has already been described. The cloth made is of the coarsest quality, but strong, and is therefore preferred by the poorer

classes. The pottery also is of the commonest description; the potters use the ordinary wheel. The Dom caste make mats from bamboo slips, and from the reed or fibre called *muthá* (Cyperus rotundus). The manufacturing classes are not well off, wages varying from two to five *ánnás* (3d. to 7½d.) per day. It is almost impossible to get any work done, until some advance has been made.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALTPETRE is entirely in the hands of a very poor and hardy race called Núniyás; it is founded on a system of advances made to them by middlemen, who again contract with the large houses of business. The process of manufacture is as follows. The Núniyás rent a piece of saliferous soil from the *zamíndár*, who always obtains a high rent. The nitre is very commonly found in Tirhut, especially near houses, after a heavy fall of rain, in the rainy season. Earth which evidently contains nitre is scraped together and conveyed to the place of manufacture, called the *phar*. On this area, the processes of lixiviation and evaporation are carried on from November to May. The earth is first exposed to the sun and air for a day, well beaten until it is thoroughly pulverised, and then placed in the *kothí*, or filter, in quantities of about nine *maunds* at a time. In the bottom of this filter is placed a quantity of straw, which is supposed to assist the percolation of the brine. After the proper quantity of earth has been put in, about thirty pots of water are thrown on; and in twelve hours or so the brine is drawn off into pots of a hemispherical form, of which there are generally six to each filter. Under these a fire is lighted, and kept burning for about three hours, in order to evaporate the water. While it is boiling it is frequently stirred, and the froth removed, by the women. After some time the pots are allowed to cool, when saltpetre appears in a crystalline state. The brine which is left is again evaporated; and the residue this time consists of saltpetre and a salt called *pakwá*, in the proportions of four to five. The brine left after this second evaporation is thrown over some fresh saliferous earth, to be again used. The proportion of saltpetre to salt obtained is given differently by different authorities. One estimate by a salt officer returns the amount of salt obtained as one-sixth of the saltpetre; another, by the Collector of Champáran, as one-third of the saltpetre; but a Núniyá told me that the former was the usual quantity. By this process crude saltpetre is produced; but the article sold in Calcutta is known as refined saltpetre, which is manufactured in the following way. The refiners purchase the

crude article from the Núniyás, giving an average price of Rs. 2/14 per *maund*. About twenty *maunds* of crude saltpetre are put in a boiler of English manufacture, a large quantity of water is added, and a fire lighted and kept burning for five hours, the contents being stirred and the froth skimmed off. The residue is then put into small earthen pots, strained, and run into long, narrow, wooden troughs, in which sticks in the form of branches are inserted to assist crystallisation. In these the saltpetre is allowed to remain for four days, mats being placed over the troughs to exclude the dust. When taken out it is washed, to improve the colour, then dried and stored in the godowns till sold. This refined saltpetre is called *kalmí sorá*. The quantity of it obtained from crude saltpetre varies; according to some returns it is one-half the crude saltpetre, according to others one-third. Whatever brine has been left in this process is mixed with earth, and the same process as observed by the makers of crude saltpetre is gone through, the result being a quantity of crude saltpetre and salt, both of a better quality. One hundred *maunds* of refined saltpetre would yield two *maunds* of salt fit for human consumption. The following is the estimate of the profits and expenses of one filter. It is difficult to say what the exact out-turn would be, as the amount of saltpetre obtained depends on the quality of the earth; an average daily out-turn would be three *sers* of saltpetre and one-half *ser* of salt. As the Núniyás only work for six months, the gross out-turn would be 13 *maunds* 26 *sers* of saltpetre, and 2 *maunds* 11 *sers* of salt. The average price given by the refiners is about Rs. 2/12 per *maund* of saltpetre; the salt is worth about Rs. 2/ per *maund*. Thus, the total income from one filter would be Rs. 37/8 from saltpetre, and Rs. 4/9 from salt —total, say Rs. 42, or £4, 4s., in six months. Apart from the *zamíndár's* rent, which is Rs. 4, or 8s., per filter, there are hardly any expenses. The evaporation is carried on by a fire, the fuel of which consists of leaves to be had for the mere trouble of gathering. Each filter employs two men, one to gather the earth, the other to attend to the manufacture. Thus, after deducting Rs. 4 for expenses, there remain Rs. 38 to be divided among two men. During the rains the Núniyás work as coolies.

The trade at present is not in a healthy condition. The following figures show the number of villages in which saltpetre works were carried on in 1873, &c. In that year there were 6,560 *núnphars*, or factories, worked with 22,528 *chúláhs*, or filters, in

4,799 villages, and 305 refineries. The Europeans who were formerly engaged in this trade have now withdrawn their capital, the price having fallen two or three rupees per *maund*. In 1847 there were four saltpetre works in the District—namely, at Barhanpúrá, Hájípur, Kantar, and Sháhpur Pataurí. The manufacture was also extensively carried on by the Government in the beginning of the century at Sinhiyá, where the Dutch East India Company had previously established a factory.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces had long complained that the untaxed salt educed from saltpetre caused a loss to Government, by displacing a corresponding amount of taxed salt. Some years ago it was estimated that above three *lákhs* of *maunds* (10,000 tons) of this untaxed salt found its way into use. The Salt Act was therefore introduced after much deliberation, and a stringent preventive force established under the District officers. This consists, besides the police, of a special inspecting staff, with *kotegashts*, and peons, and a Government excise officer called a *mushriff* at each refinery, and a *dárogah* at each licensed warehouse. The Núniyás, who prepare the crude saltpetre, have to take out a licence, which costs them four *ánnás;* the refiners pay eight *ánnás* for each refinery; the *mushriff* sees that all salt educed is destroyed, unless a salt licence, costing Rs. 2, has been taken out for storing and selling salt, and the duty of Rs. 3/4 per *maund* has been paid. No doubt the saltpetre manufacture has been bolstered up by the former liberty to sell untaxed salt; but it seems very doubtful, according to the Commissioner, whether the amount of salt which will go into the North-Western Provinces, in the place of the illicit production of Behar, 'will cover the cost of the establishment, and will make up for the harassment and injury to the trade it involves.'

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The following account of the river trade of Tirhut, together with the tables by which it is illustrated, is taken entire from the 'Statistical Reporter' for August 1876:—

'There are two great currents of river-borne export trade from Tirhut District—the one flowing in a south-west, and the other in a south-east direction. The first current is attracted to Patná and there absorbed; while the second finds its way direct to Calcutta. The trade with Patná is especially brisk during the cold and hot seasons of the year, when there is little water in the small rivers; but during the rains, the trade with Calcutta becomes comparatively more important.

'RIVER TRADE ROUTES.—The principal river thoroughfares of Tirhut are the Great Gandak, the Bághmatí, and the Muzaffarpur river or Buri Gandak. All these rivers empty themselves into the Ganges, which forms the southern boundary of the District. The Great Gandak is the channel along which the trade with Patná is carried. This is the river that separates Champáran, Sáran, and Tirhut. It is a large river navigable all the year round, but in the rains dangerous and rapid. The most important marts commanding its navigation are Hájípur, including Bankar *ghát* at the mouth of the river, Lálganj and Gobindpur, which last is a mart in Champáran District. The Bághmatí and Buri Gandak are the rivers that convey the produce of Eastern Tirhut to Calcutta. These rivers are only navigable during the rainy season. The Bághmatí flows into the Buri Gandak above Ruserá; the river is said to be silting up, and is now navigable only during two months of the year as far as Darbhangah, for boats of 500 *maunds*. The principal mart on this river is the town of Darbhangah itself. The Muzaffarpur river —called also the Buri or Little Gandak—is in the rains navigable for boats of large burthen; but in the dry season it is studded with sand-banks, which impede navigation by large boats so low down even as in Monghyr District. Up to Nágarbastí, it is navigable all the year round for boats of 200 *maunds*. The navigation of the river is commanded by four marts, important for grain, for oil-seeds, and for every other branch of country trade. They are, in order, Khárgaríá in Monghyr District, near the river's confluence with the Ganges, six miles north of Monghyr town; Ruserá; Somástipur, near Nágarbastí; and lastly, Muzaffarpur. The Buri Gandak is navigable in the rains to above Ruserá for boats of 2,000 *maunds*; up to Muzaffarpur for boats of 1,000 *maunds*; up to the crossing of the Madhubaní and Sítámarhí road for boats of 250 *maunds*; and up to Sigaulí, in the north of Champáran District, for boats of 100 *maunds* burthen.

'DESCRIPTION OF BOATS.—The boats used for trading purposes on the rivers in Tirhut are similar to those in use elsewhere in Bengal, and vary in size from the large 4,000 *maund* to the small 100 *maund* craft. The draught in feet of the various-sized boats is approximately as follows:—

	Empty.	Half-laden.	Laden.
	ft. ft.	ft. ft.	ft. ft.
100 *maund* boat . .	¾ to 1	1¼ to 1½	1¾ to 2¼
200 " . .	1	1½	1¾ " 2¾
300 " . .	1¼ " 1½	1½ " 2¼	2 " 3¼
400 " . .	1 " 2	1¾ " 2½	2½ " 3¾
500 " . .	1¼ " 2	2 " 2¾	2½ " 4
750 " . .	1½ " 2¼	2¼ " 3¼	3 " 4½
1,000 " . .	1½ " 2½	2½ " 3½	3¼ " 5
1,500 " . .	1½ " 2½	2½ " 4	3¾ " 5½
2,000 " . .	1¾ " 2½	2¾ " 4¼	4½ " 6
3,000 " . .	2 " 3¼	3¼ " 5	These large boats are never fully laden.
4,000 " . .	2¼ " 3¼	4½ " 6	

'The flat-bottomed boats of the description known as *kattrás* and *kuasás* draw the least water, and boats of the *palwár* and *melní* class the most. There is also some difference in the draught of the same description of boat, when built in different parts of Bengal.

'Boats of 3,000 and 4,000 *maunds*' burthen are exclusively used for the carriage of light bulky materials, such as jute, and are never laden with more than 1,500 to 2,000 *maunds*. Such boats, therefore, are uncommon on the Behar rivers. The grain trade is principally carried on in boats of 100 *maunds* and less; though boats up to 2,000 *maunds*' burthen are occasionally, though seldom, used for this trade. Cargo boats are seldom seen under 100 *maunds*' burthen, and that may be taken as the minimum size in general use. As a rule, boats going up-stream are not fully laden, and large boats of over 1,500 *maunds* are rarely more than half laden. Coming down stream, boats generally carry a full cargo at all times.

'In Tirhut and the adjoining Districts, there is another description of boat in use besides those referred to above. It is a rectangular oblong boat, with a flat bottom, and is called a *meláhní*. It carries from 100 to 200 *maunds*, and draws only a foot or 18 inches of water. These boats are awkward to manage on account of their shape, but as they can work in very little water they are useful on small rivers. They should not be confounded with the Ganges *melní*, a boat shaped like a turtle and drawing a great deal of water.

'TRADE OF THE DISTRICT FROM OCTOBER 1875 TO MARCH 1876. TRADE WITH PATNA.—It is impossible to say at present what is the total value and quantity of the trade of Tirhut District. Under the former system of the registration of the river traffic, it was not pretended that the whole traffic was registered; the station at Sáhibganj registered only the traffic between Tirhut and Eastern

Bengal and Calcutta. Very recently, in pursuance of a general scheme of registration, another station has been established at Patná to register the Ganges traffic passing Patná, as well as all the river-borne traffic of that city. By this means almost all the river trade of Tirhut District is now caught and registered. The returns for a whole year are not available; the details, however, of the first half-year during which the new system of registration has been at work, are given in the following tables separately for each of the executive Districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah. The half-year comprises the last three months of 1875 and the first three months of 1876. This is for the most part the dry season of the year, when the eastern rivers were not open for navigation; and by far the greater portion of the traffic shown is consigned along the Gandak river to Patná. It is for this reason that the trade of Muzaffarpur will be found in the subjoined statement to be so largely in excess of the trade of Darbhangah. It must be added, also, that owing to some misunderstanding on the first introduction of the registration, the returns of October and November do not show the Darbhangah trade separately. The whole trade was registered as belonging to Tirhut, and was shown under Muzaffarpur District; but since December there has been no element of uncertainty on this account.

River-borne Traffic of the District of Muzaffarpur during the Six Months ending 31st March 1876.

Description of Goods.	Exports.							
	1875.			1876.			Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.		
Class I.								
Registered by weight.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.
Coal and coke	....	50	50	50	....	300	450	225 0
Cotton	....	600	....	....	12	....	612	9,180 0
Do. twist (Native)	11	1	8	11	....	5	36	1,440 0
Do. (European)	....	....	....	14	....	...	14	700 0
Chemicals and medicines	70	106	509	10	75	33	803	8,030 0
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dyes other than indigo	1,682	662	1,226	1,513	2,001	2,378	9,462	47,310 0
Indigo	....	6,707	11,989	1,985	....	46	20,727	4,145,400 0
Indigo-seed	....	....	....	2,056	150	....	2,206	11,030 0
Betel-nuts	....	2	....	....	....	100	102	612 0
Fuel and firewood	18,690	20,664	66,087	41,211	36,162	27,904	210,718	52,679 8
Fruits, dried	....	861	457	200	....	....	1,518	15,180 0
Do., fresh, and vegetables	7,079	7,173	33,983	37,597	6,486	5,364	97,682	293,046 0
Wheat	732	5	....	623	75	....	1,435	3,228 12
Pulses and gram	747	499	337	1,885	628	850	4,946	8,655 8
Rice	....	....	10	1,251	373	232	1,866	3,732 0
Paddy	....	....	....	512	50	....	562	562 0
Other cereals	1,557	1,366	522	2,440	2,210	3,290	11,385	25,616 4
Gums and resins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jute and other raw fibres	16	....	2	....	11	24	53	238 8
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	....	145	318	611	....	3	1,077	8,616 0
Silk, raw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Horns	255	23	....	....	....	....	278	2,780 0
Iron and its manufactures	11	....	....	....	85	....	96	960 0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	30	4	64	20	90	5	213	8,520 0
Other metals, and their manufactures	2	....	....	....	....	32	34	510 0
Lime and limestone	....	838	1,514	1,230	568	743	4,893	3,669 12
Stone	....	....	....	200	....	....	200	400 0
Shell-lac	....	....	2	385	...	....	387	11,610 0
Stick-lac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ghi	2,034	1,948	211	140	56	108	4,497	89,940 0
Oil	....	....	....	1	88	40	129	1,935 0
Oil-seeds—								
Linseed	67,216	34,564	22,174	8,536	2,099	1,035	135,624	542,496 0
Til	....	....	....	16	....	....	16	48 9
Mustard	23,499	14,196	4,573	1,364	2,049	16,566	62,247	248,988 0
Castor	2,934	3,140	497	446	....	132	7,149	16,085 4
Poppy	17,048	3,184	1,593	554	360	170	12,909	64,545 0
Salt	....	8,223	625	792	....	....	9,640	48,200 0
Saltpetre	39,882	40,359	28,053	13,963	25,092	19,541	166,890	1,001,340 0
Other saline substances	22,747	4,439	8,021	9,723	19,431	20,040	84,401	211,002 8
Spices and condiments	808	717	2,038	3,367	4,015	2,077	13,022	65,110 0
Sugar, refined	....	21	....	30	2	63	116	1,392 0
Do. unrefined	13	337	....	61	837	304	1,552	6,208 0
Tea	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	560 0
Tobacco	10,135	10,686	4,967	1,157	2,245	7,003	36,193	180,965 0
Liquor	....	10	16	....	5	....	31	1,550 0
Miscellaneous	2,008	5,649	2,355	1,878	94	2,988	14,972	14,972 0
Total	209,206	167,179	192.201	135,832	105,356	111,376	921,150	7,159,268 0

(*Table continued on page* 135.)

River-borne Traffic of the District of Muzaffarpur during the Six Months ending 31st March 1876—*continued.*

Description of Goods.	IMPORTS.								
	1875.			1876.			Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.			
Class I.									
Registered by weight.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Coal and coke	....	....	750	14	200	....	964	482	0
Cotton	424	1,151	1,501	3,533	2,120	1,860	10,589	158,835	0
Do. twist (Native)	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	480	0
Do. (European)	....	29	2	21	4	....	56	2,800	0
Chemicals and medicines	239	119	299	422	186	141	1,406	14,060	0
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	....	100	18	....	11	11	140	11,200	0
Dyes other than indigo	94	53	110	369	203	107	936	4,680	0
Indigo	....	....	....	500	150	....	650	130,000	0
Indigo-seed	....	....	....	50,603	35,174	4,876	90,653	453,265	0
Betel-nuts	460	152	745	830	542	1,003	3,732	22,392	0
Fuel and firewood	....	....	....	22	....	....	22	5	8
Fruits, dried	....	96	94	155	104	256	705	7,050	0
Do., fresh, and vegetables	3,007	831	150	1,202	1,172	30	6,392	19,176	0
Wheat	6,720	736	1,342	4,166	3,144	1,014	17,122	38,524	8
Pulses and gram	8,838	13,696	11,417	22,089	20,880	9,431	86,351	151,114	4
Rice	20,553	22,958	28,889	43,749	24,099	30,481	170,729	341,458	0
Paddy	786	590	1,193	8,922	1,162	2,550	15,203	15,203	0
Other cereals	21,896	25,139	41,754	30,525	41,391	16,550	177,255	398,823	12
Gums and resins	6	2	....	5	....	82	95	950	0
Jute and other raw fibres	56	....	....	....	19	118	193	868	8
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	475	215	243	39	....	238	1,210	9,680	0
Silk, raw	....	....	3	....	4	4	11	6,600	0
Horns	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Iron and its manufactures	962	462	1,110	3,054	2,159	916	8,663	86,630	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	105	55	50	266	435	422	1,333	53,320	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	59	30	49	73	256	81	548	8,220	0
Lime and limestone	100	2,000	1,100	164	150	....	3,514	2,635	8
Stone	....	2,266	1,127	1,703	276	3,382	8,754	17,508	0
Shell-lac	51	....	131	30	....	....	212	6,360	0
Stick-lac	....	....	....	7	22	111	140	2,100	0
Ght	....	49	....	....	2	14	65	1,300	0
Oil	41	24	22	28	59	....	174	2,610	0
Oil-seeds—									
Linseed	....	150	130	379	50	90	799	3,196	0
Til	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mustard	14	4	....	....	....	46	64	256	0
Castor	....	....	....	50	....	....	50	112	8
Poppy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Salt	35,770	24,833	36,806	49,836	31,778	13,021	192,044	960,220	0
Saltpetre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Other saline substances	279	217	188	963	1,531	859	4,037	10,092	8
Spices and condiments	1,921	798	1,408	740	1,057	792	6,716	33,580	0
Sugar, refined	934	625	115	259	295	149	2,377	28,524	0
Do. unrefined	873	50	983	2,330	821	79	5,136	20,544	0
Tea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Tobacco	....	....	158	72	3	....	233	1,165	0
Liquor	....	130	104	77	7	227	545	27,250	0
Miscellaneous	1,818	815	1,213	2,373	1,967	205	8,391	8,391	0
Total	106,481	98,375	133,204	229,570	171,433	89,158	828,221	3,061,662	0

(*Table continued on following page.*)

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876—*contd.*

Description of Goods.	EXPORTS.								IMPORTS.							
	1875.			1876.			Total No.	Total Value.	1875.			1876.			Total No.	Total Value.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.		
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs. A.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs A.
Animals—																
Horses, mares, ponies, &c	..	5	1	..	.	..	6	300 0	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	100 0
Cows and bullocks	..	14	..	..	..	45	59	1,180 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffaloes	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	80 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goats-and sheep	1,123	1,803	632	417	445	602	5,022	10,044 0	..	..	..	18	..	..	18	36 0
Birds	..	120	..	..	..	..	120	240 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timber	72	3,393	2,123	355	3,131	372	9,446	453,408 0	..	13	104	1	34	125	277	13,296 0
Bamboos	925	1,966	28,388	2,475	18,331	16,613	68,698	6,870 0	..	..	..	61,750	200	..	61,950	6,195 0
Cocoa-nuts	100	26,500	19,100	4,909	..	1,300	51,909	1,038 4	11,648	2,045	81,400	4,580	21,000	12,600	133,273	2,665 8
Gunny-bags	8,700	..	..	..	27,900	25,300	61,900	13,618 0	3,181	..	..	4,000	5,600	10,650	23,431	5,154 12
Hay and straw, in bundles	..	..	7,230	3,805	350	108,750	120,135	564 0	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	6,000	30 0
Hides	17,440	6,320	40,256	94,560	67,744	19,240	245,560	491,120 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	53,855	3,259	2,507	1,341	6,788	..	67,750	67,750 0	1,975	..	2,611	783	28	..	5,397	5,397 0
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046,212 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,874 4
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A.
Leather and its manufactures	..	23,000	88	..	..	..	..	23,088 0	..	2,050	3,900	1,892	5,510	6,100	..	19,452 0
Woollen manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	2,530	900	..	..	..	4,630 0
Silk manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	300	..	..	..	..	3,800 0
Cotton (European) manufactures	..	..	..	5,500	4,271	..	..	9,771 0	54,271	85,537	48,730	194,585	315,427	295,045	..	993,595 0
Cotton (Native) manufactures	1,547	..	..	..	1,130	100	..	2,777 0	..	4,036	910	700	1,125	590	..	7,361 0
Miscellaneous Native goods	265	800	7,126	4,278	4,123	8,980	..	25,572 0	2,633	2,290	11,249	2,687	11,196	20,758	..	50,813 0
Miscellaneous European goods	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	200 0	303	400	1,712	7,330	1,000	..	..	10,745 0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	314 0
Total	1,812	23,800	7,214	9,778	9,524	9,280	..	61,408 0	57,521	99,013	69,331	208,094	334,258	322,493	..	1,090,710 0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,266,888 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,185,246 4

River-borne Traffic of the District of Darbhangah during the Six Months ending 31st March 1876.

Description of Goods.	EXPORTS.								
	1875.			1876.			Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
Class I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Chemicals and medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dyes, other than indigo	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fuel and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	500	500	125	0
Fruits, dried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	..	..	..	480	264	20	764	2,292	0
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulses and gram	..	..	..	13	339	149	501	876	12
Rice	..	..	..	..	125	15	140	280	0
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other cereals	..	..	200	485	..	..	685	1,541	4
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jute and other raw fibres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Silk, raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Iron, and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other metals and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	0
Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shell-lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stick-lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ght	..	..	2,197	1,948	1,568	2,272	7,985	159,700	0
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	180	0
Oil-seeds—									
Linseed	..	..	51,395	28,644	6,174	296	86,509	346,036	0
Til	..	..	..	40	..	..	40	120	0
Mustard	240	..	13,164	5,651	1,702	1,748	22,505	90,020	0
Castor	..	..	1,113	950	9	2	2,074	4,666	8
Poppy	..	..	2,256	1,367	199	22	3,844	19,220	0
Salt (alimentary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saltpetre	..	..	6,070	9,247	4,939	..	20,256	121,536	0
Other saline substances (as *khori, saji, reh*, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spices and condiments	..	..	175	..	4	60	239	1,195	0
Sugar, refined (*misri, chini, khund*)	..	..	62	..	..	..	62	744	0
Sugar, unrefined (*gur, rab, shira*)	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	1,200	0
Tobacco	488	..	1,677	1,271	764	3,035	7,235	36,175	0
Miscellaneous	60	..	135	716	30	227	1,168	1,168	0
Total	788	..	78,444	50,812	16,117	8,662	154,823	787,078	8
Class II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total No.	Total Value. Rs.	A.
Timber	..	41	2	1,410	375	..	1,828	87,744	0
Bamboos	..	700	..	..	..	..	700	70	0
Cocoa-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gunny-bags	28,225	..	..	..	550	3,300	32,075	7,056	8
Miscellaneous	45	..	1,500	..	2,150	1,901	5,596	5,596	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,466	8
Class III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Total Value. Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton (European) manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton (Native) manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous Native goods	..	..	..	..	1,150	934	..	2,084	0
Miscellaneous European goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	1,150	934	..	2,084	0
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	889,629	0

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE DISTRICT OF DARBHANGAH DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.								
	1875.			1876.			Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Rs.	A
Chemicals and medicines	18	..	..	..	..	40	58	580	0
Dyes, other than indigo	4	..	..	..	..	38	42	210	0
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	151	100	220	471	2,826	0
Fuel and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruits, dried	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	170	0
Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	..	4	..	..	..	871	875	2,625	0
Wheat	825	1,115	1,725	1,905	350	114	6,034	13,576	8
Pulses and gram	..	20	..	1,954	510	5,306	7,790	13,632	8
Rice	221	1,375	5,805	17,257	19,224	14,392	58,274	116,548	0
Paddy	..	25	..	650	38	855	1,568	1,568	0
Other cereals	1,960	3,750	5,578	21,347	7,031	6,392	46,058	103,630	8
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	40	0
Jute and other raw fibres	..	..	..	31	..	166	197	886	8
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	..	..	..	..	257	230	487	3,896	0
Silk, raw	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	6,600	0
Iron, and its manufactures	..	..	..	43	..	297	340	3,400	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	320	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	300	0
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	..	2,45	1,600	4,050	3,037	8
Stone	..	875	..	..	..	124	999	1,998	0
Shell-lac	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	480	0
Stick-lac	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	30	0
Ghi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oil	1	10	..	..	..	..	11	165	0
Oil-seeds—									
Linseed	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	60	0
Til	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	0
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poppy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salt (alimentary)	..	8,675	3,950	..	3,621	2,065	18,311	91,555	0
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other saline substances (as *khori, saji, reh,* &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	123	123	307	8
Spices and condiments	13	..	..	21	13	269	316	1,580	0
Sugar, refined (*misri, chini, khand*)	13	230	..	18	5	158	424	5,088	0
Sugar, unrefined (*gur, rab, shira*)	1,013	375	125	..	450	1,087	3,050	12,200	0
Tobacco	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	40	0
Miscellaneous	37	..	..	..	..	8	45	45	0
Total	4,105	16,462	17,183	43,377	34,075	34,424	149,626	387,403	0
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total No.	Total Value Rs.	A.
Timber	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	624	0
Bamboos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cocoa-nuts	..	300	..	600	..	1,300	2,200	44	0
Gunny-bags	..	..	..	..	..	4,350	4,350	957	0
Miscellaneous	767	..	..	.	..	100	867	867	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,492	0
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Total Value Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	..	1,500	..	..	..	1,200	..	2,700	0
Cotton (European) manufactures	1,890	3,400	..	13,250	5,625	17,830	..	41,995	0
Cotton (Native) manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	1,775	..	1,775	0
Miscellaneous Native goods	..	36	..	10	..	600	..	646	0
Miscellaneous European goods	100	..	..	..	..	300	..	400	0
Total	1,990	4,936	..	13,260	5,625	21,705	..	47,516	0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437,411	0

'The total value of the export trade of the Districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah during the half-year under review is shown to amount to Rs. 9,156,517 (£915,651, 14s.); while the total value of the imports amounts to only Rs. 4,622,657 (£462,265, 14s.) The result is that there is a large balance of trade, as it is called, in favour of Tirhut. The indigo exports alone, though small in bulk, are valued at 41½ *lákhs* of rupees (£414,540). Exclusive of indigo, it will be seen that there is a tolerably near approach to an equilibrium. The total of articles registered by weight amounts to 1,075,973 *maunds* (39,389 tons) exported from, and 977,847 *maunds* (35,796 tons) imported into, Tirhut.

'The principal exports from Tirhut during the half-year were as follow:—

	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Indigo	20,727	4,145,400	0
Oil-seeds	332,917	1,332,224	12
Saltpetre	187,146	1,122,876	0
Other saline substances	84,401	211,002	8
Hides (No. 245,560)	30,695	491,120	0
Ghí	12,482	249,640	0
Tobacco	43,428	217,140	0

'The principal imports are:—

Salt	210,355	1,051,775	0
European cotton piece-goods	...	1,035,590	0
"Other" cereals, such as maize, millets, &c.	223,313	502,454	4
Rice	229,003	458,006	0
Other food-grains	134,068	233,618	12
Indigo seed	90,653	453,265	0
Raw cotton	10,589	158,835	0

'The accompanying statements have been prepared to illustrate (1) the destination of the Tirhut exports, and (2) the sources whence the Tirhut imports were derived. It has already been explained that the months under review are the dry season months, when all the rivers of Tirhut, except the Gandak which flows into the Ganges at Hájípur, opposite to Patná, are practically closed for traffic. In consequence, the trade of the District will appear to be almost entirely confined to Patná. But it will be observed that in the first three months of the half-year, and especially in October, when the rivers were still full of water, there was a large traffic from the river-marts direct with Calcutta, and that the trade with Patná in those months

was proportionately less. The following statement shows month by month the grand totals of all the traffic registered by weight:—

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Grand total of Exports to		Grand total of Imports from	
	Calcutta	Patná.	Calcutta and Bengal.	Patná and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October . . .	135,769	76,455	110,586	82,650
November . .	76,153	91,816	31,934	92,903
December . .	95,116	180,552	42,030	108,357
January . . .	56,266	142,198	67,544	205,403
February . .	17,893	112,048	45,565	159,943
March . . .	9,172	113,271	29,011	94,571
Total .	390,369	716,340	326,670	743,827

'EXPORTS.—INDIGO is the most important export in value, though not in bulk. The whole of the indigo went to Patná, whence it was conveyed to Calcutta by railway.

'OIL-SEEDS are the next most important export in value, and they are by far the most important export in bulk. The destination of the Tirhut oil-seeds is mostly to Calcutta. The following statement shows their destination during each month of the half-year:—

	To Calcutta. Mds.	To Patná. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . . .	95,832	5,105	100,937
November . . .	46,086	8,998	55,084
December . . .	74,689	22,076	96,765
January . . .	38,870	8,698	47,568
February . . .	8,641	3,951	12,592
March . . .	2,068	17,903	19,971
Total .	266,186	66,731	332,917

'During October the rivers were still full, and the marts of Ruserá, Muzaffarpur, &c., were in direct and active communication with Calcutta. In November the trade fell off; in December it became very large again, principally from Ruserá; in January it was considerable, as much as 25,500 *maunds* being sent from Ruserá;

but in February and March the total became very insignificant. The period of the year when the exportation of oil-seeds from Tirhut is largest is the rainy season, from June to October. Of the different kinds of oil-seeds exported during the half-year under review, linseed is the most important. The totals of the traffic are—linseed, 222,133 *maunds*; mustard-seed, 84,752 *maunds*; poppy-seed, 16,753 *maunds*; castor, 9,223 *maunds*; and *til*, 56 *maunds*.

'SALTPETRE comes next after oil-seeds as an article of export. The following statement shows the destination of this traffic :—

	To Calcutta. Mds.	To Patná. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . . .	27,549	12,333	39,882
November . . .	23,671	16,688	40,359
December . . .	11,649	22,474	34,123
January . . .	9,559	13,651	23,210
February . . .	6,037	23,994	30,031
March . . .	...	19,541	19,541
Total .	78,465	108,681	187,146

'In the aggregate, Patná has taken the greater part of the supplies. So long as there was water in the rivers, the saltpetre boats went direct to Calcutta; but as the rivers dried up, the exports were more and more consigned to Patná, whence they were carried by the railway to the metropolis.

'The export of "other saline substances" reaches the considerable total of 84,401 *maunds*, as follows :—

	To Calcutta. Mds.	To Patná. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . . .	4,431	18,316	22,747
November . . .	...	4,439	4,439
December . . .	295	7,726	8,021
January . . .	1,230	8,493	9,723
February . . .	...	19,431	19,431
March . . .	...	20,040	20,040
Total .	5,956	78,445	84,401

'The supply was almost entirely to Patná, where there is a large local demand for hide-curing and for various preparations of leather.

'HIDES.—In the same way, the export of hides, as shown in the following statement, is entirely to Patná :—

	To Calcutta. No.	To Patná. No.	Total. No.
October . . .	4,600	12,840	17,440
November . . .	2,800	3,520	6,320
December . . .	...	40,256	40,256
January . . .	...	94,560	94,560
February . . .	...	67,744	67,744
March . . .	...	19,240	19,240
Total .	7,400	238,160	245,560

'From Patná, hides are consigned by railway to Calcutta for export by sea. The railway is preferred as a means of conveyance, as hides, it is said, will not stand a long river journey without injury. The Tirhut trade in hides, which is based on advances made by Muhammadans from Patná, is large and increasing. It is a matter of keen business, and every scrap of leather has now its value in the Calcutta market.

'GHÍ.—The export of *ghí*, on the other hand, is mostly by river to Calcutta, a small proportion only going to Patná, as shown in the following table:—

	To Calcutta. Mds.	To Patná. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . . .	1,877	157	2,034
November . . .	1,850	98	1,948
December . . .	2,197	211	2,408
January . . .	1,988	100	2,088
February . . .	1,568	56	1,624
March . . .	2,272	108	2,380
Total .	11,752	730	12,482

'*Ghí* is stored in earthenware jars, and the risk of breaking in the railway makes the consignors prefer the river route.

'TOBACCO.—The destination of the tobacco export may be shown in detail:—

	To Calcutta. Mds.	To Patná. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . . .	3,400	7,223	10,623
November . . .	3,505	7,181	10,686
December . . .	3,070	3,574	6,644
January . . .	1,403	1,025	2,428
February . . .	764	2,245	3,009
March . . .	3,035	7,003	10,038
Total .	15,177	28,251	43,428

'The total is 43,428 *maunds*. Tobacco is, however, for the most part exported during the rainy season, and this statement therefore

gives an imperfect idea of the extent of the Tirhut trade. The bulk of the trade is with Patná, and tobacco is thence re-exported westwards as well as eastwards. The subdivision of Tájpur is the principal tobacco-producing tract in Tirhut.

'FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—The whole of the river exports of fresh fruits and vegetables, amounting to the large total of 98,446 *maunds* during the half-year, was consigned to Patná. The supplies are mostly despatched from Lálganj and Hájípur, and other marts on the Gandak river.

'TIMBER.—The exports of timber are derived from the *sál* forests in the Nepál *tarái* to the north of Tirhut District, and are consigned in about equal proportions to Patná and to Calcutta. These timber logs are among the most valuable of the District exports.

'IMPORTS—FOOD-GRAINS.—Whether considered by value or by bulk, food-grains assume undeniably the foremost place among the Tirhut imports. The total quantity of food-grains imported by river-routes during the six months from October to March is 586,384 *maunds;* the value is Rs. 1,194,079. The total registered exportation of food-grain during the same period is only 21,520 *maunds*, valued at Rs. 44,492 8 0. It must not be forgotten that during this season there was a scarcity of food in parts of Tirhut, in consequence of a failure of the rice-crop, and that therefore imports were abnormally stimulated; but even after making allowances on this account, it is clear that the District, as a whole, is ordinarily dependent on imports for a certain proportion of its food-supply. It will be subsequently shown that there was an import from Nepál into Tirhut amounting to 190,002 *maunds*, against 27,579 *maunds* exported. The total importation of food-grains into Tirhut during the half-year under review amounts therefore to 776,386 *maunds*, and the export to only 49,099 *maunds*.

'On the other hand, it is necessary to guard against a misconception to which, taken by themselves, it is probable that these figures will give rise. The vast District of Tirhut exports as well as imports food, and it is a fact that North-East Tirhut is by far the largest exporting tract in Behar. The export trade is, however, almost entirely overland. It tends in two directions: south-westwards towards Sáran and Southern Muzaffarpur, and southwards to Monghyr and the Ganges. It is impossible to form any estimate of the extent of this export, but it is certainly very large, amounting to several *lákhs* of *maunds*. The traffic is almost altogether in rice.

It must be remembered, in considering these statements, that no system of river-trade registration can catch the trade in food-grain from the Madhubaní, Darbhangah, and Sítámarhí Subdivisions, because such trade is only to an inconsiderable extent river-borne.

'The RICE imports are the most important, amounting altogether to 229,003 *maunds*. The following statement shows the sources of this supply:—

	From N.W. Provinces and Oudh. Mds.	From Behar. Mds.	From Bengal. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . .	771	17,725	2,278	20,774
November .	2,400	18,900	3,033	24,333
December .	9,470	18,469	7,180	34,694
January . .	11,960	32,627	16,410	61,006
February .	10,356	16,789	16,178	43,323
March . .	2,680	30,756	11,437	44,873
Total .	37,637	135,266	56,516	229,003

'The Bengal supplies of rice are less in proportion than might have been expected. They are derived from the districts of Dinájpur and Maldah, and to a slight extent from Murshidábád. The up-country imports are principally derived from Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces and Nawábganj in Oudh. But the principal supply of rice comes from Patná itself, where stores for distribution are collected from the Upper Provinces and Bengal in large quantities.

'OTHER CEREALS.—The total of the import of maize, millets, &c., which are registered as "other cereals," is 223,308 *maunds*—very little less than rice. The supply is thus derived:—

	From N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. Mds.	From Behar. Mds.	From Bengal. Mds.	Total. Mds.
October . .	4,065	19,584	207	23,856
November .	5,960	19,948	2,981	28,889
December .	12,943	31,290	3,099	47,332
January . .	14,150	36,762	955	51,867
February . .	7,405	40,154	863	48,422
March . .	900	21,970	72	22,942
Total .	45,423	169,708	8,177	223,308

'The Bengal supply is inconsiderable. The supply from the Upper Provinces comes almost entirely from Oudh; Gondá (within which Nawábganj is situated) and Faizábád being the principal exporting

Districts. But, as in the case of rice, the main source of supply is the great emporium of Patná. Revelganj in Sáran, and small marts in the District of Sháhábád, also contribute to the total of Behar imports of these grains.

'SALT.—The salt imports amounted during the half-year to 210,355 *maunds*, as follows:—

	From Calcutta.		From Patná.	Total.
	Viâ Canals. Mds.	*Viâ* the Bhágirathí. Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October .	...	22,230	13,540	35,770
November .	16,745	5,516	11,247	33,508
December .	21,676	6,643	12,437	40,756
January .	33,673	4,778	11,385	49,836
February .	19,125	2,721	13,553	35,399
March . .	3,175	1,449	10,462	15,086
Total .	94,394	43,337	72,624	210,355
	137,731			

'It will be observed that the greater portion of the supply is sent direct by river-route from Calcutta. A part of this comes from Bhadreswar, in Huglí, which is a mart where Calcutta salt is stored, and eventually exported to its up-country destination. But as much as 72,624 *maunds* were sent into Tirhut from the city of Patná. The whole of this amount was sent up by rail to Patná from Calcutta.

'PIECE-GOODS.—The cotton piece-good imports, which exceeded ten *lákhs* of rupees in value during the half-year, came entirely from Patná.

	From Calcutta. Rs.	From Patná. Rs.	Total. Rs.
October . .	...	56,161	56,161
November . .	...	88,937	88,937
December . .	1,500	47,230	48,730
January . .	...	207,835	207,835
February . .	...	321,052	321,052
March . . .	30	312,845	312,875
Total .	1,530	1,034,060	1,035,590

'Patná received its supply by rail from Calcutta. It is not apparent why the trade in January, February, and March should be so much greater than the trade of the preceding three months.

'MISCELLANEOUS.—The imports of raw cotton, which amount to 10,589 *maunds* during the half-year, are said to be increasing. The

supply comes principally from Gházípur in the North-Western Provinces. The imports of indigo-seed, amounting to no less than 90,653 *maunds*, come principally from Patná, and are derived from Cawnpur District and the Alláhábád Duáb. The imports of iron and brass and their manufactures come from Patná. Sugar, of which the imports are small during the half-year, comes from the North-Western Provinces.

'TRADE WITH CALCUTTA.—The trade between Tirhut and Lower Bengal, or in other words, the trade between Tirhut and Calcutta, cannot be illustrated by the returns of traffic under the new system, as that system has not been in force for a full year; and the half-year for which the returns are not now available happens to be the season in which the Calcutta traffic is of the most importance. But fortunately, the returns of the registration station established at Sáhibganj by Sir George Campbell supply this information for previous years to a considerable extent. The Sáhibganj returns for the whole of the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 are available. The following table shows the principal items of produce exported from Tirhut into Bengal and Calcutta, as registered at Sáhibganj during each of these years:—

	1872. Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Oil-seeds . .	450,424	440,109	319,535
Sugar . .	15,638	22,385	4,530
Tobacco . .	15,950	12,034	34,081
Wheat . .	1,112	2,114	1,596
Pulses and gram .	5,441	7,350	17,158
Saltpetre . .	145,628	192,627	207,170
Miscellaneous items .	101,280	157,014	177,679
Total .	735,473	833,633	761,749

'Ruserá, on the Buri Gandak or Muzaffarpur river, supplies by far the largest quota of this traffic. The total exports from Ruserá registered at Sáhibganj were 400,719 *maunds* in 1872, 326,287 *maunds* in 1873, and 268,596 *maunds* in 1874. These figures are almost entirely made up of oil-seeds, which amounted to 345,000 *maunds* in 1872, to 266,380 *maunds* in 1873, and to 193,663 *maunds* in 1874. There is no apparent reason for the large decrease in this traffic. Next to Ruserá comes Darbhangah on the Bághmatí river, which exported a total traffic of 155,132 *maunds* in 1872, 107,114 *maunds* in 1873, and 185,356 *maunds* in 1874.

'The following statement furnishes the principal figures of the up-

stream import traffic into Tirhut from Bengal and Calcutta, registered at Sáhibganj :—

	1872. Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Rice . .	129,528	56,070	40,563
Salt . . .	406,898	299,339	245,174
Miscellaneous items .	100,261	171,602	123,520
Total .	636,687	527,011	409,257

'The principal importing marts are also Ruserá and Darbhangah. The total imports into Ruserá were 252,519 *maunds* in 1872, 192,082 *maunds* in 1873, and 185,044 *maunds* in 1874: the total imports into Darbhangah were 115,342 *maunds* in 1872, 122,779 *maunds* in 1873, and 102,531 *maunds* in 1874. In 1874, Ruserá alone imported 120,000 *maunds* of salt. The figures of 1874 as regards rice are abnormal, in consequence of the scarcity and the operations of Government in importing rice into the distressed tracts. The total of the traffic registered at Sáhibganj in 1872 of some of the principal Tirhut marts is as follows :—

	Exports. Mds.	Imports. Mds.
Ruserá	400,719	252,519
Darbhangah . . .	155,132	115,342
Sáhibganj (on the Gandak) .	48,177	. .
Somástipur . . .	41,696	48,576
Muzaffarpur . . .	35,130	72,430
Hájípur	20,148	30,335
Pusá	16,381	...
Kamtaul	14,948	...
Lálganj	.	22,568
Other places . . .	80,000	58,000

'The whole of this trade is between Tirhut and Bengal and Calcutta.

'PRINCIPAL MARTS.—The principal river-marts in Tirhut District are Hájípur, Lálganj, Muzaffarpur, Darbhangah, Ruserá, and Somástipur. The trade of all these marts is now registered separately in detail. Complete arrangements have only been effected since the beginning of the current year, and half-yearly statements cannot therefore be prepared for these marts. But statements showing their trade separately for the first quarter of the year 1876 are published.

'HÁJÍPUR.—The following statement has been prepared for Hájípur, which is probably the most important mart in Tirhut :—

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF HÁJIPUR, IN THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	
CLASS I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Coal and coke	..	..	303	303	151	8
Cotton	..	12	..	12	180	0
Do., twist (Native)	11	..	..	11	440	0
Chemicals and medicines	..	75	..	75	750	0
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium	..	..	..	..	..	
Dyes, other than indigo	190	650	152	992	4,960	0
Indigo	463	..	2	465	93,000	0
Indigo-seed	..	150	..	150	750	0
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	
Fuel and firewood	4,596	6,377	3,100	14,073	3,518	4
Fruits, dried	..	..	..	..	..	
Do., fresh, and vegetables	12,552	1,219	251	4,022	12,066	0
Wheat	..	75	..	75	168	12
Pulses and gram	690	..	..	690	1,207	8
Rice	1,223	215	32	1,470	2,940	0
Paddy	12	..	..	12	12	0
Other cereals	1,155	1,075	2,340	4,570	10,282	8
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	
Jute and raw fibres	..	..	24	24	108	0
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	364	..	3	367	2,936	0
Iron, and its manufactures	..	60	..	60	600	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	23	72	..	95	3,800	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	
Lime and limestone	75	..	150	225	168	12
Stone	..	..	..	..	..	
Stick-lac	..	..	..	..	..	
Ghi	18	..	42	60	1,200	0
Oil	1	..	..	1	15	0
Linseed	2,530	550	360	3,440	13,760	0
Mustard-seed	1,047	541	4,327	5,915	23,660	0
Poppy-seed	15	360	..	375	1,875	0
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	
Saltpetre	9,162	6,004	4,933	20,099	120,594	0
Other saline substances	43	1,926	626	2,595	6,487	8
Spices and condiments	460	1,162	376	1,998	5,990	0
Sugar, refined	30	2	..	32	384	0
Sugar, unrefined	61	38	200	299	1,196	0
Tea	..	7	..	7	560	0
Tobacco	1,017	1,270	2,702	4,989	24,945	0
Liquor	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	99	69	1,127	1,295	1,295	0
Total,	25,837	21,909	21,050	68,796	340,000	12
CLASS II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Cows and bullocks	..	..	45	45	900	0
Goats and sheep	417	..	..	417	834	0
Timber	211	..	..	211	10,128	0
Bamboos	2,375	7,213	..	9,588	958	12
Cocoa-nuts	900	..	..	900	18	0
Hides	640	5,864	1,200	7,704	15,408	0
Miscellaneous	2,350	2,360	..	4,710	14,710	0
Total	..	..	..	..	32,956	12
CLASS III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton (European) manufactures	1,500	..	..	..	1,500	0
Do. (Native) do.	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous Native goods	3,828	1,050	..	..	4,878	0
Do. European goods	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	5,328	1,050	..	..	6,378	0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	379,335	8

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF HÁJÍPUR, IN THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	
CLASS I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Coal and coke	..	200	..	200	100	0
Cotton	1,416	..	131	1,547	23,205	0
Do., twist (Native)	..	..	..	..	..	
Chemicals and medicines	165	53	..	218	2,180	0
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium	..	11	..	11	880	0
Dyes, other than indigo	160	76	10	246	1,230	0
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	
Indigo-seed	30,331	25,940	2,250	58,521	292,605	0
Betel-nuts	399	355	4	758	4,548	0
Fuel and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruits, dried	108	56	40	204	2,040	0
Do., fresh, and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	
Wheat	1,831	408	16	2,255	5,073	12
Pulses and gram	12,995	5,599	638	19,232	33,656	0
Rice	10,278	6,991	2,305	19,574	39,148	0
Paddy	190	50	..	240	240	0
Other cereals	11,329	1,265	..	12,594	28,336	8
Gums and resins	5	..	..	5	50	0
Jute and raw fibres	..	..	..	..	..	
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	10	..	..	10	80	0
Iron, and its manufactures	706	700	59	1,465	14,650	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	181	324	17	522	20,880	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	47	49	8	104	1,560	0
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	..	..	
Stone	402	3	..	405	810	0
Stick-lac	7	..	15	22	330	0
Ghí	..	2	..	2	40	0
Oil	14	38	..	52	780	0
Linseed	350	50	75	475	1,900	0
Mustard-seed	..	..	..	..	..	
Poppy-seed	..	..	..	..	..	
Salt	1,565	1,953	936	4,454	22,270	0
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	
Other saline substances	126	190	..	316	790	0
Spices and condiments	168	398	248	814	4,070	0
Sugar, refined	102	75	6	183	2,196	0
Sugar, unrefined	159	11	..	602	2,408	0
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	
Tobacco	40	1	..	41	205	0
Liquor	77	5	..	82	4,100	0
Miscellaneous	613	161	1	775	775	0
Total	74,206	44,964	6,759	125,929	511,136	4
CLASS II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Cows and bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	
Goats and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	
Bamboos	..	..	..	..	..	
Cocoa-nuts	..	200	..	200	20	0
Hides	2,600	4,500	..	7,100	142	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	
	500	10	..	510	510	0
Total	..	..	..	..	672	0
CLASS III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	40	5,510	..	..	5,550	0
Cotton (European) manufactures	162,325	249,747	260,195	..	672,267	0
Do. (Native) do.	..	250	..	..	250	0
Miscellaneous Native goods	371	6,980	..	..	7,351	0
Do. European goods	200	900	..	..	1,100	0
Total	162,936	263,387	260,195	..	686,518	0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,198,326	4

'Hájípur lies on the north-east bank of the Gandak, at its junction with the Ganges, and is the headquarters of a Subdivision. It is situated opposite to the city of Patná, occupying a very favourable position for water-carriage. The population, according to the Census of 1872, is 22,306. Its trade is almost entirely with Patná, being the principal centre of distribution of Patná imports for Tirhut District. The large quantities of saltpetre exported and indigo-seed imported during the quarter are worthy of notice. The value of cotton piece-goods received at Hájípur during the three months amounts to Rs. 672,267. The value of imports into Hájípur largely exceeds that of the exports.

'LÁLGANJ.—Lálganj is situated on the east bank of the Gandak, about twelve miles to the north-west of Hájípur. The following statement shows the trade of Lálganj during the first quarter of 1876 :—

[RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF LÁLGANJ, IN THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Cotton	..	..	4	4	60	0
Chemicals and medicines	..	..	4	4	40	0
Dyes other than indigo	..	39	4	43	215	0
Indigo	85	..	..	85	17,000	0
Indigo-seed	..	..	..	..	..	
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	
Fuel and firewood	3,795	6,500	4,175	14,470	3,617	8
Fruits, dried	..	..	..	..	..	
Do., fresh, and vegetables	20,621	3,779	2,106	26,506	79,518	0
Wheat	908	..	..	908	2,043	0
Pulses and gram	264	..	..	264	462	0
Rice	28	125	..	153	306	0
Paddy	40	50	..	90	90	0
Other cereals	..	..	400	400	900	0
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	203	..	..	203	1,624	0
Silk, raw	..	..	..	..	..	
Iron, and its manufactures	..	25	..	25	250	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	32	..	3	35	1,400	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	
Lime and limestone	..	100	..	100	75	0
Stone	..	..	..	..	..	
Stick-lac	..	..	..	..	..	
Ght	46	44	47	137	2,740	0
Oil	..	88	..	88	1,320	0
Linseed	192	682	592	1,466	5,864	0
Mustard-seed	32	1,143	9,933	11,108	44,432	0
Castor-oil seed	105	..	100	205	461	4
Poppy-seed	425	..	..	425	2,125	0
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	
Saltpetre	1,280	1,586	1,714	4,580	27,480	0
Other saline substances	1,830	6,023	6,021	13,874	34,685	0
Spices and condiments	1,782	1,694	317	3,793	18,965	0
Sugar, refined	..	..	..	..	..	
Sugar, unrefined	..	..	..	..	..	
Tobacco	..	4	..	4	20	0
Liquor	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	1,034	921	1,709	3,664	3,664	0
Total	32,702	22,803	27,129	82,634	249,356	12
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Bamboos	150	..	..	150	15	0
Cocoa-nuts	4,009	..	..	4,009	80	4
Hides	36,360	27,040	6,080	69,480	138,960	0
Total	..	..	..	..	139,055	4
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton (European) manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (Native) do.	..	880	..	..	880	0
Total	..	880	..	..	880	0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	389,292	0

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF LÁLGANJ, IN THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1876—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Cotton	90	..	106	196	2,940	0
Chemicals and medicines	82	28	..	110	1,100	0
Dyes other than indigo	5	..	..	5	25	0
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	
Indigo-seed	225	525	..	750	3,750	
Betel-nuts	84	16	69	169	1,014	0
Fuel and firewood	22	..	..	22	5	8
Fruits, dried	15	9	..	24	240	0
Do., fresh, and vegetables	..	2	..	2	6	0
Wheat	781	1,324	173	2,278	5,125	8
Pulses and gram	4,806	5,911	4,081	14,798	25,896	8
Rice	20,042	10,727	19,531	50,300	100,600	0
Paddy	50	..	..	50	50	0
Other cereals	1,803	54	20	1,877	4,223	4
Gums and resins	..	..	42	42	420	0
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	
Silk, raw	..	4	..	4	2,400	0
Iron, and its manufactures	714	795	50	1,559	15,590	0
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	6	41	43	90	3,600	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	4	..	..	4	60	0
Lime and limestone	160	150	..	310	232	8
Stone	1,215	5	2,513	3,733	7,466	0
Stick-lac	..	..	24	24	360	0
Ght	..	..	..	..	..	
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	
Mustard-seed	..	..	..	..	..	
Castor-oil seed	50	..	..	50	112	8
Poppy-seed	..	..	..	..	..	
Salt	7,105	6,026	5,225	18,356	91,780	0
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	
Other saline substances	200	306	165	671	1,677	8
Spices and condiments	117	252	8	377	1,885	0
Sugar, refined	94	44	..	138	1,656	0
Sugar, unrefined	4	751	24	779	3,116	0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	
Liquor	..	2	..	2	100	0
Miscellaneous	305	216	..	521	521	0
Total	37,979	27,188	32,074	97,241	275,952	4
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Bamboos	1,600	..	..	1,600	160	0
Cocoa-nuts	280	15,300	..	15,580	311	8
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	471	8
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	2	..	..	..	2	0
Cotton (European) manufactures	32,900	32,030	28,000	..	92,930	0
Do. (Native) do.	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	32,902	32,030	28,000	..	92,932	0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	369,355	12

'Lálganj is a large mart, also trading mostly with Patná. The population, according to the Census of 1872, is 12,338. It is well supplied with road communications to Sáhibganj, Motipur, Muzaffarpur, and Hájípur, besides possessing good water-carriage by the Gandak. The *ghát* where all goods are shipped and landed, is situated a mile to the south of the town, and is called Basantá. The Gandak, except in the rains, does not come near the town, which is protected from inundation by the Gandak embankment. The principal exports from Lálganj are hides, oil-seeds, saltpetre, and other saline substances, and fruits and vegetables. The imports are food-grains, principally rice; salt, and piece-goods.

'MUZAFFARPUR.—The trade of the town of Muzaffarpur is shown as follows:—

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF MUZAFFARPUR, IN THE DISTRICT OF MUZAFFARPUR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.							IMPORTS.						
	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Total.	Value.			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.		
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	
Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..			102	12	..	114	342	0	
Pulses and gram	..	..	..	..	..			1,475	1,625	..	3,100	5,425	0	
Rice	..	..	100	100	200	0		3,574	2,921	3,000	9,495	18,990	0	
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..			225	..	..	225	225	0	
Other cereals	..	350	..	350	787	8		..	62	..	62	139	8	
Ghí	..	..	..	..	..			..	125	..	125	2,500	0	
Linseed	787	..	..	787	3,148	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Salt (alimentary)	..	..	..	..	..			3,484	500	..	3,984	19,920	0	
Saltpetre	312	..	..	312	1,872	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Tobacco	12	..	..	12	60	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Miscellaneous	164	..	..	164	164	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Total	1,275	350	100	1,725	6,231	8		8,860	5,245	3,000	17,105	47,541	8	
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.		No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.	
Goats and sheep	..	..	7	7	14	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Timber	..	..	..	..	..			..	34	..	34	1,632	0	
Hides	..	9,120	..	9,120	18,240	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Miscellaneous	..	111	..	111	111	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	..	..	..	18,365	0		..	..	..	..	1,632	0	
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	
Cotton (European) manufactures	4,000	3,500	..	..	7,500	0		5,700	..	..	..	5,700	0	
Cotton (Native) do.	..	250	..	..	250	0		..	..	..	..	..		
Total	4,000	3,750	..	..	7,750	0		5,700	..	..	..	5,700	0	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	32,346	8		..	..	..	..	54,873	8	

Muzaffarpur is the headquarters of the District of the same name, and in 1872 contained 38,223 persons. The bazaar is large, and markets are held daily. There are good roads connecting Muzaffarpur with all parts of the District. The town is situated on the bank of the Burí Gandak, and a good deal of trade is carried on along this river. During the dry season of the year, however, the river is only navigable for small boats, and in consequence the traffic of the first quarter of the year is very inconsiderable. There is a small import of salt and food-grains, and an export of hides, but there is nothing else that calls for special observation.

SOMÁSTIPUR.—The trade of Somástipur is as follows:—

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF SOMÁSTIPUR, IN THE DISTRICT OF DARBHANGAH, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.					IMPORTS.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.
Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	312	..	..	312	936 0	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses and gram	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,675	1,944	3,679	6,438 4
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	676	2,597	3,972	7,245	14,490 0
Paddy	..	.	..	..	..	187	..	2,000	2,187	2,187 0
Other cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	225 0
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	137	1,096 0
Ghí	1,021	990	1,658	3,669	73,380 0	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	885	..	8	893	3,572 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard-seed	181	..	1,077	1,258	5,032 0	..	..	..	..	..
Castor-oil-seed	27	..	..	27	60 12	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy-seed	116	..	..	116	261 0	..	..	..	..	..
Salt (alimentary)	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,350	249	2,929	14,645 0
Spices and condiments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	500 0
Total	2,542	990	2,743	6,275	83,241 12	2,253	5,859	8,265	16,377	39,581 4
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A.
Gunny-bags	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,000	880 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,000	880 0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	83,241 12	..	..	..	..	40,461 4

Somástipur is situated on the south bank of the Burí Gandak, about two miles west of Nagarbasti, on the road from Tájpur to Ruserá. The trade is slack during the quarter, as the river was then imperfectly navigable. The exports in *ghí* are large. Oil-seeds are exported; food-grains and salt are imported.

RUSERÁ.—The trade of even so large a mart as Ruserá is inconsiderable during the first quarter of the year. The figures are as follows:—

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF RUSERÁ, IN THE DISTRICT OF DARBHANGAH, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.						IMPORTS.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	..	..		76	100	30	206	1,236	0
Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	15	265	..	280	840	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulses and gram	13	..	9	22	38	8	186	450	582	1,218	3,706	8
Rice	..	..	..	..	..		3,196	5,704	3,745	12,645	25,290	0
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..		4,768	38	..	4,806	4,806	0
Other cereals	485	..	..	485	1,091	4	319	571	72	962	2,164	8
Jute and other raw fibres	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	30	30	135	0
Fibres, manufactures of	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	130	130	1,040	0
Iron and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..		3	..	175	178	1,780	0
Lime and limestones	..	..	4	4	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Ghí	816	498	527	1,841	36,820	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Linseed	25,500	3,899	250	29,649	118,596	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Til-seed	40	..	..	40	120	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Mustard-seed	3,610	1,675	..	5,285	21,140	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Castor-oil-seed	705	9	2	716	1,611	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Poppy-seed	1,095	173	22	1,290	2,902	8	..	..	..	..	..	
Salt	..	..	..	..	..		1,252	6,516	1,725	9,493	47,465	0
Saltpetre	..	1,600	..	1,600	9,600	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Spices and condiments	..	..	..	..	..		371	..	41	412	2,060	0
Tobacco	1,175	321	22,088	23,584	117,920	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	162	162	162	0
Total	33,454	8,440	22,902	64,796	310,682	4	10,171	13,379	6,692	30,242	89,845	0
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Timber	508	375	..	883	42,384	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	508	375	..	883	42,384	0	..	..	..	..	..	
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Miscellaneous Native goods	..	400	..	..	400	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	400	..	..	400	0	..	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	353,466	4	..	..	..	..	89,845	0

Ruserá is situated on the east bank of the Burí Gandak, almost immediately below the junction of the Bághmatí with that river. Its population, according to the census, was 9,168. As Hájípur is the most important importing, so Ruserá is probably the largest exporting mart in Tirhut. The principal items of export are oil-seeds,

tobacco, and timber. There are several Bengali merchants who trade largely in *ghí*. The imports are in food-grains, principally rice, and salt.

DARBHANGAH.—Darbhangah, the civil station of the new District, alone remains. It is the largest and most populous town in Tirhut, its census population being 47,450. It is situated on the left or east bank of the Bághmatí river. The details of its traffic for the quarter are given, but, like all the marts on the eastern rivers of Tirhut, its trade is much larger later on in the year, when the rivers are fully navigable.

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MART OF DARBHANGAH, IN THE DISTRICT OF DARBHANGAH, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTS.					IMPORTS.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Value.
CLASS I. *Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	60	153	918 0
Pulses and gram	..	..	..	..	..	148	730	500	1,378	2,411 8
Rice	..	..	15	15	30 0	..	934	..	934	1,868 0
Paddy	..	..	.	..	..	200	..	..	200	200 0
Fibres, manufactures of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	400 0
Iron, and its manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	18	58	580 0
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,600	1,200 0
Ghí	..	13	10	23	460 0	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	..	..	12	12	180 0	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	2,662	1,607	38	4,307	17,228 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard-seed	883	..	291	1,174	4,696 0	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	500	1,200	800	2,500	12,500 0
Saltpetre	2,982	2,037	..	5,019	30,114 0	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, unrefined	..	..	160	160	640 0	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	127	127	127 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,527	3,657	653	10,837	53,475 0	981	2,864	3,028	6,873	20,077 8
CLASS II. *Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A.
Timber	902	..	..	902	43,296 0	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	1,901	1,901	1,901 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	45,197 0	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III. *Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Miscellaneous Native goods	..	.	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10 0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	98,672 0	..	..	..	..	20,087 8

The principal exports are oil-seeds, saltpetre, and timber, and the imports are food-grains and salt. It has already been explained that the trade of Darbhangah, as well as of Patná, Somástipur, and Muzaffarpur, is with Calcutta and the districts of Bengal proper.

TRADE WITH NEPAL.—Besides the registration of river-borne traffic, arrangements have also been recently effected for registering the traffic between Bengal and the frontier countries of Nepál, Bhutan, and Sikkim. A six months' statement of the trade between Tirhut and Nepál has been prepared, and is here published. It will supplement the previous statements of river-borne tra during the same period. The trade is entirely by land, being carried in carts and on pack-bullocks, and occasionally by coolies. The timber is floated down the rivers. As in the case of the river-borne traffic, the statements are prepared separately for the Muzaffarpur and for the Darbhangah Districts.

[EXTERNAL TRADE OF MUZAFFARPUR.

External Trade of Muzaffarpur with Nepal during the Six Months ending 31st March 1876.

Description of Goods.	Exports. Consigned to Nepal. 1875. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1876. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total Quantity.	Value.	
Class I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Cotton	205	13	6	88	1	9	322	4,830	0
Do. twist (Native)	99	1	..	..	..	1	101	4,040	0
Chemicals and medicines	2	..	..	15	2	1	20	200	0
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	240	0
Dyes, other than indigo	5	1	..	35	34	7	82	410	0
Indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Betel-nuts	53	25	1	59	80	58	276	1,656	0
Fuel and firewood	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	12
Fruits, dried	900	272	33	317	45	12	1,579	15,790	0
Do. fresh, and vegetables	44	283	373	986	637	592	2,915	8,745	0
Wheat	121	10	3	..	12	..	146	328	8
Pulses and gram	694	616	221	195	297	232	2,255	3,946	4
Rice	1,124	1,238	498	30	3,095	..	5,985	11,970	0
Paddy	1,209	952	1,170	43	3,732	102	7,208	7,208	0
Other cereals	1,609	3,004	1,609	228	74	2,053	8,577	19,298	4
Gums and resins	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	20	0
Jute and other raw fibres	43	4	..	..	..	..	47	211	8
Fibres, manufactures of	16	33	..	..	20	2	71	568	0
Horns	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	0
Iron, and its manufactures	10	3	20	27	..	92	152	1,520	0
Copper & brass, & their manufactures	12	2	4	30	1	22	71	2,840	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	1	..	..	7	..	..	8	120	0
Lime and limestone	9	..	..	..	7	..	16	12	0
Stone	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	40	0
Shell-lac	6	12	..	9	2	..	29	870	0
Stick-lac	..	..	..	7	..	15	22	330	0
Ght	78	176	65	..	18	37	374	7,480	0
Oil	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	120	0
Oil-seeds—Linseed	6,531	5,928	422	214	46	..	13,141	52,564	0
Til	75	..	..	..	..	..	75	225	0
Mustard	891	1,235	76	3	292	1,204	3,701	14,804	0
Castor	..	16	..	1	..	..	17	38	4
Poppy	99	141	..	..	..	..	240	1,200	0
Salt (alimentary)	1,715	3,498	328	1,233	1,248	1,941	9,963	49,815	0
Saltpetre	1,483	383	..	..	283	700	2,849	17,094	0
Other saline substances	..	..	..	35	42	6	83	207	8
Spices and condiments	96	37	17	127	174	1,132	1,583	7,915	0
Sugar, refined	44	85	83	87	86	428	813	9,756	0
Sugar, unrefined	33	216	6	138	295	756	1,444	5,776	0
Tobacco	193	229	29	146	195	219	1,011	5,055	0
Miscellaneous	3	27	..	5	84	4	123	123	0
Total	17,428	18,465	4,964	4,065	10,808	9,627	65,357	257,392	0
Class II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A
Animals—Elephants	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	20,000	0
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	200	0
Cows and bullocks	616	463	94	6	26	168	1,373	27,460	0
Buffaloes	22	3	..	..	194	..	219	8,760	0
Goats and sheep	3,596	113	..	..	143	150	4,002	8,004	0
Other kinds	205	118	..	..	62	..	385	770	0
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bamboos	624	144	..	..	..	..	768	76	12
Cocoa-nuts	805	600	..	25	45	467	1,942	38	12
Hides	..	1	..	..	176	..	176	352	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,661	8
Class III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	3,432	559	677	..	625	7	..	5,300	0
Woollen manufactures	265	134	91	..	..	..	..	490	0
Cotton (European) manufactures	14,002	7,977	..	2,311	2,293	20,183	..	46,766	0
Do. (Native) do.	2,725	3,269	1,708	3,395	272	5,193	..	16,562	0
Miscellaneous Native goods	524	5	..	79	18	300	..	926	0
Do. European goods	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	75	0
Total	20,948	11,944	2,476	5,785	3,208	25,758	..	70,119	0
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393,172	8

EXTERNAL TRADE OF MUZAFFARPUR WITH NEPAL DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876—*continued.*

Description of Goods.	Imports. Consigned from Nepal. 1875. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1876. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total Quantity.	Value.
Class I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. A.
Cotton	1	..	278	..	10	..	289	4,335 0
Do. twist (Native)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	80 0
Chemicals and medicines	..	11	..	..	1	..	12	120 0
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyes, other than indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	200 0
Betel-nuts	6	..	17	..	..	..	23	138 0
Fuel and firewood	3	..	..	16	..	..	19	4 12
Fruits, dried	70	..	558	..	48	..	676	6,760 0
Do. fresh, and vegetables	..	..	138	146	124	112	520	1,560 0
Wheat	6	10	..	49	..	43	108	243 0
Pulses and gram	52	10	..	45	6	363	476	833 0
Rice	1,671	1,042	3,230	10,461	2,776	6,401	25,581	51,162 0
Paddy	1,451	599	2,223	6,874	2,268	5,677	19,092	19,092 0
Other cereals	1,168	4,774	2,501	26,135	32,946	45,016	112,540	253,215 0
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute and other raw fibres	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	27 0
Fibres, manufactures of	1	..	..	19	19	25	64	512 0
Horns	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10 0
Iron, and its manufactures	45	..	75	4	44	..	168	1,680 0
Copper & brass, & their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other metals, and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1 8
Stone	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2 0
Shell-lac	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	90 0
Stick-lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ght	107	101	661	75	48	94	1,086	21,720 0
Oil	..	..	..	12	..	16	28	420 0
Oil-seeds—Linseed	316	1,309	998	266	..	1,368	4,257	17,028 0
Til	..	54	..	..	..	..	54	162 0
Mustard	240	4	130	597	1,504	15,378	17,853	71,412 0
Castor	12	7	..	9	11	92	131	294 12
Poppy	66	80	2	..	..	..	148	740 0
Salt (alimentary)	38	641	772	6	155	..	1,612	8,060 0
Saltpetre	230	2	200	69	75	545	1,121	6,726 0
Other saline substances	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5 0
Spices and condiments	144	12	225	48	246	404	1,079	5,395 0
Sugar, refined	..	15	41	..	133	..	189	2,268 0
Sugar, unrefined	20	..	94	7	26	..	147	588 0
Tobacco	125	87	72	175	58	207	724	3,620 0
Miscellaneous	15	19	20	..	12	..	66	66 0
Total	5,796	8,777	12,235	45,016	40,516	73,741	188,081	478,570 0
Class II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A.
Animals—Elephants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	50 0
Cows and bullocks	531	405	158	211	98	968	2,371	47,420 0
Buffaloes	..	94	8	..	18	126	246	9,840 0
Goats and sheep	9	..	..	17	136	191	353	706 0
Other kinds	250	299	460	60	..	95	1,164	2,328 0
Timber	..	..	..	8	237	178	423	20,304 0
Bamboos	149	..	..	..	..	391	540	54 0
Cocoa-nuts	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	4 0
Hides	..	..	..	344	104	1,504	1,952	3,904 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,610 0
Class III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Leather, and its manufactures	498	1,115	877	..	..	..	..	2,490 0
Woollen manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton (European) manufactures	5,015	..	431	..	..	..	..	5,446 0
Do. (Native) do.	1,735	3,915	..	26	..	..	..	5,676 0
Miscellaneous Native goods	1,048	..	..	6	28	..	..	1,082 0
Do. European goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,296	5,030	1,308	32	28	..	.	14,694 0
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577,874 0

External Trade of Darbhangah with Nepal during the Six Months ending 31st March 1876.

Description of Goods.	Exports. Consigned to Nepal. 1875. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1876. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total Quantity.	Value.	
Class I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	120	0
Do. twist (Native)	..	..	19	26	28	..	73	2,920	0
Chemicals and medicines	1	..	1	6	..	2	10	100	0
Dyes, other than indigo	1	9	..	..	..	8	18	90	0
Betel-nuts	9	1	7	4	2	23	46	276	0
Fuel and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruits, dried	..	..	119	..	..	10	129	1,290	0
Do. fresh, and vegetables	..	..	80	12	..	..	92	276	0
Wheat	11	1	8	1	124	3	148	333	0
Pulses and gram	81	28	30	..	..	1	140	245	0
Rice	128	..	89	110	2	13	342	684	0
Paddy	56	10	765	50	7	..	888	888	0
Other cereals	270	13	1,384	5	11	207	1,890	4,252	8
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	0
Jute and other raw fibres	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	8
Fibres, manufactures of	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	24	0
Horns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Iron, and its manufactures	7	..	2	..	4	33	46	460	0
Copper & brass, & their manufactures	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	200	0
Other metals, and their manufactures	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	0
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	6	0
Ght	31	..	..	..	..	1	32	640	0
Oil-seeds—Linseed	135	..	140	..	..	..	275	1,100	0
Mustard	28	..	20	..	..	..	48	192	0
Salt (alimentary)	593	896	160	293	50	175	2,167	10,835	0
Other saline substances	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	7	8
Spices and condiments	6	2	286	105	..	15	414	2,070	0
Sugar, refined	2	20	9	275	2	16	324	3,888	0
Do. unrefined	58	23	32	306	93	85	597	2,388	0
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tobacco	79	314	62	24	22	1	502	2,510	0
Total	1,504	1,319	3,214	1,226	346	605	8,214	35,848	8
Class II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Animals—Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	100	0
Cows and bullocks	13	12	525	2	20	201	773	15,460	0
Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Goats and sheep	21	..	2	..	10	..	33	66	0
Other kinds	..	..	352	..	..	..	352	704	0
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bamboos	45	..	..	31	..	..	76	6	8
Cocoa-nuts	98	..	54	97	..	3,525	3,774	75	8
Hides	..	..	160	..	..	..	160	320	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,732	0
Class III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	5	..	141	..	..	277	..	423	0
Woollen manufactures	..	..	20	..	1,000	..	..	1,020	0
Silk do.	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45	0
Cotton (European) manufactures	3,405	60	174	809	214	..	..	4,662	0
Do. (Native) do.	2,704	4,785	571	52	200	..	..	8,312	0
Miscellaneous Native goods	116	..	1,000	81	30	7,620	..	8,847	0
Do. European goods	..	..	..	..	87	36	..	123	0
Total	6,230	4,845	1,951	942	1,531	7,933	..	23,432	0
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,012	8

EXTERNAL TRADE OF DARBHANGAH WITH NEPAL DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1876—*continued.*

Description of Goods.	Imports. Consigned from Nepal. 1875. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1876. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total Quantity.	Value.	
Class I.—*Registered by weight.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Cotton	149	336	367	98	5	..	955	14,325	0
Do. twist (Native)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chemicals and medicines	18	11	11	8	9	1	58	589	0
Dyes, other than indigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Betel-nuts	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	12	0
Fuel and firewood	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	2	8
Fruits, dried	2	6	8	..	1	10	27	270	0
Do. fresh, and vegetables	23	5	..	26	56	9	119	357	0
Wheat	8	8	..	..	..	..	16	36	0
Pulses and gram	1	2	1	..	..	5	9	15	12
Rice	235	290	607	1,719	301	19	3,171	6,342	0
Paddy	3,029	1,736	2,494	2,792	693	299	11,043	11,043	0
Other cereals	4,809	2,008	717	9,034	575	823	17,966	40,423	8
Gums and resins	..	..	..	..	17	4	21	210	0
Jute and other raw fibres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fibres, manufactures of	7	273	24	411	685	175	1,575	12,600	0
Horns	..	..	..	2	4	..	6	60	0
Iron, and its manufactures	..	..	..	5	16	..	21	210	0
Copper & brass, & their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other metals, and their manufactures	20	..	..	..	1	..	21	315	0
Lime and limestone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ghí	18	2	8	30	7	5	70	1,400	0
Oil-seeds—Linseed	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	12	0
Mustard	158	906	351	258	878	1,327	3,878	15,512	0
Salt (alimentary)	..	..	6	1	..	7	14	70	0
Other saline substances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spices and condiments	3	83	131	20	35	14	286	1,430	0
Sugar, refined	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	0
Do. unrefined	..	..	15	51	1	5	72	288	0
Tea	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,280	0
Tobacco	280	17	37	10	..	161	505	2,525	0
Total	8,776	5,683	4,777	14,470	3,284	2,875	39,865	109,330	12
Class II.—*Registered by tale.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.
Animals—Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cows and bullocks	58	76	221	209	110	166	840	16,800	0
Buffaloes	..	20	..	38	..	..	58	2,320	0
Goats and sheep	..	..	..	..	25	21	46	92	0
Other kinds	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	26	0
Timber	26	42	21	48	195	775	1,107	53,136	0
Bamboos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cocoa-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hides	..	8	200	920	680	216	2,024	4,048	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,422	0
Class III.—*Registered by value.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Leather, and its manufactures	..	840	30	..	5,320	..	..	6,190	0
Woollen manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Silk do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton (European) manufactures	54	..	350	..	..	..	..	404	0
Do. (Native) do.	279	64	15	160	..	..	..	518	0
Miscellaneous Native goods	..	..	..	143	135	30	..	308	0
Do. European goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	338	904	395	303	5,455	30	..	7,420	0
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,172	12

The fact that the imports, both in value and weight, largely exceed the exports, will excite attention. The total value of the imports from Nepál into Tirhut amounts to Rs. 771,046-12; the total value of the exports amounts to Rs. 469,185. The weight of the imports registered by weight is 227,946 *maunds;* the weight of the exports is 73,571 *maunds.* The imports are principally food-grains, the supply of which was no doubt larger than usual, owing to the scarcity along the north of Tirhut. The traffic with Nepál in food-grains may be shown as follows:—

	Imports. Mds.	Exports. Mds.
Wheat	124	294
Pulses and gram	485	2,395
Rice	28,752	6,327
Paddy	30,153	8,096
Other cereals	130,506	10,467
Total	190,000	27,579

Next after food-grains come oil-seeds. The total imports amount to 26,324 *maunds,* which is almost entirely made up of mustard-seed. On the other hand, the exports of oil-seeds amount to 17,497 *maunds,* which are mostly made up of linseed. Timber is a large and important import; the value of the timber imported during the half-year is Rs. 73,440.

The most important exports are food-grains and oil-seeds: then follows salt, amounting to 12,130 *maunds.* The value of the export of European cotton manufactures is not so large as might have been expected: it amounts to Rs. 51,422. The supply of cotton piece-goods into Nepál is sent principally by the Champáran routes, which are the highway of communication with Khatmándu, the capital of the country.

THE DISTRICT TRADE is chiefly conducted by permanent marts, though a considerable traffic is carried on at fairs and religious gatherings, such as Sítámarhí, Silanáth, Ahilásthán, Bhyroasthán, and others. Tájpur exports wheat and barley largely, receiving rice from Darbhangah and Madhubaní. The Collector does not think there is any accumulation of coin going on in the District.

CAPITAL AND INTEREST.—Accumulations of capital are hoarded, or lent out at high rates; sometimes they are invested in manufactures; rarely, if ever, in the improvement of land. At present, the estate of the minor Mahárájá of Darbhangah, under the Court

of Wards, is spending large sums in improving the estate upon roads, bridges, and embankments. The principal use to which savings are put is usury. Cultivators often invest their savings in jewels and ornaments for their women, which they can easily pawn when necessary. The rates of interest vary so much for different transactions, that the following must be taken as only approximate. In small transactions, where an article is given in pawn, the nominal rate of interest is two pice per rupee per month—that is 37½ per cent. per annum. In large transactions, where movable property is mortgaged, the rate is the same as the above. When immovable property is given as security, the rate is about half the above. In petty grain advances the *rayat* returns what he received, with an addition varying from 25 to 30 per cent. If money is advanced, and a lien on the crops is given, the rate is from 24 to 30 per cent. Five per cent. would be considered a fair return for money invested in land. There are some very large native bankers at Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur. The Bank of Bengal started a branch at Muzaffarpur; but it has since been closed. Loans are usually conducted by small shopkeepers, who combine the professions of money-lending and rice-dealing.

IMPORTED CAPITAL.—Indigo manufacture is the sole business in the District which is conducted by European capital and agency; the value of the indigo, made by native managers, being hardly six per cent. of the whole out-turn. The annual outlay of all the indigo factories in this district may be set down at from £250,000 to £300,000. In 1872, according to the Census Report, there were 79 indigo manufacturers; but according to Messrs Thacker & Spinks' Directory for 1874, there are 48 Europeans in charge of head works, and 61 assistants in charge of out-works. Some factories pay very well; but in many cases the owners have bought their concerns with borrowed money, the interest of which is a heavy drag on the profits. In a first-class season from 80 to 100 per cent. is sometimes made; and the ordinary return is considered to be from 30 to 40 per cent. These figures seem large; but it must be remembered that in a bad season the losses are proportionally as great, and a bad season may be looked for every few years. It will be seen, therefore, that the manufacture of this dye is a precarious business; and, moreover, the future of the industry depends upon no substitute being found by chemists at home.

Formerly a large amount of capital was invested by Europeans in

sugar and saltpetre factories. The first did not pay, and all the factories were closed. The saltpetre industry has long been in a declining condition, and all Europeans withdrew from it some time ago. In 1847 there were 31 sugar and 4 saltpetre factories at work in the District.

INSTITUTIONS.—There are two societies in Muzaffarpur, the Dharma Samáj and the Behar Scientific Society. The first of these is composed of Hindus, and is, as its name implies, a religious institution. Its objects are the following: The inducing people to eschew current vices, the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, Bháshá and Dharma Sástra, so that every one by knowing his rights may become less litigious; the encouragement of an interest in works of public utility; the institution of monthly scholarships; the collection of good old Sanskrit works and manuscripts; the establishment of a printing-press; and the inculcation of the true tenets of the Vedás. It was established in 1869, and in 1871 had 266 members, 2 of whom were females, and 188 juveniles. The subscriptions amount to £15 per month, and it has no other income either from Government or endowments.

The other society, called the Behar Scientific Society, is principally made up of Muhammadans, and was founded in 1868, under the title of the 'British Indian Association,' with the object of criticising the proceedings of Government, and defending the people from oppression by conveying their true complaints to Government. In 1872 it assumed its present title. Among its objects are the spreading of a knowledge of European science through the vernacular, and the establishment of schools, printing-presses, and a newspaper, an account of which will be given further on. Arabic and Persian works are to be collected, and lectures to be delivered. This society in 1871 had 511 members (8 of whom were females), contributing a monthly sum of £39, 2s. It also supports a school at Muzaffarpur, and a smaller one at Páro, both being founded by Sagad Imdád Álí, some years ago, when he was subordinate judge. The school at Muzaffarpur had 119 boys on the roll in March 1873, 99 being Muhammadans and 20 Hindus; the majority of the Hindus are Káyasths. Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustání, and Hindí are taught.

The Káyasths also have established a society of their own, which has met with some success in endeavouring to curtail marriage expenses among themselves and other castes.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING PRESSES.—There is only one Urdu newspaper published in the district, under the guidance of the Behar Scientific Society. It is called the *Akbár-al-Akyár*, and is published bi-monthly. Containing little news, and if anything less discussion, it treats principally of science and literature, rarely of politics. Among the members of the Behar Scientific Society it contrives to attain a circulation of 400 copies; but it exercises very little influence on public feeling. The Subdivisional officer of Madhubaní remarked that the people there were a long way even from the low level at which native papers circulate; and Mr Bayley thinks that this remark, made regarding Madhubaní in particular, applies to the whole of Behar.

There are five printing-presses in the District, one belonging to the Behar Scientific Society, one under a body of Muhammadans, called the *Anjumán Tahsil Ikhlág*, two under the Dharma Samáj Society, and one belonging to the Lutheran Mission at Muzaffarpur. All these, excepting the last, rarely print in English; Urdu being the language generally used.

INCOME TAX.—The following figures show the amount of income tax paid by Tirhut in the five years 1861-65, both years inclusive: 1860-61, £34,776, 12s.; 1861-62, £33,913, 10s.; 1862-63, £31,999; 1863-64, £23,537, 16s.; 1864-65, £22,517, or a total sum of £146,743, 18s. In 1870-71 this District paid £27,909, 16s. as income tax, at an average rate of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on incomes from £50 to £200, and at a fixed rate of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on all incomes above £200. Incomes were divided into 7 classes, according to their amounts. Under Class VII., which was the highest, 3 persons were assessed in Tirhut, under Class VI. 62, and under Class V. 585. In 1871-72 the tax was reduced to $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent., and the amount of exempted income was raised to £75 per annum. Under this assessment this District yielded £8,442, 6s., or less than a third of what had been paid during the previous year. Under the income tax of 1862-63, Tirhut yielded 13,089 persons assessed, and £31,999 of collections, from a rate of 4 per cent.; while under the tax of 1869-70 it showed only 4,450 persons assessed, and collections of £14,467. In 1870-71 the number of the assessed was 4,172, while, as was already stated, the amount realised was £27,999, 16s.

ADMINISTRATION.—The following account is condensed from Mr J. Grant's Supplement to the 5th Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1812, Madras reprint, 1866.

When the District was ceded to the Company in 1765 with the rest of Behar, it did not include *Sarkár* Hájípur and its eleven *parganás;* but that division was considered to be separate from Tirhut. What was then known as *Sarkár* Tirhut contained 5,033 square miles, and was divided into 102 small *parganás*, 9 of which were either subsequently dismembered, or were not reduced. The net revenue, after deducting all charges, was Rs. 245,212, and was obtained as follows: Of the 93 *parganás*, 84 were settled with Rájá Mádhu Sinh of Darbhangah and other inferior *zamindárs*, at a net *jamá* or rent of Rs. 500,229; 3 were settled in *jágír* to Muhammad Rezá Khán in 1766, and then valued *mukarrán* at Rs. 142,070; 2 were settled out to Mahendra Náráyan in *jágír*, and were valued *mukarrán* at Rs. 65,112; and 1 *parganá* was settled with Daman Sinh, at a net *jamá* of Rs. 44,983, which added to Rs. 200,229, gives a net *jamá* of 245,212.

Sarkár Hájípur then contained 2,782 square miles, and paid a net revenue of Rs. 542,240. It consisted of eleven *parganás*, which paid as follows: Hájípur, a net *jamá* of Rs. 104,460; Saressá, Rs. 50,146; Bissárah, Rs. 283,607; Rattí and Garsard, Rs. 34,027; Malkí, Balágach, Bhusárí, Amádpur, and Ákbárpur Ráni, Rs. 70,000; and one Naípur, let in *jágír* to Dhaun Naráyan. The net *jamá* thus amounts to Rs. 542,240; and the total *jamá* of both *Sarkár* Tirhut and *Sarkár* Hájipur to Rs. 787,452. The area of both these tracts was 7,915 square miles, or about one-fourth larger than the district of Tirhut as it at present stands; the excess being accounted for by several *parganás* then attached to this district, but now included in the parts of the Bhagálpur and Monghyr Districts north of the Ganges.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure, 1795, 1850, and 1879.—The following statements, taken from the balance-sheet of the District, will show the growth of both revenue and expenditure. Since the date of the Permanent Settlement, the gross revenue has risen from £118,822, 6s. 2d. in 1795, to £181,457, 14s. 6d. in 1850, and to £236,714, 4s. in 1870. The figures for this latter year are those of the Budget Estimate, which excludes accidental fluctuations. On the other hand, the civil expenditure, according to the District accounts, has increased from £23,180 in 1795, to £29,770 in 1850, and to £56,718 in 1870. It will be seen that of the large increase in expenditure, nearly nineteen-twentieths arose in the twenty years preceding 1850-51. All inefficient items of account and transfer have been deducted.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE DISTRICT OF TIRHUT FOR THE YEAR 1795–1796.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
(1.) Land Revenue,	£110,926	4	2	(1.) Interest on Promissory Notes,	£192	11	7
(2.) *Sayer* Revenue,	1,099	14	8½	(2.) Profit and Loss,	116	5	3½
(3.) Interest paid by Proprietors,	102	1	10	(3.) Police,	724	10	0
(4.) Receipts from deed *Rázinámás*,	8	14	0	(4.) Judge's Establishment,	6,853	4	3
(5.) Profit and Loss,	4,015	8	1	(5.) Pensions,	1,732	9	6½
(6.) Police,	2,635	12	6	(6.) Revenue Charges,	13,553	8	6½
(7.) Post Office,	34	10	10½	(7.) General Charges,	8	0	0
Total,	£118,822	6	2	Total,	£23,180	9	2½

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE DISTRICT OF TIRHUT FOR THE YEAR 1850–1851.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
(1.) Land Revenue,	£148,398	17	1	(1.) Interest on Promissory Notes,	£435	4	8¼
(2.) Profit and Loss,	3,145	13	9	(2.) Profit and Loss,	1,876	1	2½
(3.) Post Office,	1,046	12	11	(3.) Pensions,	745	2	4½
(4.) *Abkári*,	14,515	6	1¼	(4.) Revenue Charges,	6,440	9	3¾
(5.) Judicial Charges, General,	260	5	7	(5.) Post Office,	429	13	10½
(6.) General Revenue Charges,	7	19	9¼	(6.) Judicial Charges, General,	17,818	8	2¾
(7.) *Nimak Sayer Mabáls*,	144	11	1½	(7.) Stamps, discount of,	511	14	7
(8.) Sale of Stamp Papers,	13,938	8	2	(8.) General Charges,	46	5	2¼
				(9.) Collection of *Nimak Sayer*,	1,467	5	0
Total,	£181,457	14	6	Total,	£29,770	4	5½

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE DISTRICT OF TIRHUT FOR THE YEAR 1870–1871 (BUDGET ESTIMATE).

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
(1.) Land Revenue	£175,256	0	0	(1.) Interest of Promissory Notes,	£15,000	0	0
(2.) Post Office,	1,300	0	0	(2.) Police,	10,000	0	0
(3.) Excise,	17,259	16	0	(3.) Pensions,	400	0	0
(4.) Judicial Charges,	2,100	0	0	(4.) Revenue Charges,	8,245	0	0
(5.) Sale of Stamp Papers,	32,622	0	0	(5.) Post Office,	1,100	0	0
(6.) Revenue Record Fund,	100	0	0	(6.) Judicial Charges,	15,600	0	0
(7.) Income Tax,	5,746	16	0	(7.) Discount on Stamps,	616	4	0
(8.) Miscellaneous,	2,329	12	0	(8.) *Abkári* Collections,	2,911	0	0
				(9.) Revenue Record Fund,	100	0	0
				(10.) Income Tax,	1,402	10	0
				(11.) Miscellaneous,	143	6	0
				(12.) Medical Service,	1,200	0	0
Total,	£236,714	4	0	Total,	£56,718	0	0

THE LAND TAX in Tirhut, as everywhere else in Bengal, forms by far the largest proportion of the revenue. In 1870, it had risen to £174, 592, against £108,061 in 1790. The subdivision of property has gone on at a very rapid rate. In 1790, there were 1,331 estates held by 1,939 registered proprietors, who paid a total Government revenue of £108,061; equal to an average payment of £55, 14s. by each registered proprietor, or £81, 3s. by each estate. Of these 1,331 estates, 307 paid an annual revenue of less than £10; 842 more than £10, but less than £100; while only 182 paid over £100. In 1814 the number of estates had increased to 3,421, held by 9,313 proprietors, paying an aggregate revenue of £123,767; equal to a sum of £36, 3s. per estate, or £13, 5s. per proprietor. The number of estates paying an annual revenue of less than £10, had increased from 307 to 384; the number in the second class from 842 to 2,836; and the number in the third from 182 to 201. It will be seen that the increase in the number of estates has reduced the average payment by each, in spite of a large increase in revenue. In 1850, the number of estates was 5,069, held by 37,696 proprietors, who paid an annual revenue of £157,703, or an average payment of £31 per estate, and £4 per proprietor. The number of estates paying an annual revenue of less than £10 had increased to 2,017 in 1850. The number paying more than £10, but less than £100, had slightly decreased from 2,836 in 1814, to 2,798 in 1850; while those paying more than £100 had increased from 201 in 1814, to 254 in 1850. The Budget estimates for 1870-71 showed a total increase in the number of estates of 6,431, the increase being almost entirely in the estates paying an annual revenue of less than £10. The revenue payable by 11,500 estates in 1870-71 is stated to be £174,592; and as there are 73,416 proprietors or coparceners, the average revenue payable by each proprietor is £2, 7s. 6d. Each estate pays an average revenue of £15, 3s. 7d.

An account has already been given of the causes of the small size of Tirhut *zamindáris* and of the large increase in revenue. Permanently settled estates are liable to be brought to auction on non-payment of Government revenue; but it seldom happens that any are sold for this cause. The original assessment was very light, and estates have changed hands in a much less degree than in Lower Bengal. When they are sold, it is because some of the co-proprietors have quarrelled and wish to sell; very rarely because the Government demand is too heavy.

THE AMOUNT OF PROTECTION TO PERSON AND PROPERTY has steadily increased. In 1800, there were 2 Magisterial, and 2 Civil and Revenue Courts in the District; in 1850, the number had increased to 5 Magisterial, and 12 Civil and Revenue Courts; in 1862, the numbers were 10·8 Magisterial, and 10 Civil and Revenue; and in 1869, 14 Magisterial, and 12 Civil and Revenue Courts. In 180-71, there were 10 Magisterial, 8 Civil, and 6 Revenue Courts at work in the District. The number of Covenanted Officers has also increased, having trebled since 1800, when there were 2 at work throughout the year, while there were 6 in 1869. In 1850, there were 2, and in 1862, 3 Covenanted Officers at work throughout the year.

RENT SUITS.—The number of rent cases instituted under the provisions of Act x. of 1859 is as follows: In 1861-62, 2,181 original suits were instituted, besides 698 miscellaneous applications; in the next year there were 2,670 original suits and 980 miscellaneous applications; and in 1866-67 the numbers were, original suits, 1,717, miscellaneous applications 2,107. In 1868-69 the number of original suits had decreased to 1,217, or little more than half of what the number was in 1861-62; while the miscellaneous applications had increased from 698 in this latter year, to 2,044 in 1868-69.

POLICE.—For police purposes the District is divided into 24 Police Circles (*thánás*). The machinery for protecting person and property in Tirhut consists of the Regular or District Police; the Village-Watch, or rural force; and a Municipal Force in municipal towns. In 1840, there were 233 foot-constables and 51 native officers, in addition to the Village-Watch, the numbers of which are not given. The cost of this force, excluding the Village-Watch, was £777, 12s. In 1860, there were only 236 foot-constables and 51 officers, but their cost had risen to £1,862, 12s.

In 1871 the strength of the Regular Police was as follows. The figures are taken from the District Superintendent's Report for that year: Two European superior officers, on a total salary of £1,680 a-year; 7 subordinate officers receiving not less than £120 a-year; 117 subordinate native officers on less than £120 a-year,—the officers costing annually £4,686; and 823 constables maintained at an annual cost of £6,102. In these figures are included 19 officers and 295 men employed in municipalities in the District. In addition to the above expenses, there are travelling allowances of District and Assistant Superintendents, £180, 10s.; travelling allowance and

pay of their establishments, £262, 8s.; contingencies, £990, 10s.: total cost of police for 1871, £13,901, 8s. The area of the District is returned at 6,343 square miles; the population at 4,384,706 souls; the proportion of the Regular Police, both officers and men, is one man to 6·6 square miles of area, or one man to every 4,620 of the population of the District, including towns. The cost of maintenance is £2, 3s. 9d. per square mile, or ¾d. per head of the population.

In 1871, the Village-Watch, not subject to the rules of the Regular Police, numbered 9,945, each man having an average charge of 64 houses, and receiving an average annual pay of £2, 4s. 4½d. from the *zamíndárs*. The total annual cost of this body in 1871 amounted to £21,939, 14s. The Inspector-General of Police in his report for 1872 remarks on the status of the *chaukídárs* as follows: "The condition of the *chaukídárs* is not at all satisfactory. They owe what little pay they get to the *máliks*, and they are generally the *máliks'* very faithful servants. (This is exactly the state reported by the Magistrates in 1839: they are then described as, in fact, the servants of the *zamíndár*, instead of being, as they ought to be, public servants; and hence arose the universal complaint of their inefficiency and little dependence to be placed upon them.) They have no more connection with the police than their weekly appearance at the *thána* can give. Belonging, as they do, to the predatory castes in Behar (Ahírs and Dosádhs), they have excellent means of knowing who commit crime; but they have no sort of inducement to disclose it. They are supposed to be the last link in the chain of co-operators for the suppression of crime; and they alone can give the information on which the usefulness of the other portions depends; but, singularly enough, between them and the link above, the chain is broken." What is wanted is some short and simple Act like that of the North-Western Provinces. The *chaukídár* should receive his pay from the representative of Government, who should be empowered to recover it from the *málik*. The District Superintendent has persistently reminded the *zamíndárs* of their duty in this respect, and recently only 165 out of 10,011 *chaukídárs* were in arrears of pay.

The Municipal Police in 1871 consisted of 19 officers and 295 men, maintained at an annual cost of £2,260, 2s. 7½d., defrayed by means of rates levied from householders. The distribution of this force is as follows: (1) Muzaffarpur, 5 head-constables, and 74 constables. (2) Darbhangah, 5 head-constables, and 96 men. (3) Ruserá, 2 head-constables, and 21 men. (4) Madhubaní, 2 head-

constables, and 31 constables. (5) Hájípur, 3 head-constables, and 39 constables. (6) Lálganj, 2 head-constables, and 34 constables. Total, 19 head-constables, and 295 constables. These municipal police are employed on duties which do not properly belong to the police, but to the *chaukídár;* and the Magistrate recommends a reversion to the old *chaukídárí* system.

Including, therefore, the Regular Police, the Village-Watch, and the Municipal Police, the machinery for protecting person and property in the District of Tirhut amounted in 1871 to 10,894 officers and men, equal to an average of one man to every 5·8 square mile as compared with the area, or one man to every 402 as compared with the population. The cost of this force in 1871 was £38,101, 4s. 7½d., equal to a charge of £6, 0s. 1½d. per square mile, or 2d. per head of population.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The following paragraphs are compiled from figures given in the Annual Reports of the District Superintendent of Police for 1870-71 and 1871: Out of 3,824 cognisable cases reported to have occurred in 1871, the police investigated 2,322, and obtained convictions in 1,242,—the proportion of final convictions to persons brought to trial being 58·4 per cent.; 1,019 non-cognisable cases were also investigated, in which the proportion of final convictions to persons brought to trial was 50 per cent. Serious crime is not very prevalent in this district. In 1870, there were five cases of murder, involving 21 offenders, of whom 16 were convicted; in 1871, there were 8 cases; 46 persons were sent up, of whom 13 were convicted. There were 4 cases of *dakáití* in 1870, all in the first half of the year. The District Superintendent, however, does not think there was any co-operation among the gangs: 33 persons were arrested and sent up for trial, and of these 21 were convicted. In 1871, the number had risen to 8, including one attempt; 4 of these were highway robberies, and 3 house-*dakáitís*. One of them was supposed to be the work of Nepálí thieves: 33 arrests were made in connection with these; 22 were convicted, and 8 released. The number of culpable homicide cases was 3 in 1871, against 2 in 1870: 14 persons were arrested, 12 sent up for trial, 7 were released, and 4 convicted, one of culpable homicide, the other three of rioting. Cattle-theft cases were 87 in 1871, excluding 31 cases of being in possession of stolen cattle. In 1870 there were only 15, which the District Superintendent considers a proof of the increased efficiency of the police. Formerly many cases, which were really cattle-thefts, were returned as simple cases of cattle-

straying, to save the trouble of investigating them, and partly because the owners fear that, if they report the case to the *thánâ*, they will be unable to recover their cattle under the black-mail system. This refers to a practice of paying so much to a professional thief, who consents to recover the animal in consideration for this sum. Rioting cases had also increased from 40 in 1870 to 73 in 1871. This increase is attributed to three causes: first, the annually increasing number of *batwárá* or partition cases; secondly, the many disputes about embankments after the heavy floods of 1871; and, thirdly, the discontent manifested by the *rayats* on some indigo factories in Madhubaní. Common theft cases were 724 in 1870; all were investigated, and convictions were obtained in 303. Out of 651 persons arrested, 63 were released without any trial; 417 convicted; 116 acquitted; 1 "otherwise disposed of;" and 44 pending at the close of the year. In 1871, 887 theft cases were investigated; and out of 119 persons arrested, 504 were acquitted after trial, and 510 convicted. Out of 144 persons sent up for "lurking house trespass with intent to commit an offence," 120 were convicted; the rest, with the exception of two who remained on trial, being acquitted. This last description of crime is principally the work of a criminal class called the Maghiyá-Doms. They are common all over North Behár; but their principal home is Champáran, with colonies in Sáran and Tirhut. It has been proposed to take special measures under the Wandering Tribes Act; but nothing definite has yet been done. The principal crimes they commit are theft, burglary, and highway robbery. Grievous-hurt cases were 36 in 1871, being double the number in 1870; convictions were obtained in the case of 32 out of 54 persons brought to trial. There were five cases of rape in 1871, against three in 1870. On the whole, the police may be said to be fairly successful in this District. In 1872, out of 4341 cognisable cases reported, 940, or 21·6 per cent., were declared false. The percentage of cases to 'true cases' was 34.3.

JAIL STATISTICS.—There are altogether 6 jails in Tirhut—viz., the District jail at Muzaffarpur, and sub-divisional lock-ups at Darbhangah, Madhubaní, Hájípur, Sítámarhí, and Tájpur. The Inspector-General of Jails has furnished the following statistics of the criminal population for the years 1857-58, 1860-61, and 1870-71. During the first of these three periods, the average daily number of prisoners was 438; the total number admitted into jail during the year being 1,331. The numbers discharged were as follow:—Transferred, 271; released, 1,044; escaped, 6; died, 38; executed, 1: total, 1,360. In

1860-61, the daily average number had fallen to 408, and the total number admitted to 922. In that year the numbers discharged were as follows: transferred, 88; released, 843; escaped, 18; died, 58; total 1,007. In 1870-71, the daily average number of prisoners was 416-the total admissions being 2,264, which are thus made up: Admitted direct, 1,919; transferred from other districts, 345. Out of 1,763 discharges, 47 were transferred, 3 escaped, 21 died, 1 was executed, and the rest released. In 1857-58, the gross cost of each prisoner was £3, 1s. 8½d.; in 1860-61, £3, 2s. 2d.; and in 1870-71, £4, 6s. 1½d. In this last year there is, besides, an addition of £1, 1s. 2d. per head on account of the Police-guard.

JAIL MORTALITY.—The following description of the Tirhut jail is taken from the Jail Report of 1872: "Tirhut jail consists merely of a large square yard, surrounded by wards of various sizes and irregular shapes, some of them with smaller yards attached to them. Another large yard contains the work-sheds, which are built round a large central tank. . . . The wards were arranged without any reference to the prevailing wind, and are extremely damp." This is not at all a healthy jail. In the three years mentioned above, the percentages of deaths to admissions were, in 1857-58, 2·8; in 1860-61, 6·2; and in 1870-71, ·9. But in 1872, out of an average number of prisoners, 402, there were 84 deaths, 37 being from cholera; equivalent to a death-rate of 20·89 against 5·34—the rate in Bengal jails generally. Dysentery carried off 32. On account of the prevailing high death-rate in Behar jails, a Special Commission was appointed in 1875 to investigate the history and management of the jails where the mortality had been greatest. The committee consisted of Dr Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner; Dr Moir, Civil Surgeon of the 24 Parganás; and Major Bowie, the officiating Inspector-General of Jails. They visited the Muzaffarpur jail early in January, and from their report the following paragraphs have been condensed. The jail is so radically bad in situation, in construction, in drainage, and in all the conditions necessary to make a jail healthy, that nothing short of its entire reconstruction on another site will ever reduce the mortality. The water is reported to be bad; the drainage in and around the jail is bad; and the floors are said to be damp in the rains. In addition to these disadvantages, this jail has been continually overcrowded. It has only accommodation for 245 persons; but, owing to the enormous population of the District, from twice to thrice this number have for many years past been confined within its walls. Over-crowding is known to be a most prolific source of disease in Indian

jails; and in most jails the death-rate rises and falls in a direct ratio with the number of the prisoners. In Tirhut, however, the death-rate remains on an average at nearly 12 per cent., although the number of the prisoners is still far in excess of the capacity of the jail. During the 12 years from 1863-74, out of 5,110 prisoners (obtained by adding the daily average number during that period), there were 88 deaths from cholera, and 527 from other causes, giving an average mortality of 10·31 per cent.; the lowest rate having been 5·38, the highest 20·89; on three other occasions, it rose above 10 per cent. Another point noticed by the Committee is the extraordinary unhealthiness of the criminal population before they enter the jail. The exact figures have been lost; but the results approximate to those of the Patná jail, the figures for which are the following: Of those who had been in prison for less than a month, 63·4 per cent. were sickly; of those above 45 years of age, 57·1 were sickly; and of those under 45 years of age, 44·2 per cent. were sickly. And in determining the standard of good, bad, or indifferent health, it should be noticed that the standard adopted by the Committee was lower than that arrived at by many officers in charge of jails.

JAIL MANUFACTURES and other work done by the hard-labour prisoners help to reduce expenditure. In 1857-58, articles to the value of £295, 11s. 10d. were sold; so that, with £69, 0s. 9d. worth of stock in store at the end of the year, and £20, 9s. 6d. value of things consumed for public purposes, the credits amount to £385, 2s. 1d. Deducting value of stock in hand at the end of 1856-57, £40, 18s. 2d., and expenses, £267, 5s. 7½d., we have a profit on jail manufactures of £76, 18s. 3½d. In that year the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures was 11s. 4d. In 1860-61, the total receipts, including the value of articles in store at the close of the year, amounted to £720, 11s. 6d., and the expenditure, including the value of things in store at the close of the previous year, was £337, 6s. 1½d. Thus, the profits amounted to £383, 5s. 4½d., the average earnings of each prisoner engaged in manufactures being £2, 1s. 8d. The accounts for 1870 are as follow: Value of articles sold during year, £609, 16s. 8d.; value of articles in stock at end of year—1st, manufactured articles, £87, 8s. 7½d., raw articles £37, 13s. 11d., plant £149, 9s. 9d., total value stock £274, 12s. 3½d.: grand total credits £884, 8s. 11½d. Debits—Value of manufactured articles in stock at the close of the previous year, £118, 8s. 7½d.; value of raw articles, £78, 13s. 9d.; value of plant, £149, 12s. 11d.; total value stock, £345, 15s.

3½d.; other charges, £455, 8s. 8½d.; total debts, £800, 4s. Excess of credits over debits, £84, 4s. 11½d.; average 9s. 4d. The principal employments in this jail are, weaving cloth, carpets, and blankets, making bricks and *surki*, and grinding flour.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—The returns of the Inspector-General of Education show that the number of Government schools and aided schools rose from 1 in 1856-57 to 9 in 1860-61, and to 26 in 1870-71; and the number of pupils from 72 in 1856-57 to 711 in 1860-61, and to 1,220 in 1870-71. In addition to these, there were the following unaided schools: 4 Middle Class English, attended by 239 pupils, and 164 lower vernacular schools, attended by 5,096 pupils. According to the Surveyor-General, the area of the District is 6,343 square miles; and according to the Census Report of 1872, the population is 4,384,706. There was, therefore, in 1870-71 one school to every 24·1 square miles, or one school to every 16,929 of the population, the number of pupils at school being as one to every 668 of the population. From these figures, it is evident that Tirhut is backward in the matter of education; but since 1870-71 a great deal has been done. In the Inspector's report for 1872-73, it was stated that 272 new schools had been opened for primary instruction, at a monthly cost of £133, 16s., the total number of boys attending primary schools being 8,960.

The amount of private contributions and fees towards Government and aided schools was, in 1856-57, £104, 16s. 6d.; in 1860-61, £145, 12s. 6½d.; and in 1870-71, £1,065, 1s. 0¼d. The Government grant for education increased from £230, 14s. 11d. in 1856-57, to £1,128, 9s. in 1870-71; but it decreased to £78, 2s. 3d. in 1860-61. These figures show that the local population contributes about one-half the charge of State schools and Government the other half. The total cost of education in Government and aided schools in Tirhut during the year 1870-71 was £2,193, 10s. 0d., equal to an average cost of £1, 11s. 8½d. per pupil. The expenditure on unaided schools, so far as could be ascertained, was £3,206, 1s. 10d. The number of Muhammadans attending Government and aided schools has risen from 32 in 1856-57 to 72 in 1860-61, and to 161 in 1870-71.

The following tables, compiled from the Reports of the Director of Public Instruction for 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1870-71, indicate the progress of education by means of Government and aided schools; the cost to Government, the number of pupils, and their religions are also given.

Return of Government and Aided Schools in the District of Tirhut for the Years 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1870-71.

Classification of Schools.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.											
				Hindus.			Musalmáns.			Christians.			Total.		
	1856-57	1860-61	1870-71	1856-57	1860-61	1870-71	1856-57	1860-61	1870-71	1856-57	1860-61	1870-71	1856-57	1860-61	1870-71
Government English Schools,	1	1	1	72	77	115	32	9	20	5	3	2	109	89	137
Government Vernacular Schools,	...	8	14	...	634	524	...	63	45	...	...	...	...	697	569
Government Institution for Special Purposes,	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13
Government Aided English Schools,	...	...	7	...	...	278	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	302
Government Aided Vernacular Schools,	..	...	3	...	...	296	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	362
Total,	1	9	26	72	711	1220	32	72	161	5	3	2	109	786	1383

RETURN OF GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF TIRHUT—*continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.	Cost to Government.			Amount realised by Fees and Private Contributions.			Total Cost.		
	1856-57.	1860-61.	1870-71.	1856-57.	1860-61.	1870-71.	1856-57.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Government English Schools, .	230 14 11	...	260 0 0	104 16 6	106 2 5	389 8 7¼	335 11 5	106 2 5	649 8 7¼
Government Vernacular Schools,	...	78 2 3	257 5 7½	...	39 10 1½	72 1 6	...	117 12 4½	329 7 1½
Government Institution for Special Purposes, ...	...	...	261 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	261 14 0
Government Aided English Schools, ...	...	...	237 0 11½	...	...	448 9 10¾	...	...	685 10 10¼
Government Aided Vernacular Schools, ...	...	...	112 8 5	...	...	155 1 0¼	...	...	267 9 5¼
Total, . . .	230 14 11	78 2 3	1128 9 0	104 16 6	145 12 6½	1065 1 0¼	335 11 5	223 14 9½	2193 10 0¼

THE POSTAL STATISTICS show a fair amount of progress. In 1861-62 the total revenue derived from the Post-office, excluding the sum derived from the sale of postage-stamps, amounted to £737, 12s. 3d. In 1865-66, it had risen to £964, 17s. 11d.; and in 1870-71 to £1,188, 4s. In these three years, the expenditure was £873, 8s., £1,016, 17s., and £1,229, 0s. 6d. It will be noticed that the expenditure has also increased in almost the same ratio as the revenue.

The following table illustrates the working of the Post-office of Tirhut for the years 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71 :—

	1861-62.	1865-66.	1870-71.
Number Letters received, . . .	117,140	132,042	180,948
Do. Newspapers received, .	17,614	21,420	24,696
Do. Parcels received, . . .	3,331	1,772	1,332
Do. Books received, . . .	1,200	2,039	3,828
Do. Letters despatched, . .	117,696	127,882	.....
Do. Newspapers despatched,	2,645	4,780	.....
Do. Parcels despatched, . .	764	827	.....
Do. Books despatched, . .	466	318	.....
Total Receipts, . . .	£737 12 3	£964 17 11	£1188 4 0½
Total Expenditure, .	£873 8 0	£1016 17 0½	£1229 6 0½

The figures of despatches for 1870-71 have not been received. Official correspondence is paid for by service-stamps.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS. — The old District of Tirhut was divided into 6 Administrative Subdivisions, as follow. The population statistics are taken from the Census Report for 1872, Appendix, Statements I. A. and I. B.; and the administrative figures from a return specially furnished by the Collector in 1870. But, as has already been stated on page 17, Tirhut has been divided into two separate Districts from 1st January 1875.

The three Subdivisions of Muzaffarpur, Hájípur, and Sítámarhí now constitute the new District of Muzaffarpur; while the name of Darbhangah District has been given to the remaining Subdivisions of Darbhangah, Madhubaní, and Tájpur.

THE HEADQUARTERS SUBDIVISION (formed in 1775), with the town of Muzaffarpur, contains an area of 1,311 square miles, with 1,921 villages or townships, 140,608 houses, and a total population of 926,928 souls; of whom 813,204 are Hindus; 113,389 Musalmáns; 285 Christians; and 50 'Others:' proportion of males to total popula-

tion, 49·8. Average number per square mile, 707; average number of villages per square mile, 1·47; average number of persons per village, 483; number of houses per square mile, 107; average number of inmates per house, 6·6. The Subdivision consists of five *thánás* (Police circles), Muzaffarpur, Badráj Símar, Belsand, Katrá, Páro Khás. In 1870, it contained 9 Magisterial and Revenue Courts, a police force of 421 men, and 2,279 *chaukídárs.* The cost of administration in the same year was £11,943. The cost of the police cannot be given, as there is no separate allotment for each Subdivision.

DARBHANGAH SUBDIVISION was first formed in October 1845. It contains an area of 1,345 miles, 1,291 villages, 126,224 houses, and 867,909 people; of whom 743,603 are Hindus; 124,201 Muhammadans; 85 Christians; 20 'Others;' proportion of males, 51·0 per cent. of the whole population. Average pressure of population per square mile, 645; average number of villages or townships per square mile, ·96; average number of persons per village, 672; average number of houses per square mile, 94; average number of persons per house, 6·8. The Subdivision consists of the three Police Circles, Ruserá, Baherá, Darbhangah. In 1870, it contained one court, a regular police of 178 officers and men, and 1,821 *chaukídárs.* The separate cost of Subdivisional administration amounted to £837, 10s.

TÁJPUR SUBDIVISION, formed in May 1867, contains an area of 747 square miles, 957 villages or townships, 84,212 houses, and 638,674 people; of whom 580,618, or 90·7 per cent. are Hindus; and 57,891, or 9·3 per cent. are Muhammadans; 136 Christians; and 72 'Others.' Proportion of males, 49·3 per cent., females, 50·7. Average pressure of the population per square mile, 855; average number of townships or villages per square mile, 1·28; average number of persons per village, 667; average number of houses per square mile, 113; average number of persons per house, 7·6. It consists of the two *thánás* of Tájpur and Dalsinhsarái. It has one Court, a police force of 35 men, and 1,243 *chaukídárs.* The cost of administration in 1870 was £1,011, 8s.

MADHUBANÍ SUBDIVISION was opened in February 1866. It contains an area of 1,282 square miles, 860 villages, 115,233 houses, and 689,741 people; of whom 614,348, or 89·1 per cent., are Hindus; 75,068, or 10·9 per cent. Muhammadans; 51 Christians; and 274 'Others;' proportion of males is 51·5 of the total population. Average pressure of population per square mile, 538; average number of villages per square mile, 67; average number of

persons per village, 802; average number of houses per square mile, 90; average number of persons per house, 6·0. The Subdivision consists of the six *thánás* of Benipatí Khajaulí, Bhawárá, Khajaulí, Mádhepur, Harlákí, and Laukáhá. In 1870, it contained one Court, a force of 89 policemen, and 1680 *chaukídárs*. The cost of Subdivisional administration was £792, 16s.

SÍTÁMARHÍ SUBDIVISION, formed in July 1865, contains an area of 996 square miles; 1,002 townships or villages, 98,607 houses, and 717,609 souls; of whom 609,910, or 84·9 per cent. are Hindus; and 107,567, or 15·0 per cent. Muhammadans; 115 Christians; and 17 'Others.' Proportion of males, 50·2 of the total population; average pressure of population per square mile, 721; average number of villages per square mile, 1·01; average number of persons per village or township, 716; average number of houses per square mile, ·99; average number of persons per house, 7·3. The Subdivision consists of the four *thánás* of Sheohar, Sítámarhí, Belámochpakáuní, and Jali. In 1870, it contained one Court, a force of 67 policemen, and 1459 *chaukídárs*. The cost of Subdivisional administration amounted to £946, 14s.

HÁJÍPUR SUBDIVISION, formed in July 1865, contains an area of 662 square miles, 1,306 villages or townships, 77,203 houses, and a population of 543,845; of whom 493,308, or 90·7 per cent. are Hindus, and 50,489, or 9·3 per cent. Muhammadans; 44 Christians; and 4 'Others.' Proportion of males, 47·3 per cent. of the total population. Average pressure of population per square mile, 822; average number of villages per square mile, 1·97; average number of persons per village, 416; average number of houses per square mile, 113; average number of persons per house, 7·6. The Subdivision consists of the four police circles of Lálganj, Mahwá, Hájípur, and Mohnár. In 1870, it contained one Court, a police force of 140 men, and a village-watch of 1,528 *chaukídárs*. The cost of administration in that year was £837.

FISCAL DIVISIONS.—The following alphabetical list of *parganás*, 84 in all, comprised in Tirhut, is compiled from the following sources. The area, amount of land revenue, number of estates, and subordinate Judges' Court which has jurisdiction in each Fiscal Division, are taken from the *parganá* Statistics published by the Board of Revenue. The other particulars are condensed from Mr Wyatt's Revenue Survey Report, dated 1854.

(1) AHILWÁR: 24 estates; Government revenue, £709, 18s.;

area, 21,922 acres; within the jurisdiction of the *Munsif's* Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north-west by *parganá* Hárí; on the north-east and east by Áhis; on the south by Társon and Chak Mani; and on the south-west by Jakhalpur. The villages of note are Sáho, Saidábád, Paithán-urf-Seonagar. Several branches of the Kamlá partly skirt this.

(2) ÁHIS: 60 estates; Government revenue, £1,848, 16s.; area, 44,929 acres; the Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Gopálpur detached, and Dharaur; on the south by Hirní, and detached villages of other *parganás;* on the east by Kabkhand, of Monghyr District; and on the west by Ahilwár. In 1854, there were two tolerably good roads from Pohaddi to Monghyr District; and a factory road from Benípur factory, *via* Hátí and Hirní factories, to Monghyr. This has since been continued to Ruserá. The villages of note are Ustí, Jamálpur to the north-east, Rohár, and Supaul. In the last a market is held twice a-week. The Tiljúgá skirts it on the north-east, and two branches of the Kamlá intersect its western portion.

(3) AKBARPUR: 31 estates; Government revenue, £335, 14s.; area, 6612 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is a small *parganá*, with its villages very much scattered.

(4) ALÁPUR: 22 estates; Government revenue, £225; area, 171,964 acres; Court at Jállí. It is bounded on the north by the Nepál territory; on the south by *parganá* Bicháhí, and Nárádígar of Bhágalpur District; on the east by Nárádígar; and on the west by Jabdi, Gaur, Pacháhí detached, and Makarabpur. The principal rivers are the Bulán, Bíhal, Kharag, Machí, Ghordah, and Tiljúgá; but none are navigable, being only mountain torrents. The principal road is from Darbhangah to Purniah, *via* Barhampur, and from Mádhepúr *tháná* to the frontier. The Court of Wards have now constructed a series of roads, in this *parganá*, to open up the property of the Darbhangah Ráj. In 1854 wild beasts were common in the north. The lands are not very low, but are subject to inundation from the mountain torrents.

(5) BABRÁ I.: 87 estates; Government revenue, £590, 6s.; area, 11,331 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Mohilá; on the south by Tilúkbhánd; on the east by *parganá* Tirsat; and on the west by Babra Zila Turki. The Lakhandái river skirts this *parganá* to the north and east.

(6) BABRA II.: transferred to Tirhut from the District of Sáran under

Government notification of 10th June 1865; 271 estates; Government revenue, £6,334, 18s; area, 129,596 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the west by Champáran District; on the north by Nepál; on the east by *parganás* Kanhaulí and Mohilá; and on the south by Babrá Turkí and the District of Champáran. The Baghmatí skirts it on the west boundary, and is joined by the Lál Bakhyá.

(7) BABRÁ TURKI: 135 estates; Government revenue, £1,605,10s.; area, 32,266 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north and north-west by *parganá* Babrá of Sáran District; on the north-east by Mohilá; on the east by Babrá; on the south by Tariyání and Tilúk Chánd; and on the west by Marwá Kalá. The Little Bághmatí skirts it to the north-east, and then taking a southerly course intersects the *parganá*. The roads are from Muzaffarpur to Sítámarhí, and the factory road from Belsand to Kantai. Villages of note are Belsand Kalári, where there is an indigo factory, Sarwárpur, Khandsar, and Kámpur, in all of which markets are held.

(8) PARGANÁ BADEBHUSARI: 5 estates; Government revenue, £158, 14s.; area, 1,567 acres; Court at Tájpur. It is bounded on the east by *parganá* Padrí; on the south by *parganá* Bhusárí in Monghyr District; on the west by *parganá* Kasmá and Hámídpur; and on the north by Hámídpur. The lands are low, and liable to inundation.

(9) BAHADURPUR: 1 estate; Government revenue, £25, 10s.; area, 8,832 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north and west by *parganá* Ládoárí and two detached portions of Basotrá and one of Bharwárá which intervene; on the south and east by Basotrá. The road from Darbhangah to the Nepál *tarái* crosses this *parganá*.

(10) BÁLÁGACH: 88 estates; Government revenue, £3,109, 14s.; area, 66,129 acres; Court at Tájpur. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Saressá; on the south and south-east by the river Ganges; on the north-east by the District of Monghyr; and on the west by *parganá* Hájípur. About three-fourths of the land is *diárá*, and subject to inundations from the Ganges. The villages of note are Mirzápur, Mahi-ud-dín-nagar, and Sherpur, where markets are held twice a-week. The main road from Hájípur to Monghyr, and the one from Dalsinhsarái to Gyáspur, south of the Ganges, pass through this *parganá*.

(11) BANÚÁN: 1 estate; Government revenue, £558, 2s.; area,

26,633 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and on the east by *parganá* Kabkhand in the District of Monghyr; on the south-east by Pharkiyá, also in Monghyr District; on the south and south-west by *parganá* Padrí; and on the west by *parganá* Hirni. The principal rivers are the Kamlá, Tiljúgá, and Karái, which partly intersect and skirt this *parganá*. The only road passing through the *parganá* is that from Ruserá to Monghyr. The lands are low, and subject to inundation. In 1854, there was very little under cultivation, owing to the place being infested with wild beasts.

(12) BARAIL: 395 estates; Government revenue, £4,196, 10s.; area, 72,234 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Garh Cháúnd, Tirsat, and Bharuárá; on the south by Kasmá; on the east by Sháh Jahánpur and Jákhar; on the west by *chakla* Girjaul, and *parganás* Bissárah and Garh Cháúnd. The principal rivers are the Little Gandak, which separates it from *parganá* Bissárah, and the Lakhandái. The villages of note are Jarang, Katiya, Kalunjar, Chak Meshí, and Barwarí.

(13) BASOTRÁ: 208 estates; Government revenue, £1,915, 8s.; area, 52,295 acres; is bounded on the north by the Nepál Territory; on the south by *parganás* Bharwárá, Nánpur, and Tájpur; on the east by *parganá* Naután and Jaráil detached; on the west by *parganás* Ladwárí, Bahádurpur, and Nánpur. The Little Bághmatí is the principal river. Markets are held in Súrsand, Bhulwáhi, and Madhwápur.

(14) BERAI: 18 estates; Government revenue, £360, 14s.; area, 13,486 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Pindárúf and Lowan; on the south by Píngí; on the east by Fátí and Parhárpur Ságho; on the west by Púrab Bhígo. The Kamlá river skirts this tract near its western boundary, and there are several minor streams and *nálás*. The high road from Darbhangah to Purniah passes through the *parganá*, crossing the Kamlá at Ghorsá *ghát*, where a screw pile-bridge has recently been erected at the expense of the Darbhangah Ráj. The land is low, and subject to inundations from the Kamlá and its tributaries.

(15) BHADWAR: 47 estates; Government revenue, £487, 16s.; area, 10,148 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and north-east by *parganás* Sáhorá, Farakhpur, and Pachhim Bhigo detached; on the south and east by Iákhar and Chak Manní; on

the west by Sarái Hamíd and Baráil detached. The railway from Bárh to Darbhangah passes through it, as well as the new Ráj road to the Ganges. The Karái and the Little Bághmatí flow through it—the former leaving the Bághmatí at Hyá *ghát*. The villages of note are Bhalwáhí, Malnípatí, and Mirzápur.

(16) BHÁLÁ: 88 estates; Government revenue, £3,765; area, 86,312 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by Nepál Territory, where the boundary is well-defined; on the south by *parganá* Jaráil; on the east by Bachaur; and on the west by Naután. The Kamlá is the principal river, which partly skirts and partly intersects the eastern borders. The Billontí divides it from Nepál. The principal villages are Básúpattí, Harlákí, Uángáon, where markets are held. An account of the fair of Silánáth, on the right bank of the Kamlá, has already been given.

(17) BHARWARA: 262 estates; Government revenue, £5,101, 16s.; area, 90,711 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Nánpur, Basotrá, and Tájpur; on the south by Baráil, Sháh Jahánpur, and Rám Chánd; on the east by Pachhím, Bhígo, Pindárú, and Jaráil; and on the west by Tirsat and Nánpur. The only river of any importance is the Little Bághmatí, which skirts it for a little distance. The principal roads are the Muzaffarpur, Darbhangah, and the Muzaffarpur-Kantaul road. The villages of note are Bharwárá khás, Singhwárá, Simrí, Maníhás, Bariaul, Mursand, Barhampur, Ahiyárí, Murethá, Rádhí, Dih, Raundha, and Kamtaul. In the last-named village, and in Uchtí, markets are held. In Ahíyárí is the *Ahalyá Sthán*, or temple containing the foot-print of the Hindu goddess Sítá. Here, during the month of Phálgun and the *Sivarátrí*, a large body of Hindus collect and make their '*dandaut*' to the print of the goddess's feet, after cleansing themselves in the holy waters of the *Kand*, or reservoir of *Kálí*, in *parganá* Tirsat. In the village of Ahiyárí there is also a handsome *Thákurbárí*, or temple, built by the Darbhangah Rájá, which, from its height and size, is visible from several miles all round.

(18) BHAUR: 51 estates; Government revenue, £773, 6s.; area, 34,170 acres; Court at Darbhangah. There are two large portions of this *parganá*. The larger one is bounded on the north by *parganás* Bachaur and Gopálpur; on the south by Lowán and Pachhí; on the west by Hátí, Gaur, and Gopálpur; and on the east by Jabdí detached, Gopálpur and Gaur detached. The

second portion is bounded on the north by *parganá* Gaur; on the south by Gopálpur and Pachhí detached; on the east and west by Jabdí. The different branches of the Kamlá intersect it; and the roads from Bhawárá or Madhubaní to Mádhepur and into *parganás* Jabdí and Alápur pass through it, as also do some famine-roads. The most important villages are Basdeopur, Ryám, Rakhwárí, and Itwárá-urf-Sarsa.

(19) BICHAUR: 28 estates; Government revenue, £2,490, 4s.; area, 110,173 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by Nepál, and partly by the Dhaurí Nadí; on the south by *parganás* Hátí, Paríhárpur, Jabdí, and Bhaur; on the east by Gaur and Jabdí; on the west by Jaráil and Bhálá. The principal rivers are the Kamlá, Dhaurí, Jogá, Trisúlá, and Saurí, besides smaller *nalás* and *nadís*. There are several roads proceeding from Darbhangah, Pandaul, and Madhubaní to the frontier. The most important villages are Mirzápur, eight miles north-east of Madhubaní; Khajaulí, where there is a *tháná;* Jáinagar, Kewán, and Narádh. In Mirzápur there is a very large *bázár* and a *golá*, to which grain is brought from the Nepál *tarái*. The larger half of this Subdivision was formerly the property of the late Mahárájá Girdhar Náráyan, better known as the Bichaur Rájá; but since his death the property has fallen into the hands of the Ránís, and many of his estates have been sold to liquidate law expenses. The lands are low, and subject to inundation from the Kamlá.

(20) BOCHUHÁ: 8 estates; Government revenue, £251, 12s.; area, 2,074 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the south-east by a detached portion of Chaklá Girjaul, skirted by the Little Gandak; and on the other sides by *parganá* Marwá Khurd.

(21) CHAK MANÍ: 88 estates; Government revenue, £867, 12s.; area, 34,436 acres; under the jurisdiction of the *Munsif's* Court at Darbhangah. There are two separate portions of this *parganá*. The south-east portion is bounded on the north by *parganás* Jakhalpur and Ahilwár; on the south by Hamídpur; on the east by Társon; and on the west by Jakhalpur. The north-west portion is bounded on the north by *parganá* Ughárá, and on the south by *parganá* Iákhar; on the east by Ughárá and Háví; on the west by Bhadwár and Ughárá. The Bághmatí, Kamlá, and Karái rivers skirt or pass through this *parganá*. The villages of note are Singhiyá, where there is a police outpost, Hardeo, Saláhpur, Sulhaul, and

Hathaurí. In this last-named village is the Hathaurí Indigo Factory and a good *bázár.*

(22) CHAKLÁ NAI: 264 estates; Government revenue, £8,199, 2s.; area, 170,906 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north by *tappá* Kharnezádpur, *parganá* Marwá Khurd, and a detached portion of Chaklá Garjaul; on the south by Chaklá Garjaul; on the east by *parganá* Baráil and Sarefsá and Chaklá Garjail detached; on the north-west by Tappá Bhatsalah; and on the south-west by *parganá* Rattí. The Little Gandak skirts the northern side, and the Bíá the south-west side. The principal roads are from Muzaffarpur to Guríá *ghát*; to Kantái Motípur, and so to Motíhárí in Champáran; the Muzaffarpur-Púsá road; the Tájpur road and the road to Sháhpur, which ultimately joins the Hájípur road; the Rewá *ghát* road; Sohansi *ghát* road; and the Mallai road. The villages of note are Madhaul, Musehrí, Chájan, Chakná, Rupaulá, Sain Bariyárpur. This *parganá* is in a very high state of cultivation.

(23) DHARAUR: 122 estates; Government revenue, £2,698, 8s.; area, 92,716 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and north-east by *parganás* Bhaur, Mokarabpur, Pachhí, and Khand; on the south by Háví and Áhis; on the east, where the Tiljúgá forms a natural boundary, by Kabkhand, district Monghyr and Malní Gopálpur, district Bhágalpur; on the west by Salimpur, Mahúá, and Lowán. The Bulán is the only river in addition to the Tiljúgá worth notice. The land is low, and subject to inundations. The roads are—from Harsinhpur to Mádhepur *tháná*, and the Darbhangah-Purniah road, which skirts the northern part. The villages of note are Harsinhpur, Álínagar, Pohaddí, Gangaur, Bhejá, and Nirpatnagar. The first of these is a Musalmán village, and has been notorious for disturbances with a neighbouring factory.

(24) DHODHAN BANGRÁ: 22 estates; Government revenue, £163, 14s.; area, 4,463 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north-east by *parganá* Nánpur; on the south by Tirsat; on the north-west by Mahliá. The Lakhandái skirts it, and the road from Muzaffarpur to Janakpur intersects it. The only village of note is Rasulpur.

(25) DILWÁRPUR: 3 estates; Government revenue, £13; area, 31,721 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north and east by Nepál; on the south and south-east by Parhárpur Mawás; and on the west by Mahind, where the Adhwár *nadí* forms a natural

boundary—the small *parganá* of Narengá intervening to the south-west. The river Gírokhiá flows through it. Two high roads from Muzaffarpur to Nepál pass through the eastern portion. Markets are held at Muchkauní, Chakdar, and Piprá Sáin.

(26) FAKHARABAD: 5 estates; Government revenue, £73, 14s.; area, 890 acres; Court at Darbhangah. This consists of only two detached villages, in which there is nothing remarkable.

(27) FARAKHPUR: 8 estates: Government revenue, £220, 16s.; area, 4855 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and east by *parganás* Pachhim Bhígo and Ram Chánd on the west and south-west by this last named *parganá;* and on the south-east by Baráil detached. The only village of note is Tárá Láhí, through which the high road from Púsá to Darbhangah passes.

(28) GADESHAR: 56 estates; Government revenue, £1,424, 10s.; area, 39,109 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north and west by the District of Champáran; on the south-west by the Gandak river and *parganá* Rattí; on the south by the Gandak; and on the south-east by *tappá* Bhatsálá. The rivers are the Gandak, Bíá, and the Ihajhá—a small stream. There are roads from Sáhibganj to Duríá and Lálganj, and a cross-road from Sáhibganj to Gobindganj in Champáran. At Sáhibganj there is an extensive *bazár*, where a market is held daily. Near it is the Karnaul Indigo Factory and Karnaul Khás, where there is a *garh* or fortress belonging to the *zamíndár*, who was once proprietor of nearly the whole of this *parganá*. The land is low, and the part situated between the Bíá and Gandak is liable to inundations.

(29) GARH CHÁND: 129 estates; Government revenue, £1,699, 6s.; area, 39,072 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north and north-east by *parganá* Tirsat; on the south and south-east by Baráil; and on the west by Akbarpur, Murwá Khurd, and Chaklá Girjaul detached. Besides, there are six detached portions situated in other *parganás*. The rivers are the Little Gandak, skirting this *parganá* to the south-west; the Bághmatí, intersecting it through the centre; and the Lakhandái in the north-east. The Darbhangah-Muzaffarpur road intersects it, and crosses the Little Gandak at Bhoserá *ghát*. There is also a road from Athar factory to Hásná. Sharif-ud-dín-pur is a large and populous village. In Akbarpur-urf-Katsá is a shrine of Chámundá Deví, where a fair is annually held in the month of Aswín. Dhanaur is another village of note.

(30) GARJAUL: 812 estates; Government revenue, £14,346, 14s.; area, 225,954 acres; Courts at Muzaffarpur and Tájpur. This *parganá* consists of six detached pieces. The principal one is bounded on the north by Chaklá Nái; on the south by *parganá* Hájípur; on the east by Saressá; and on the west by Rattí and the Gandak river. The second portion is bounded on the north by Baráil and Kasmá; on the south and east by Saressá; and on the west by Chaklá Nái. The third by the Little Gandak on the north and west; and on the east by *parganá* Garh Chánd and Baráil; and on the south by Chaklá Nái. Three minor portions are situated within the limits of the last-mentioned part. The rivers are the Gandak, the Little Gandak, the Bíá, the Non, and Kadáná. The roads are the old and new roads from Muzaffarpur to Hájípur; the first passing through Sháhpur factory and the second through Gúríá. They unite at Etbar Khán's Sarái. The new road is the most direct, and is bridged throughout, excepting at Guriá, where it crosses the Bíá. Other roads are from Hájípur, *via* Kanhaulí and Mahwá *tháná* to Púsá and Darbhangah; from Mahwá to Lálganj, on the west, and to Tájpur and Nágarbastí on the east. The road from Lálganj to Muzaffarpur meets the Hájípur road at Tákulí. There are indigo factories at Sháhpur, Chitwárá, Bhatauliá, and Sinhiyá. The principal villages are Lálganj and Mohwá, where there are large *bázárs;* Kanhaulí, Ghatáru, and Rasulganj are also considerable places. The *parganá* is highly cultivated; the lands are high, and irrigation is commonly practised.

(31) GAUR: 9 estates; Government revenue, £123, 6s.; area, 21,673 acres; Court at Darbhangah. There are three large portions of it. The first is bounded on the north and east by *parganá* Jabdí; on the south by Bhaur; and on the west by Bachaur. The second is bounded to the north and west by Jabdí; on the east by Álápur; on the west by Pachhí and Jabdí detached. The third portion is bounded on the north, east, and south-east by Bhaur; on the south by Gopálpur; and on the west by Hátí. The old course of the Kamlá and several '*Nalás*' intersect this *parganá;* and the Darbhangah-Purniah road also crosses it. The lands are low, and subject to inundations from the Kamlá.

(32) GOPÁLPUR: 14 estates; Government revenue, £1,169, 16s.; area, 25,676 acres; Court at Darbhangah. The *parganá*, like the foregoing, is much intermixed. One large portion is bounded on the north by *parganá* Jubdí detached; on the south by Bhaur and

Gaur detached; on the east by Pachhí; on the west by Bhaur. The second portion is bounded on the north-east and south-east by Gaur; and on the west and south-west by Hátí. The third large portion is bounded on the north-east by Hátí; on the south and south-east by *parganá* Lowán detached; and on the west by Pindárúf. The villages of note are Bhawárá, where the *thánd* and a *Munsif's* Court are located; Chitwan, where there are *bázárs* and markets; and Kúrtho. The lands are low, and subject to inundation.

(33) HÁJÍPUR: 480 estates; Government revenue, £9,619, 16s.; area, 144,579 acres; Court at Tájpur. It is bounded on the north by Girjaul and Saressá; on the south by Azímábád, Bhímpur, Baikatpur, and Gyáspur of Patná District; on the east by Bálágach; and on the west by the Gandak river. The lands may be divided into two nearly equal parts, designated the *diárá*, or low lands, subject to annual inundations from the Ganges; and the *uparwár*, or high lands, above the high banks of the river. In the low lands very little culture is needed The ground is merely run over with a plough; and if the season is moderately dry, the crops are fair, but more frequently the inundations destroy them. When the water recedes, the remains of these crops are converted into manure, and *rabí* crops sown, which are amply sufficient to make up for the loss of the autumn and winter crops. In the high lands, irrigation is partially practised from wells, for the tobacco, *pán*, and poppy gardens, which abound there. The rivers are the Ganges and Gandak, the former of which nearly skirts the *parganá* on its southern boundary. Owing to the disputes which arose from the changes of the main stream, the boundary between Patná and Tirhut,—permanent boundary marks have been laid down. The principal roads are from Hájípur to Lálganj, Muzaffarpur, Tájpur, and Monghyr. The villages of note are Jaruhá and Mínápur, near Hájípur, Mohnár, Arandá Suhai, and Maníárí.

(34) HAMIDPUR: 14 estates; Government revenue, £163, 4s.; area, 11,885 acres. It is bounded on the north-west by *parganá* Jakhalpur; on the north and north-east by Chak Maní and Tarson; on the south by Padrí, and Báde-bhusárí in Monghyr District. The Karáí skirts this *parganá*, and the road from Singhiyá to Ruserá passes through it. The villages of note are Nayánagar and Deodahá. At Mangalgarh, four miles south of Sínhiyá, there is an indigo factory, and the remains of what must have been a fort of great strength.

(35) HATI: 58 estates; Government revenue, £1,178, 16s.; area, 72,447 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Bachaur and Pahárpur Jabdí; on the south by Pahárpur Rághu and Lowán; on the east by Bhaur, Gaur, and Gopálpur detached; on the west by Jaráil, Pindárúf, and Lowán. Several branches of the Kamlá intersect this *parganá*, but they are not navigable except in the rains. During the rest of the year they dry up in some parts, and in others collect into stagnant pools. The high roads from Darbhangah to Nepál, *viâ* Pandaul Factory and Madhubaní, and to Purniah, intersect this *parganá*. There are also some famine-roads from Madhubaní to Kalwái, Belwárá Factory, and Itwárá. Bhawárah has extensive *bazárs*, and is very populous. Here are shown the remains of a fort, said to have been built by Rághu Sinh, one of the early members of the Darbhangah family. Just to the north of Bhawárá is Madhubaní, the subdivisional headquarters, and the residence of the Madhubaní Bábus, uncles of the Mahárájá of Darbhangah. They live in a large brick enclosure at the north of the town. Other villages are Magrauní, Pandaul, Gandhwár, Bhawánípur, Harpur, Jayatpur, Bhatchí, and Sheopur. Pandaul indigo factory and one outwork, Lohath, are situated within the *parganá*.

(36) HAVILÍ DARBHANGAH: 25 estates; Government revenue, £184, 8s.; area, 2,937 acres; Court of Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north-east and south-east by *parganá* Púrab Bhígo; on the west by the Little Bághmatí. Roads radiate to Madhubaní, Jáinagar, Kamtaul, Muzaffarpur, Púsá, Nágarbastí, and Baherá. There are several ferries at different points of the town. The country is low, and subject to inundations from the Kamlá and the Little Bághmatí. An account of the town of Darbhangah has already been given.

(37) HAVI: 115 estates; Government revenue, £2,129, 6s.; area, 65,556 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Parhárpur Rághu, Fakharábad, Salimpur, and Mahwá, with two detached portions of Gopálpur, which intervene; on the south by Jakhalpur and Ughárá detached; on the east by Ahilwár, Dharaur, and Gopálpur detached; on the west by Chak Maní, Urghárá Salimábád, and Píngí. The principal rivers are the Kamlá and Jíbach, which are navigable for small boats, except during the hot weather. There are ferries on them, leading from Darbhangah to Ruserá, *viâ* Baherá. At Baherá, formerly the sub-

divisional headquarters, there is a good *bazár* and a *thánd.* The other market villages are Mehnám, Pahaddí, Rasulpur, Háví Díh, Hárí, Bahwár, and Benípur, where there is an indigo factory. The lands are low, and subject to inundations.

(38) HIRNI: 83 estates; Government revenue, £778, 18s.; area, 22,694 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by Ahis; on the south by Padrí; on the east by Banúan; on the west by Társon. The several branches of the Kamlá intersect it; the only road of importance is that from Hátí to Monghyr, *viá* Hirní and Pái factories, which is impassable during the rains. The villages of note are Hirní Khás and Harnagar, where markets are held. The lands are low, and subject to inundations from the Kamlá. Paddy is the staple crop.

(39) JABDÍ: 48 estates; Government revenue, £907; area, 112,439 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nepál; on the south by *parganá* Gaur; on the east by Alápur; on the west by Bachaur. The principal rivers are the Tirsulá, Girwárí, Balwákí, the Bulán, and branches; none are navigable. There is one fair road from Darbhangah to the Bhawárá *tarái.* The villages of note are Bijnáhá, Pathráhí, Barálí, and Akbarpur. A few miles from Bathráhí are the ruins of an old fort called Rájá Ball's *garh.* There are two closed indigo factories at Pathráhí and Matípur. The lands are low, and the climate during the wet season and immediately after the rains unhealthy.

(40) JAHÁNGÍRÁBÁD: 22 estates; Government revenue, £207, 14s.; area, 6,451 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north-west, south, and east by Baráil; on the north-east by *parganá* Sháh Jahánpur. The Bághmatí river skirts it on the south-west.

(41) JAKHALPUR: 74 estates; Government revenue, £560, 8s.; area, 36,408 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Úghárá and Háví; on the south by *parganá* Kasmá; on the south-east by Hamídpur; on the east by Chak Maní and Ahilwár; on the west by Jákhar and Kasmá. The Kamlá, Karái and several *nálás* intersect or skirt it. The Ruserá-Baherá road passes through it. The lands are low, and subject to inundation. Villages, Bindú and Daswat.

(42) JÁKHAR: 156 estates; Government revenue, £1,939, 18s.; area, 55,929 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Sháh Jahánpur, Kharsand, Sarái Hámid, Bhadwár,

and Chak Mani; on the west by Bárail; on the south-west by Kasmá; and on the east by Jakhalpur. The principal rivers are the Bághmatí and Karái. The Darbhangah-Púsá, Darbhangah-Nágarbastí, and Darbhangah-Ruserá roads intersect it.

(43) JARAIL: 128 estates; Government revenue, £3,491, 8s.; area, 105,870 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Nautan and Bhálá; on the south by Pindárúj; on the east by Hátí and Bachaur; on the west by Bharwárá and Tájpur. A detached portion of this *parganá* is situated between *parganás* Nautan and Basotrá. The rivers are the Little Bághmatí and the Kamlá. The new Court of Wards road from Darbhangah to Jáinagar passes through this *parganá*, also one from Darbhangah to Kamtaul. The villages of note are Sinhiyá, Urend, Pálí, Kakraul, Ubhepúr-urf Dángá, Ausí, Bámangáon, and Tesí Narshám. In Hasainípur there is a Hindu temple, the shrine of Kaplesar Mahádeo, where a fair is annually held in February.

(44) KAMBRÁ: estates and Government revenue included in *parganá* Hátí; area, 2,860 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and east by *parganá* Mahind; on the south by Mahilá; on the north-west by Kanhaulí; and on the south-west by *parganá* Nizam-ud-dín-pur Bográ, where the Lakhandai *nadí* forms a natural boundary. The only village of note is Kamhrá-khás.

(45) KANHAULÍ: 136 estates; Government revenue, £1,052, 14s.; area, 26,999 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north-west by Nepál; on the east by *parganás* Mahind and Kumhra; on the south by Nizám-ud-dín-pur Bográ, and Mahilá; and on the west by *parganá* Babrá. The Sauran and Lakhandai rivers intersect it. The roads are from Mallaí to Nepál, and from Sítámarhí to Nepál. The market villages are Itharwá, Kanhaulí Khás, Dastiyá, Bhutáhí, Kachor, Mahadewá, Bhársand, Phulahar, and Matiyár.

(46) KASMÁ: 281 estates; Government revenue, £4,123, 14s.; area, 103,542 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and north-east by *parganás* Baráil, Jákhar, and Hámídpur; on the west by Chaklá Girjaul, *parganá* Bisárá; on the south by the Little Gandak river, which divides it from Saressá; on the south-east by Monghyr District. The Little Gandak and Bághmatí skirt and intersect it, joining near Jahángírpur, a little to the north-west of Ruserá. There are roads from Púsá to Darbhangah, Púsá to Nágarbastí, Rusera to Dalsinhsarái and to Monghyr. At Nágarbastí there is a railway-station and a large *bázár*. Ruserá has already been

noticed. The other places of note are Málínagar, Sríḱánpur, Mehnathpur, Mohomedábád, and Madhurapur. A fair is held in Málínagar in February.

(47) KHAND: 7 estates; Government revenue, £726, 18s.; area, 17,087 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and east by *parganá* Nárádígha; on the south and east by Malni Gopálpur in the District of Bhágalpur; on the south-west by Dharaur; and on the north-west by Pachhi. Doálakh is the only village of note. The lands are low, and subject to inundation from Tiljúgá.

(48) KHURSAND: estates and Government revenue included in *parganá* Hátí; area, 2,943 acres; Court at Darbhangah. Kharsand and Sarái Hámíd are two small *parganás*, consisting of one village each, adjoining each other in a north-east and south-west direction. They are bounded on the north by *parganás* Sháh Jahánpur and Kám Cháwand; on the east by Bhadwár; on the south and west by *parganá* Jákhar. The Bághmatí and Karái rivers partly skirt and intersect them; they join at the Tri-Mohiní *ghát*, where there is a ferry.

(49) LADÚÁRÍ: 11 estates; Government revenue, £132, 16s.; area, 19,512 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Pahárpur, Mowás, and Dilwárpur detached; on the south and west by the Adhwár Nadí, which forms a natural boundary with *parganá* Nánpur; on the east by Bahádurpur and Basotrá. Two roads from Muzaffarpur to Nepál pass through it.

(50) LOWÁN: 35 estates; Government revenue, £1,487, 18s.; area, 35,801 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by Hátí and Bhaur; on the south by Salimpur, Mahwá, and Dharaur; on the east by Dharaur; on the west by Pahárpur, Rághu, and Fakharábád. A large detached portion of this *parganá* is situated between Pindárúj, Gopálpur detached, Hátí, and Berái. The Lakhandár and Kamlá are the principal rivers. The roads from Darbhangah to Purmíáh and Rusera intersect it. Bájítpur and Rájá Bákúr are the villages. The lands are subject to inundations from the Kamlá; and there are some enormous rice-fields.

(51) MAHILA: 249 estates; Government revenue, £1,719, 14s.; area, 58,991 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by Mahilá Zilá Turkí; on the south by *parganás* Babrá Zilá, Tirhut, and Turkí; on the east by Tirsat and Dhodhan Bagrá; and on the west by Babrá. Two roads from Muzaffarpur to Mallái, one of them

passing through Sítámarhí, intersect it; and the Lakhandaí skirts it, besides several streams which dry up during the hot weather. The villages of Sítámarhí, Rígáh, Makdumpur, Purúsrirámpur, and Gidsárá have markets. Other villages are Basantpur and Bishenpur.

(52) MAHILÁ ZILA TURKI: 41 estates; Government revenue, £599, 14s.; area, 12,604 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. The principal portion is bounded on the north by *parganá* Kanhaulí; on the north-west by Babrá, partially skirted by the Bághmatí river; on the south-west by Mahilá Zilá Tirhut; and on the east by Nizám-ud-dín-pur Bográ. In the village of Mahádevá a market is held.

(53) MAHIND: 4 estates; Government revenue, £850, 2s.; area, 24,379 acres; Court at Sítámarhí, It is bounded on the north by the Nepál territory; on the east by the Adhwárá river; on the west and south-west by *parganás* Kanhaulí, Kamhra, and Mahila. The roads from Sítamarhí to Janakpur and Mallái to Nepal pass through this *parganá*. The market villages are Ghogarha, Narha, Belá, Barái, and Khukhra.

(54) MAKARABPUR: included in *parganá* Hatí; area, 6,664 acres; Court at Madhubaní. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Bhaur and Nárádígar, detached Zila Bhágalpur; on the south and east by Pachhí; and on the west by Dhaur. The Bulan skirts this *parganá* on its west boundary, and the Marní on the south-east boundary; but both these rivers almost dry up in the hot weather. The road from Darbhangah to Álapur passes through from east to west.

(55) MARWA KALA: 121 estates; Government revenue, £588, 10s.; area, 41,527 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. Marwá Kalá and Tappá Khánezádpur are much intermixed, and should be taken together. They are bounded on the north and north-east by *parganá* Taríání, and partly skirted by the Bághmatí; on the south-west by Tappá Bhatsálá; on the south by Chaklá Nái; on the south-east by Marwá Khurd; and on the north-west by Mihsí of Champáran District. The road from Kantái to Mallái passes through it. In the village of Ghosewat live the family and servants of one of the Nepál *Subahs*. The villages of note are Marhiá, Majhwaliá, and Neorá-Bampur, Rattan, Rámnagar, Tengráhí, Purená, Madhubaní, Jamalábád, and Mustafábád.

(56) MARWA KHURD: 173 estates; Government revenue, £1,506, 16s.; area, 45,253 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Akbarpur, Tilak Chánd, and Taríání; on

the south by Chakla Nái, Girjaul detached, and Bachuhá; on the east by Garh Chánd; and on the west by Marwá Kálá, and Tappa Khánezádpur. The Bághmatí and the Little Gandak both skirt this *parganá*, the former intersecting it. The principal *gháts* are at Rágwárá Akhárá on the Little Gandak, and Narmá *ghát* on the Bághmatí. The factories are Bhíkhanpur and Jhapahá. The lands are subject to inundations from the Bághmatí and the Little Gandak.

(57) NANPUR: 273 estates; Government revenue, £7,326, 12s.; area, 68,896 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north and west by *parganás* Laduarí, Mahind, and Mahilá; on the north-west by Mahila and Bhodan Bogiá; on the south and south-west by Tirsat; and on the east by Bhárwárá and Basotrá. The Little Bághmatí skirts nearly the whole of the north-east boundary. The villages of note are Jaláí and Koelí, where there are large *bazárs*. At Bhagwán and Púprí are indigo factories.

(58) NARANGÁ: included in *parganá* Hatí; area, 4875 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. This *parganá* consists of only one village, with numerous *totáhs* or minor village sites, and is bounded on the north, east, and west by *parganá* Dilwarpúr, and on the south-west by Mahind.

(59) NAUTAN: 72 estates; Government revenue, £674, 16s.; area, 14,871 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by the Jamúní river, which forms a natural boundary with Nepál; on the south by *parganás* Tajpur and Jaráil; on the east by Jarail and Bhala; and on the west by Basotra. The Jamúní and Dhaur rivers partly skirt, and partly intersect this *parganá*. The villages of note are Gangaur and Sahar, where markets are held.

(60) NIZAM-UD-DIN-PUR BOGRA: 9 estates; Government revenue, £693; area, 14,891 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Kanhaulí and Kamhra; on the south and west by Mahilá. The Lakhandia and its tributaries are the only streams which intersect this *parganá*. The road from Sítámarhí to Nepal passes through it.

(61) OGHARA: 64 estates; Government revenue, £834, 8s.; area, 17,948 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Píngí; on the south by Chak Maní; on the east by Háví; on the west by Bhadwár and Sahorá. The villages of note are Kasba, Úghárá, Khyra, and Pator, in the last of which a market is held.

(62) PACHHI: 29 estates; Government revenue, £849, 4s.: area, 39,661 acres; Court at Madhubaní. There are two large portions of this *parganá*. The larger portion is bounded on the north by *parganás* Makarabpur and Álápur; on the south and west by Dharaur; on the south-east by Khand; and on the east by Náwádigha and Álápur. The second is bounded on the north by *parganás* Bhaur, Jabdí, and Gaur; on the south by *parganá* Bhaur and Álápur detached; on the east by Álápur; and on the west by Gopálpur detached and Náwádigha detached. The rivers are the Bulán and Marneh. At Mádhepur there is a large *bazár* and a daily market. Other villages are Lakhnaur, Chándaurá, and Nanaur. The Nawádá indigo factory is situated in this *parganá*.

(63) PACHHIM BHIGO: 58 estates; Government revenue, £500, 18s.; area, 11,560 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Pindáruj and Púrah Bhígo; on the south by Bhadwár and detached parts of Baráil and Farakhpur; on the east by Havilí Darbhangah, and Púrab Bhígo; and on the west by Rám Chánd, Farakhpur, and Bhadwárá. The Little Bághmatí skirts this *parganá*. The Darbhangah-Púsá and Darbhangah-Nágarbastí roads intersect it. The only village of note is Subhankarpur.

(64) PADRI: 33 estates; Government revenue, £565; area, 50,736 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Hámídpur, Társon, Hirní, and Banúán: on the west by Bída-Bhusárí and Bhusárí of Monghyr District; on the south and east by *parganá* Bayliá and Pharkiyá of Monghyr. The Kamlá, Karái, and Tiljúgá skirt or intersect this *parganá*. There are no roads of any importance. The villages of note are Hassanpur, Rámpur, Sásan, Bargáon, and Shakarpurá. The lands are very low, and inundated nearly every year.

(65) PARHÁRPUR JABDÍ: 2 estates; Government revenue, £15, 18s.; area, 2,764 acres; Court at Madhubaní. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Bachaur; and on the west, south, and east by Hátí, with an intervening detached portion of Bachaur.

(66) PARHÁRPUR MOWÁS: 2 estates; Government revenue, £147 6s.: area, 15,569 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Dilwárpur; on the south by Laduárí and Bahádurpur detached; on the east by Nepál territory; on the west by Mahind and Dilwárpur detached. The Barwí and Singahí *nadís* intersect this *parganá*; and three roads from Muzaffarpur to Nepál

pass through it. The market villages are Pahárpur Khás, Sirsiá, and Pakariá.

(67) PARHÁRPUR RÁGHO: 4 estates; Government revenue, £56, 6s.; area, 12,914 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Hátí; on the south by Píngí, Háví, and Fakharábád detached; on the east by Lowán; and on the west by Berái. Two branches of the Kamlá partly skirt and partly intersect this *parganá*. There are roads from Pandaul to Benípur, and from Sunkí to Jhanjhárpur. The Lehrá indigo factory is situated within this *parganá*. There are three large tanks, a description of which has already been given. The villages of note are Rághupur, Básdeopur, and Sehrá Rájá.

(68) PINDÁRÚJ: 76 estates; Government revenue, £962, 2s.; area, 34,173 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Jarail; on the south by Púrab-Bhígo and Berái; on the east by Hátí, Lowán, and Golápur detached; and on the west by Bharwárá. The principal rivers are the Little Bághmatí and the Kamlá. The Darbhangah-Kamtaul and the Darbhangah-Jainagar road intersect it. The villages of note are Bahádurpur and Bárh, where markets are held, Nayá, Gun Banwárí, and Duriá Dharampur.

(69) PÍNGI: 80 estates; Government revenue, £627, 18s.; area, 16,628 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Berai; on the north-east by Pahárpur Rághu; on the south by Oghárá; on the east by Salaimábád and Háví; and on the west by *parganá* Púrab Bhígo, and a detached portion of Oghárá. The villages of note are Píngí, Jalálpur, and Mirzápur. The road from Darbhangah to Baherá crosses the Kamlá at Jalálpur *ghát;* there is also another road from Hyá *ghát* to Jhanjhárpur, crossing the last-named road at Sukurí. The lands are low, and subject to inundation from the Kamlá, Jíbach, &c.

(70) PÚRAB BHÍGO: 99 estates; Government revenue, £803, 10s.; area, 15,426 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by Pindárúj and Pachhim Bhígo detached; on the east by Berái and Píngí; on the south by Sahorá and Farakhpur detached; and on the west by Pachhim Bhígo and Havilí Darbhangah. The Kamlá intersects the north-east portion of this *parganá*. There are roads from Darbhangah to the following places: Jáinagar, Purníáh, via Táj Sarái, and Baherá.

(71) RAM CHÁÚND: 75 estates; Government revenue, £564, 6s.;

area, 16,787 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Bharwárá; on the south by Jákhar, Kharsand, and detached portions of Sháh Jahánpur and Farakhpur; on the east by Pachhim Bhígo, Farakhpur, Saráí Hámid, and Baráil detached; on the west by Sháh Jahánpur and Barail. The road from Púsá to Darbhangah intersects this *parganá*.

(72) RATI: 429 estates; Government revenue, £7,472, 8s.; area, 129,675 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur and Hájípur. It is bounded on the north by Gadeshar; on the north-east and east by *tappá* Bhatsolah and Chakla Nái, divided by the Bayá river; on the south-east by Chaklá Girjaul; and on the west and south-west by the Gandak river. The Gandak is embanked on both sides to protect the country from inundations. The principal roads are the Lálganj-Motíhárí road, and the road from Muzaffarpur to Rewá *ghát*. The villages of note are Bakhrá, the residence of the ancient families of the *Kánungos* of Behár, Basantpur, and Dharphorí. Near Saryá is the *láthí* or stone pillar, commonly called "Bhím Sinh's Láthí."

(73) SAHORÁ: 31 estates; Government revenue, £524, 18s.; area, 5,614 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Púrab Bhígo; on the east by Oghárá and Fakharábád detached; on the south and south-west by Bhadwár. The Little Bághmatí is the only river of importance; the lands are low, and subject to inundations from it.

(74) SALIMÁBÁD: 1 estate; Government revenue, £55, 14s.; area, 1,285 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It consists of one village, bounded on the north, east, and south, by *parganá* Háví; and on the west by Píngí.

(75) SALIMPUR MAHWÁ: 2 estates; Government revenue, £92, 10s.; 2,210 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and north-east by *parganás* Fakharábád and Lowán; on the south and south-west by Háví and Gopálpur detached; and on the east by Dharaur. The old bed of the Kamlá passes through it.

(76) SARÁI HÁMÍDPUR: included in *parganá* Hátí; area, 2,687 acres.

(77) SARESSÁ: 1,010 estates; Government revenue, £21,013, 16s.; area, 419,739 acres; Courts at Muzaffarpur and Tájpur. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Kasmá; on the south by Hajípur and Balágach; on the east by Bhusárí of Monghyr District; and on the west by Chaklá Gírjaul and Chaklá Nái. The principal

rivers are the Little Gandak, skirting the *parganá* on the north and east; the Bayá, the Jamwárí, and Bulán. The roads are from Mahwá, *viâ* Púsá, to Darbhangah, and *viâ* Dalsinhsarái to Monghyr. The Tirhut State Railway intersects it. The principal villages are Narhán Khás, Púsá, Dalsinhsarái, Tájpur, and Jamdahá. The indigo factories of Dhúlí, Sháhpur, Pataurí, Dalsinhsarái, Jitwarpur, Bhawárá, and Harsinhpur, all lie within this *parganá*. The lands to the south are low, and subject to inundation. The Tál Barailá, which extends for several miles in length and breadth, is situated in the west of the *parganá*. The crops are exceptionally good, especially the tobacco, which is famous all over India.

(78) SHÁH JAHÁNPUR: 76 estates; Government revenue, £370, 8s.; área, 13,453 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north and east by Ram Chánd; on the south by Baráil; and on the west by Jahángírábád and Baráil. The only village of importance is Baiái.

(79) TÁJPUR: 41 estates; Government revenue, £552, 16s.; area, 10,628 acres; Court at Tájpur. It is bounded on the north and north-west by *parganá* Nautan and Basotrá; on the south by Bharwará; on the east by Jaráil; and on the south-west by Nánpur detached.

(80) TAPPÁ BHATSÁLÁ: 122 estates; Government revenue, £7,189, 18s.; area, 152,928 acres; Court at Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the north by *tappá* Khánezádpur and Marwá Kálá and by *parganá* Mihsí of Champáran District; on the west by Gadeshar; on the south-west by Rati; and on the east by Chaklá Nái. The Little Gandak and the Bayá are the rivers. There are roads from Muzaffarpur to Motíhárí, and from Motípur to Lálganj. The indigo factories are Kantái, Motípur, and Duriá. The chief villages are Sáudá, Jagdíspur, Duriá, Kantái, Dumariyá, Mursandí, Baduráj, Tájpur, and Jasaulí. The lands are low.

(81) TARSON: 23 estates; Government revenue, £529, 12s.; area, 26,762 acres; Court at Darbhangah. It is bounded on the north by *parganá* Ahilwár; on the south by Padrí; on the east by Hirní; on the west by Chak Maní and Hamídpur. The Kamlá and Karái rivers and the Sinhiyá-Ruserá road pass through it. The lands are low, and subject to inundation from the rivers.

(82) TARIYÁNÍ: 145 estates; Government revenue, £2,273; area, 37,686 acres; Court at Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by *pargána* Babrá Zilá Turkí; on the south by Marwá Kálá and

Marwá Khurd; on the east by Tilak Chánd; and on the west and north-west by Mihsí of Champáran District and Babrá. The Bághmatí skirts it on the south; and the Jagú *nadí* intersects it. The road from Kántai to Sitámarhí passes through it. The chief villages are Chaprá, Sonbarsá, and Baijnáthpur.

(83) TILAK CHÁND: 103 estates; Government revenue, £1,146, 8s.; area, 29,300 acres; Courts at Muzaffarpur and Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by Babrá Zilá Túrkí; on the south by Marwá Khurd and Akbarpur; on the east and north-east by Tirsat; and on the west by Tariyání. The Bághmatí skirts it on the south, and the Gangrá *nadí* intersects it. There are many rice *chaurs*, *jhíls*, and lakes. The villages of note are, Tájpur-uif-Potá, Madhwál, and Sarhachiá. The land is low, especially at *mauza* Janádh, which is one mass of rice *chaur* and water, except in the dry season.

(84) TIRSAT: 343 estates; Government revenue, £4,345, 10s.; area, 130,106 acres; Courts at Muzaffarpur and Sítámarhí. It is bounded on the north by *parganás* Nánpur and Dhodan Bangrá; on the south by Akbarpur, Gárh Chánd, and Barail; on the east by Bharwárá; and on the west by Mahilá Zilá Tirhut, Babrá Zilá Tirhut, and Tilak Chánd. There are other detached portions. The rivers are the Lakhandai and its tributaries; the principal roads are from Darbhangah to Janakpur and Sítámarhí from Muzaffarpur to Kamtaul and Bhawárá, and from Muzaffarpur to Sítámarhí. The villages of note are Bishenpur, Muásum Nagar, Mánik Chauk, Jajwárá, Pahsaul, Jhujhárpattí, Lakhmípur, Khángorá, Chakauti, Khariká, Banaul, Bakharí, Kamaldá; but markets are held in Muásum Nagar, Bahilwárá, Deokali, and Nagwárá. In Deokali is a *kund* or reservoir, where thousands collect in the month of Phálgun, and bathe, and then go barefoot to Ahiyári to *Ahalyá Sthán*.

MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE DISTRICT. CLIMATE.—The climate of Tirhut is considered healthy. The range of the thermometer is not so great as in the south of the Patná Division; and though the heat is greater than in the deltaic Districts of Bengal proper, the dryness of the atmosphere probably renders the effects less enervating. The year is divided into three well-defined periods—the cold weather, the hot weather, and the rainy season. The first commences early in November, and may be said to last till nearly the end of March; for though the days then begin to be hot, the nights and early mornings continue comparatively cool and fresh. The hot season, commencing early in April, is ushered in by dust storms and west winds, which

often cause the temperature to rise above 98° in the shade. The heat is most intense in May, and unless broken by frequent rain, continues to increase until the gathering clouds herald the approach of the rainy season. In an exceptional year, the wind may blow steadily from the east; but such seasons, though cool, are not healthy. They are generally marked by fever, and by attacks of blights and insects on crops. About the middle of June is the usual date for the commencement of the rains. Sometimes a few days' downpour is succeeded by a week or ten days of fair weather before the rains really break. This first outburst is termed the *chhotá barsát.* The rainy season continues till the end of September or the middle of October, when the saturated ground begins to dry. This is considered to be the most trying season of the year: the air is hot and steamy, while the sun's rays are still powerful. The temperature gradually diminishes, and by November the mornings become perceptibly cold. There are no figures in the meteorological department showing the temperature in Tirhut. The following table has been compiled from a register kept at Pandaul factory during the year 1874:—

MONTHLY REGISTER OF TEMPERATURE IN TIRHUT DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1874.

MONTH.	SUNRISE.		NOON.		SUNSET.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January . .	57°	37°	70°	60°	67°	55°
February . .	66	44	80	61	75	58
March . . .	62	50	88	76	84	71
April . . .	76	62	101	86	95	78
May . . .	84	65	102	87	99	78
June . . .	77	70	96	80	91	74
July . . .	79	71	91	81	89	75
August . .	78	73	89	83	84	78
September . .	75	67	88	80	84	73
October . .	74	58	84	69	81	63
November . .	68	54	75	68	75	64
December . .	56	44	71	61	65	56

The monthly rainfall at Muzaffarpur for 1871, according to the Meteorological records, was as follows: January, *nil.;* February, 0·60 inches; March, *nil.;* April, 1·39 inches; May, 4·03 inches; June, 11·65 inches; July, 18·00 inches; August, 6·91 inches;

September, 35·80 inches; October, 0·33 inches; November, 0·40 inches; December *nil.*: total rainfall for the year, 79·11. During the same year 78·7 inches of rain fell at Darbhangah, 63·39 at Sítámarhí, and 48·93 at Tájpur. Rain fell on 75 days at Muzaffarpur, on 86 at Darbhangah, and 61 at Sítámarhí. The above figures, however, represent an abnormal rainfall. The average rainfall for the eleven years preceding 1871 was 50 inches—the lowest fall being 27·4 inches, and the highest 79·4.

THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES are fevers, cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery, rheumatism, small-pox, and goitre; syphilis is also common. All these are endemics. Although cholera and small-pox do not usually assume a virulent epidemic form, it can hardly be said that they are ever absent from the District for a clear month. Cholera has been noticed to become more severe as the hot weather advances and the depth of the subsoil water becomes lower. Small-pox has been undoubtedly propagated by the mischievous habit of inoculation; but vaccination has been introduced with some success. Fevers occur all over the District, more especially near sheets of stagnant water surrounded by dense jungle; but owing to the extensive clearings which have taken place during the last twenty years, malarious outbreaks are said to be decreasing. Their concomitants, anæmia and cachexia, are also common. Dysentery and diarrhœa occur principally in the hot weather; they are due to cold and to bad water. Rheumatism is met with in low-lying tracts during the latter half of the rains.

Goitre is extremely common in the Sadr Subdivision. Its cause is supposed to be bad water; and the civil surgeon mentions the case of some boys who suffered from it when at school in a certain village, and recovered when they returned home. The common idea that goître is usually associated with cretinism or idiocy is not confirmed by some figures supplied in the Dispensary Reports for 1871 and 1872. During the first of these years 5,133 cases were treated at Muzaffarpur dispensary, and among them there was no idiot, imbecile, or insane person, but 105 deaf and dumb and 9 stammerers. Of these 5,133 persons, 3,190 came from the Sadr Subdivision, equal to a percentage of ·344 on the total population; 498 from Tájpur, equal to a percentage of ·077 on the population; 586 from Sítámarhí, or ·081 of the population; 124, or ·022 of the population from Hájípur; and 80, or ·009 of the population from Darbhangah; the rest coming from other parts, but few or none

from Madhubaní. The figures for the following year show the same absence of connection between idiocy, &c., and goître. In 3,280 cases treated, there were no cretins, imbeciles, or insane persons, but 51 deaf and dumb and 11 stammerers were found. Of the total number of cases, 983, or ·106 of the population, came from the Sadr Subdivision; 362, or ·105 of the population, from Tájpur; 589, or ·082 of the population, from Sítámarhí; 197, or ·036 of the population, from Hájípur; and 57, or ·006 of the population, from Darbhangah. The rest came from other Districts. From these figures, it seems that the disease is most prevalent in the Sadr, Tájpur, and Sítámarhí Subdivisions. The low figures for Darbhangah and Madhubaní may be due to there being a large Dispensary in the headquarters of the former Subdivision.

General Conservancy.—Nothing has been done in the shape of improved sanitation for the District generally; but successful attempts have been made in the towns of Muzaffarpur and Darbhangah. Several of the streets in the former town are very wide, and the whole place is kept fairly clean. Municipalities also spend something in this way; but conservancy is altogether unknown in the villages, where, in many cases, the houses have been chiefly constructed from earth, dug out of a hole in the immediate vicinity, which in the rains becomes a regular cess-pool, covered with rank vegetation, and giving out a most offensive smell. Where the surrounding country is low—and this is the case in many parts of Tirhut—the village is really built on a heap of manure; and the raised village sites, to be met with in many parts, may not improbably be the remains of villages which have been depopulated by some epidemic, the result of the accumulated filth of years. Village paths are extremely narrow. Another great obstacle to any improvement in the health of villages, is the custom of growing some high crop, such as Indian corn, within the house-enclosures: this not only serves to protect the women from the vulgar gaze, but also becomes a receptacle for all sorts of filth and a refuge for snakes. The water is derived from wells, and is of fair quality; certainly better than that enjoyed by villages in Lower Bengal. A good deal has been done in the way of improving the supply by digging and cleaning out tanks during the recent famine; and it is not an uncommon thing to find two or more tanks in a single small village. Taking the District as a whole, the tract to the north and east of the Bághmati is damp and not very healthy, the water being some-

what impure. The town of Darbhangah lies low and buried in the midst of rice-swamps, and is unhealthy on this account.

NATIVE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—The *hakíms* and *kabirájs* use specific remedies of their own, but also put great faith in *pújas* and charms. They prescribe their medicines in the shape of pills, emulsions, and powders, in order to avoid giving water. Their doses are large, and composed of many ingredients. Mercury they use very freely. Their theory is that all diseases are due either to vitiated phlegm, bile, or nervous influence. Thus diseases of the throat and respiratory organs are put down to vitiated phlegm; while stomach complaints—such as jaundice, hepatitis, &c.—are ascribed to vitiated bile; and so on. Their remedies are classed as anti-phlegmatic, anti-bilious, and anti-nervous. As a rule, they object to tell what their practice is. Many of them are well-to-do. When called in to see a case, they often demand a fee in advance, and if a cure is effected, something is added to this; but if no relief is given, nothing more is paid. Their practice is based on Sanskrit and Persian medical works. A favourite custom is to reduce a patient by low diet and confinement, and then to adopt an opposite course, by administering tonics in which snake-poison is often mixed. Another plan—especially fancied by Hindu practitioners—is to rigidly exclude light by closing all the doors and windows by a series of mats, the number of which varies according to the severity of the disease. As the patient recovers, the mats are taken off one by one. The civil surgeon says that charms and incantations are being left more and more to women.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.—The following are the principal drugs found in Tirhut: (1) *Madar* (Calotropis gigantea) used in dysentery; (2) *Daturá* (Stramonium), used in asthma; (3) *Ámaltás* (Cassia fistulá), laxative; (4) *Kalá dánák* (Pharbitis nil), purgative; (5) *Imlí* (Tamarindis indica) laxative; (6) *Chíretá* (Agathotes ophelia), tonic; (7) *Nim* (Azadirachta indica), febrifuge; (8) *Bel* (Ægle marmalos), used in dysentery; (9) *Bhang* (Cannabis indica), nervine, stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne; (10) *Aphín* or opium (Papaver somniferum), narcotic and anodyne; (11) *Kucha* (Nux vomica), a tonic and laxative; (12) *Ghrítá kumárí* (Aloe indica), a purgative; (13) *Tamáku* (Nicotiana tobaccum), used as an emetic and narcotic; (14) *Cháulmugrá* (Gynocardia odorata), an emollient, used chiefly in cutaneous diseases; (15) *Kábáb chíní* (Piper kubeba), stimulant to the urinary organs; (16) *Káládáná* (Dharbitis nil), a purgative;

(17) *Lálchitrá* (Plumbago rosea), a rubefacient; (18) *Jhár marich* (Capsicum annuum), a stimulant; (19) *Somráj* (Serratula anthelmintica), an anthelmintic; (20) *Khetpápra* (Oldenlandia biflora), a tonic and febrifuge; (21) *Aparájitá* (Clitorea ternata); (22) *Isánmúl* (Aristolochia indica), the juice of the roots is given in coughs and asthmas.

MORTUARY STATISTICS IN SELECTED AREAS.—In 1873, in accordance with Government orders, Darbhangah and Muzaffarpur were selected as urban areas, and Tájpur, Sítámarhí, Sheohar, and Nagarbastí as rural areas, in which arrangements should be made for obtaining accurate records of the mortality. The following is the system of collecting these statistics: Where Municipal Acts are in force, the municipal police collect the information and submit it to the Secretary to the Municipality, who, in conjunction with the police, compiles and checks the figures. These, again, are compared with the registers kept by doms and *fakírs*, at the appointed places for cremation and burial. Where the Municipal Acts are not in force, a special agency of one writer-constable and five *chaukidárs* is maintained at a cost of Rs. 20 per month. The writer-constable is subordinate to the nearest police-station officer, who checks his reports. As regards the results, the Sanitary Commissioner says that in urban areas the success is but partial; the mortality rate is below the average, and too low to be considered as even approximately correct. In rural areas, on the other hand, the figures are creditably registered; but the death-rate is unusually high, owing to the prevalence of epidemic disease.

The figures for selected urban areas are as follows: In a population of 85,673, 2,001 deaths were registered, equal to a rate of 23·35 per 1,000. In rural areas the death-rate was 48·92 per 1,000—2,147 deaths having been registered in a population of 43,895. Of the total number, 921 deaths in towns and 806 in the country areas were caused by fever. Cholera and bowel-complaints come next in order of mortality. Snake-bites and wild beasts caused 13 deaths in the towns, and 17 in the country. Taking both urban and rural areas together, the death-rate is 32·01 per 1,000.

DISPENSARIES.—There are six Charitable Dispensaries in the District—one in Muzaffarpur, and one at the headquarters of each Subdivision. The following account has been condensed from the Dispensary Reports for 1871 and 1872.

THE MUZAFFARPUR DISPENSARY was established in 1838. It is fairly situated in the centre of the town, and, according to one inspect-

ing officer, is one of the best he had seen in India. It is amply provided with funds, the endowment amounting to £4,910. In addition to the interest on that sum, the Municipality contributes £144 per annum. It is placed in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon. In 1871, the total number of indoor patients treated was 384; of these 238 were relieved or cured, 79 remained unimproved, 48 died, and 19 were still in hospital at the end of the year; ratio of deaths to treatments, 12·5 per cent.; average daily number of sick, 20·13. The number of outdoor patients fell from 16,579 to 10,806 in 1871; the falling off being accounted for by the heavy floods of this latter year preventing poor people coming in. The expenditure in 1871 was £458, 1s. 6d., excluding the Government contribution of £153, 10s. 4½d. for salaries, special allowances, and European medicines supplied free of charge. The total income was £464, 19s. 5d.

Darbhangah Dispensary.—The first dispensary was established in 1861, and was almost entirely supported by the estate of the minor Mahárájá of Darbhangah. In 1871, the number of indoor patients was 353, of out-door patients, 5,287, as compared with 446 indoor and 6,497 outdoor patients in 1870. Of the indoor patients 184 were cured or relieved, 114 were not improved or ceased to attend, 31 died, and 24 remained at the end of the year; ratio per cent. of deaths to those treated, 8·78; daily average number of sick during the year, 27·72. The total income in 1871 was £541, 10s. 11d.; expenditure, excluding the cost of European medicines, £541, 10s. 11d.; cost to Government for salaries, special allowances, &c., £120. Local funds supply £7; the rest is paid by the Darbhangah estate. Since 1871 a first-class building has been erected by the Darbhangah Ráj at a cost of £3,400. It is a handsome structure, situated towards the north of the town.

Madhubani Dispensary was established in 1867, and is under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon. In 1871 it was moved into the new building, which cost £300, and is in every way adapted for its object. Ten male and six female indoor patients can be comfortably accommodated; while two rooms enclosed in the verandah might be used for isolation wards. In 1871, there were 179 indoor patients, as against 81 in 1870, and 2,228 outdoor patients against 2,535; the falling off being due to the excessive floods. Goitre and fever are the most common diseases; leprosy, too, seems very prevalent. Out of 179 indoor patients, 109 recovered or were relieved, 53 were not improved or

ceased attending, 8 died, and 9 remained at the end of the year; ratio per cent. of deaths to persons treated, 4·47; daily average number of sick during the year, 8·76. Total income in 1871, £307, 6s. 1d., of which £38, 18s. were donations from Europeans, the rest being made up by subscriptions (£40, 9s.) from natives and by Government contributions. The expenditure is stated to be £185, 2s. 5d., leaving a balance of £122, 3s. 8d. on the 1st January 1872. The average monthly subscription was £6, 12s. 3d.; whereas £11, 5s. 0d. had been guaranteed; but, as already stated, the receipts were sufficient to meet the expenditure.

SÍTÁMARHÍ DISPENSARY, established in June 1870, is a good building, and is situated on the main road, near the Magistrate's cutcherry. It is much indebted to the great interest taken in it by the Deputy Magistrate and other members of the Committee. It is under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, and can accommodate twenty patients; and is in every way suited for the purposes of a dispensary and small hospital. The figures for 1871 are: indoor patients, 119; outdoor, 2,072. For 1870: indoor patients, 60; outdoor, 1,323. Fevers are the most common diseases. Of the 119 indoor patients, 99 recovered or were benefited, 13 did not improve or ceased attending, and 7 died; proportion of deaths to treatment, 5·88; daily average number of sick during the year, 3·71. The income from local sources amounted to £301, 5s., which is in considerable excess of the guaranteed £120. Total income during the year 1871, £357, 4s. 5d.; total expenditure, £323, 14s. 5d., including a sum of £170, 8s. 6d. invested out of local income.

TÁJPŪR DISPENSARY was established in 1868; and in 1872 was reported to be a very bad building, being simply a mud hut of two rooms. It is under the charge of a hospital assistant. In 1871, there were 43 indoor patients, 25 of whom were relieved or recovered, 14 were not improved, 4 died; ratio per cent. of deaths to treated, 9·3; daily average number of sick during the year, 1·54. In 1870, there were 19 indoor patients, and 1,522 outdoor, against 1,476 in 1871. The subscriptions fell short of the guaranteed amount, £18, by about one-third of that sum. The figures of income and expenditure are as follow: Total income for 1871, £28, 4s. 1d.; expenditure, excluding the cost of European medicines, £12, 18s. 6d. Syphilis and leprosy are the prevailing diseases.

HÁJÍPUR DISPENSARY, established in 1869, is a new building, and

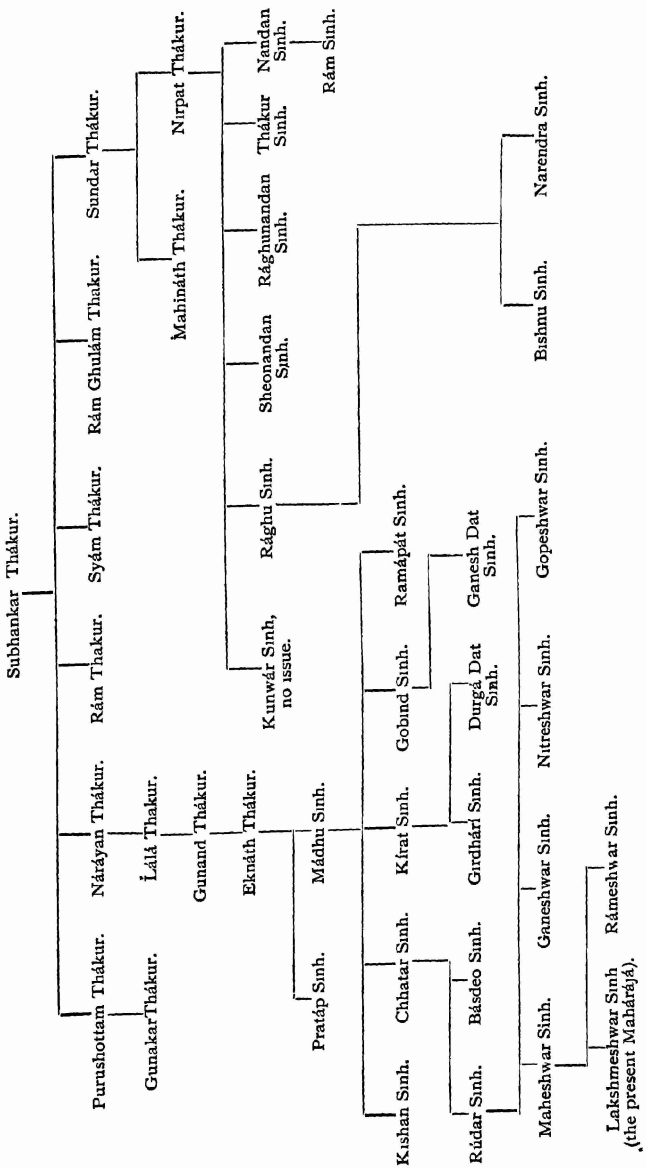
is under the charge of a native doctor. It is well situated; but in 1872 the funds were very low, and the income hardly sufficient to meet the wants of the institution. No indoor patients were received in 1871, on account of the new hospital being unfinished, and the tumble-down state of the old one. Outdoor patients in 1870 were 1,248; in 1871, 1,648. The total income in 1871 was £61, 10s. 3d., including a balance of £12, 2s. 4d. from 1870; the total expenditure, £51, 9s. 2d.

A dispensary has lately been established at Sursand by Babu Ráo Gopál Náráyan, the son of the Rájá of Sursand. He has endowed it with the munificent sum of £1,250, so that it is quite independent of Government aid.

THE DARBHANGAH RÁJ.—The following paragraphs have been compiled from the records in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate, from a brief account of the family by the Manager, Colonel Burn, and from the record in the case of Básdeo Sinh and Rúdar Sinh, &c. :—

The Darbhangah family trace their origin to one Mahesh Thákur, who originally came from near Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and took service as a *purohit* or priest under the ancient Rájás of Tirhut—the descendants of Sheo Sinh. After Tirhut was conquered, and the race of that prince became extinct, Mahesh Thákur is said to have proceeded to Dehlí, where his abilities procured him an introduction to the Emperor Akbar, and subsequently the grant of the Darbhangah Ráj. According to another account, it was one of his pupils, Rághunandan Thákur, who went to Dehlí, obtained the Ráj, and then, out of appreciation for Mahesh, made it over to him. The privilege of collecting *sadúí* is said to have been also granted at this time. But according to the Collector in 1789, Mahesh never enjoyed this privilege, nor was it really conferred till 1728, during the *súbahdárí* of Mahábat Jang. Mahesh Thákur died in 1558, and left five sons: Rám Chandar Thákur, who died unmarried; Gopál Thákur, who succeeded his father, but returned to Benáres, and died in 1585; Achit Thákur, who died childless; Parmanand Thákur, who succeeded Gopál, and also died without any children; and Subhankar Thákur, who succeeded his brother Parmanand, and died in 1607. The table on the opposite page shows the descent of the present Rájá from Subhankar Thákur, together with the pedigree of the younger branches of the family :—

GENEALOGICAL TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGAH.



Purushottam succeeded his father Subhankar, and on his death in 1642, was followed by his brother Sundar, who died in 1662, having held the Ráj for twenty years. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahináth Thákur, who died in 1684 without any issue, and was followed by his brother, Nirpat Thákur, who lived till 1700, when Rághu Sinh, his son, succeeded him. Rághu Sinh was the first of the family to whom the title of Rájá was properly confirmed; and by large presents to the then Nawáb, Mahábat Jang, he also obtained the *mukarrárí* lease of *Sarkár* Tirhut at an annual *jamá* or rent of Rs. 100,000. By paying an annual *nazaráná* or present of Rs. 50,000 to Rajá Dharnidhar, the Nawáb's *Díwán*, he remained in undisturbed possession of the *Sarkár* until Ekṅáth Thákur, father of Mádhu Sinh, quarrelled with him, and informed Mahábat Jang of the large profits he was making from his fixed lease. The amount of these profits may be inferred from the fact that in 1685 the revenue of *Sarkár* Tirhut was returned at Rs. 769,287. The Nawáb immediately proceeded to Tirhut, and after seizing all Rághu's property, carried off his family as prisoners to Patná, but the Rájá himself had fled. The Nawáb, however, made overtures to him; and after surrendering himself, he was restored to favour, and was ordered back to Tirhut as a mere revenue collector, only receiving a few *nankár* villages and the *sadúí*, on condition that "he should do justice, relieve distress, and put the country in a flourishing state." So far as is known, he fulfilled these conditions. He died in 1736. His son, Bishnu Sinh, succeeded him, but died without any issue in 1740. Narendra Sinh, brother of the last mentioned, succeeded, to whom, in 1754, the Nawáb Alí Vardí Khán granted the *dastúrát*, the several items of which will be immediately mentioned, on condition that he should engage for the revenue, and support the interests of the Government. The items of the *dastúrát* were *serih dih*, or 3s. upon each *asl mauzá; ek ánná*, or one *ánná* per rupee of each *kabuliyat; súd*, or 2 per cent. interest on the same; and *málikána*, or 10 per cent. upon his own *zamíndárí*. Narendra Sinh died, also without any issue, in 1760, but adopted Prataṕ Sinh, who is descended from Náráyan Thákur, the son of Subhankar Thákur, and whose father, Ekṅáth Thákur, had quarrelled with Rághu Sinh. At this time the residence of the family was at Bhawárá, near Madhubaní, where the remains of an old mud fort are still pointed out, which is said to have been built by Rághu Sinh. But Prataṕ Sinh, in 1762, removed the family residence to Darbhangah, where they have lived ever

since. The grant of *sadúí* was confirmed by Kasím Alí Khán; but in 1792 the *nankár* lands, the *dastúrát*, and the *málikána* were resumed by Government—10 villages being continued for subsistence to the Rání of Rájá Narendra Sinh, 2 to Mádhu Sinh, Prataáp Sinh's brother, and Rs. 1,000 per month to the Rájá. Prataáp Sinh died in 1776, and was succeeded by his brother, Mádhu Sinh. Six years after this, the Settlement of most of *Sarkár* Tirhut was concluded with him; but, according to Mr Bathurst, he was a man "in every way incapable of managing so extensive a farm, or, in fact, any farm whatever."

Two years after his succession he petitioned for the restoration of his *dastúrát*, alleging that it had been taken away on account of balances due by him to Government. The Supreme Council ordered a thorough investigation, and *sanads* were called for from him. These, being conditional, he refused to produce, maintaining that his claim was based on prescription, and that it could be established from an examination of his *kánúngos'* records. All that he did was to produce a detailed statement, showing the sums which should have been collected as *dastúrát* from the time it was resumed to that time; and upon this slight ground the ideal arrears of eight years —in all, Rs. 193,000—were disbursed from the Patná Treasury in 1778. The Collector, in May 1788, most strongly advocated the resumption of the *Nizámat dastúrát*, and proposed an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month in its place, as was done by Mr Vansittart in 1771. In November of that year, he reported the Rájá had not fulfilled the conditions on which the *dastúrát* was conferred; on the contrary, he had multiplied distress, he had abetted injustice, he had desolated the country, and had driven the *rayats* from their fields. At this time he had been unable to carry out his Settlement, and was sent for as a prisoner; but in the following year *Sarkár* Tirhut was once more settled with him, at a *jamá* of Rs. 295,181. The same thing, however, occurred again. The Collector, on account of the difficulties, delays, and evasions which had attended the realisation of one *kist* or instalment, anticipated great difficulty in obtaining the other *kists*; and in October 1789 virtually proposed that the Rájá should be deprived of his farm. In the previous month the Governor-General had ordered the *máliks* or landlords, in view of the approaching Decennial Settlement, to submit proposals for renting their estates. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Collector to enable them to do so; but the Rájá did

not come forward, and refused to give in proposals. He petitioned the Governor-General, praying that his *mukarrárí* lease of Tirhut should be confirmed to him, together with his *málikána* and *dastúrát*, and saying that he had been driven to despair by the injustice that had been done to him. The result was that he declined to engage for the Settlement of 1790, unless his *málikána* and *dastúrát* were settled with him. His *zamíndárí* was therefore settled with Fáíz-ud-dín and Barkat Ullá Khán. Subsequently, however, the Board ordered the restoration of his *dastúrát* and *málikána;* and forthwith the Rájá began to intrigue for the recovery of his farm. Fáíz-ud-dín in November 1791 resigned his share, alleging that Mádhu Sinh persuaded the *rayats* to withhold their *kists*, and that he was in consequence able to collect only Rs. 6,000 out of Rs. 24,000—the *kist* for the month of Aswín. The Collector then asked Mádhu Sinh to engage for the Settlement, informing him that Fáíz-ud-dín had resigned, and that Barkat Ullá Khán had been killed by a fall from his house at Patná, and that the latter's heirs refused to continue the lease. The Rájá, however, refused, saying that he was in great distress through his being deprived of his *mukarrárí* of Álápur and *Sarkár* Tirhut. The lease was then re-farmed to a number of *thikádárs* from 1793 up to 1800, when it expired. Negotiations were again entered into with the Rájá, and the Collector offered the Settlement to him for Rs. 168,506, after deducting the amount of his *málikána* and *dastúrát*. This the Board of Revenue agreed to; but the terms were refused by the Rájá, who offered Rs. 148,227, less Rs. 6,174 for his *mukarrárí*. His *zamíndárí* was again let in farm; but subsequently he offered an increase of Rs. 10,000, and by the Board of Revenue's orders it was restored to him. Mádhu Sinh died in 1808, leaving five sons: Kishan Sinh, who died without any issue; Chhatar Sinh, who succeeded him; Kírat Sinh, Gobind Sinh, and Ramápát Sinh. Chhatar Sinh lived till 1839. Gobind Sinh died in 1823. From seals in the Ráj Office, it seems that Chhatar Sinh first had the title of Mahárájá. In 1839, on account of his old age and infirmity, he made over all his property to his eldest son, Rúdar Sinh, then thirty years old, with his title; giving to his younger son, Básdeo Sinh, for maintenance, the Ráj villages in *parganá* Jaráil, four houses, two elephants, and apartments in the family house. He also requested his son's name to be inserted in the Revenue Roll. A few days after he died. His brother, Kírat Sinh, obtained *parganá* Jabdí, Gobind Sinh *parganá* Pahárpúr Rághu, and Ramápát Sinh *parganá* Pachahí. Little else is known of him, as he is rarely

referred to in the records. But Básdeo Sinh claimed half of the Ráj, alleging that the disposition of the property ought not to be regulated by the *kúláchár* or family custom, but by Hindu law, and accordingly brought an action to recover Rs. 2,446,958. The Sessions Judge, Mr Rattray, decided that Rúdar Sinh was entitled to the Ráj, and that Básdeo Sinh was only entitled to *parganá* Jaráil as maintenance, on the ground that the succession to the family property was regulated by the family custom; that the eldest son succeeds to the Ráj; the younger obtaining sufficient properties in land for their maintenance; the Ráj pays the Government revenue direct for them, and they reimburse it, the lands being assigned on condition that failing male issue they revert to the Ráj. The case came on appeal before the High Court, which affirmed the Judge's decision, and Rúdár Sinh became Mahárájá. He died in 1850, leaving three sons—Rámeshwar Sinh, who succeeded him, Ganeshwar Sinh, and Gopeshwar Sinh. Maheshwar Sinh died on the 20th October 1860 at Jhanjhárpur, where the family then resided, leaving two sons, Lakshmeshwar Sinh and Rameshwar Sinh. As these were minors, the Court of Wards took charge of the estate. Everything was in confusion; the estate was 70 *lákhs* of rupees in debt, and the revenue was only 16 *lákhs*.

The present Mahárájá and his brother have been educated at Benáres. When the Court of Wards took over charge, the family residence at Darbhangah consisted of a few low-built houses, hemmed in by houses in the town. Many of the latter have now been removed, and new buildings were erected, surrounded by well-laid-out gardens of about 55 acres in extent. A new palace, with a menagerie and aviary, is to be erected immediately.

The properties of the Ráj are situated in the four Districts of Tirhut, Monghyr, Purniah, and Bhágalpur. In this District the bulk of the property lies in *parganás* Jaráil, Hátí, and Álápur; the remainder being in *parganá* Bachaur, Tirhut, Nárádigar, in Bhágalpur; Dharmpur, in Purniah; and Havílí Kharakpur, in Monghyr. Dharmpur was granted by the Emperor Sháh Alam in 1776. The total rental of all the estates is £202,419; the total Government revenue, £42,821. During the last twelve years, the estate has considerably improved; the debt of 70 *lákhs* has been paid off, and the rental has increased by 4 *lákhs* per annum. In addition, £547,600 had been saved prior to the famine of 1873-74; but nearly £300,000 was then expended in charitable relief. The estate

supports entirely a first-class Dispensary at Darbhangah, which cost £3,400; another at Kharakpur, which cost £3,500; an Anglo-vernacular school, which cost £1,490; and 22 Vernacular schools in its villages. Besides these it contributes largely to 3 dispensaries, 4 schools, and 23 *páthsálás*. It has opened 150 miles of new roads, thus distributed: In Purniah, 26 miles; the Jáinagar road, 36 miles; the Jhanjhárpur-Naryá road, 30 miles; the Dagmariyá road, 37 miles; the Bimband, 8 miles; the Nagarbastí road, 13 miles; and on these about 20,000 trees have been planted. Three iron bridges have been erected over navigable rivers; and extensive irrigation works are now (1876) approaching completion on the Kharakpur estate in Monghyr District. These works, which have been constructed at a total cost of £70,000, are fully described in the Statistical Account of Monghyr (vol. xv. pp. 24-28).

THE MUTINY AT MUZAFFARPUR.—The following account of the events that occurred in Tirhut District in 1857, has been compiled from vol. iii. of Sir J. Kaye's 'History of the Sepoy War,' and the correspondence on the subject in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate.

When the news arrived in June 1857 that Dehlí was in the hands of the insurgents, there was considerable uneasiness in the minds of all the English inhabitants of Behar. Although few mutinous sepoys had returned to their homes in Tirhut, there was a loud cry for protection from the European community throughout the District, who believed that the *nájíbs* were not to be trusted, and that the Musulmáns, at least, among the general population, would also rise. Nor was the alarm confined to the Christians. The better class of natives began to send away their families and valuables, as early as the middle of June. About the third week of that month, intelligence reached the Tirhut authorities that Wáris Alí, a police *jamádár*, said to have been of the blood-royal of Dehlí, was in treasonable correspondence with certain Muhammadans in Patná. A young Civilian with four indigo-planters was deputed to arrest the man. The party started in the early morning, and came upon him in the act of writing a treasonable letter to a notoriously disaffected friend living half-way between Patná and Gayá. All preparations for immediate flight were found in his house and stables. Wáris Alí was taken to the station, and shortly afterwards hanged.

On the following morning the troops broke out into open mutiny. Headed by one Jarif Khán, they robbed the Monghyr mail and plundered the Collector's house. They then attacked the Treasury

and Jail, but the police and *najíbs* stood to their posts and drove them off, on which they decamped towards Alíganj Sewán in Sáran. The Collector, on hearing of the outbreak, returned to Muzaffarpur, where he found everything quiet, and the people ready to welcome the re-establishment of our authority.

No further outbreak took place in Tirhut District. Cases of seditious language, however, were common; while danger was also feared from the movements of mutineers in the adjacent parts. A wandering body of them had entered the *tarái*, north of Purniah, and it was supposed that they might descend on Tirhut from Nepál. At one time, intelligence came that they were only 26 miles north-west from Sursand in the Sitámarhí Subdivision. The danger, however, was not great, as the Station was now protected by a force of 350 Gurkhás, who had been sent by Jang Bahádur; while a detachment of yeomanry was at Púsá, ready to move where required. As a further protection, it had been thought desirable to fortify the Collectorate office with a parapet wall, ditches and ramparts. But these defensive preparations were never called into use.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF CHAMPÁRAN.

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DISTRICT OF CHAMPÁRAN.[1]

THE DISTRICT OF CHAMPÁRAN, which forms the extreme north-western portion of the Patná Division, is situated between 26° 16′ and 27° 30′ north latitude, and 83° 55′ and 85° 21′ east longitude. It contains a population of 1,440,815 souls, as ascertained by the Census of 1872, and covers a total area of 3531 square miles. The principal Civil Station is Motíhárí, situated in 26° 39′ north latitude, and 84° 58′ east longitude; but the sub-divisional town of Bettiá is the most populous town in the District, and also the chief seat of commerce.

BOUNDARIES.—The District of Champáran is bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepál; on the east by the District of Tirhut, with which the Bághmatí river forms a natural boundary for about thirty-five miles; on the south by Tirhut and Sáran; on the west by the District of Gorakhpur in the North-West Provinces, and Ráj Botwál of Nepál. The Gandak river forms a

[1] The principal materials from which this Statistical Account is compiled are :—(1.) The five series of Special Returns drawn up by the Collector in answer to the inquiries of the Director-General of Statistics. (2.) A Medical Return prepared in the same way by the Civil Surgeon. (3.) Census Report of 1872, and the subsequent District Compilation by Mr. C. F. Magrath, C.S. (4.) Geographical data furnished by the Surveyor-General. (5.) Mr. A. Wyatt's Revenue Survey Report. (6.) Annual Reports of the District Superintendent of Police. (7.) Statistics furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails for 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1870. (8.) Statistics compiled from the Reports of the Directors of Public Instruction for 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1870-71. (9.) Report on the Charitable Dispensaries of Bengal for 1871. (10.) The *Statistical Reporter*, December 1875 to June 1876. (11.) Report on the Food-Grain Supply of Behar and Bengal, by Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, C.S. (Calcutta, 1876).

natural boundary from Sattar *ghát* to Tribení. From the north-east corner of the District to a village called Ahirá Siswá, on the verge of the great Rámnagar *sál* forest, the northern boundary (which is also the frontier-line of British India), where not constituted by rivers or streams, is marked by ditches and masonry pillars. From Ahirá Siswá the boundary runs in an almost straight line to Bikná Thorí, on the Thorí hill, the summit of the Sumeswar range; and then along that high unbroken range, until the source of the Pachnad river is reached. This stream, flowing, at first south and then west, forms the boundary till it joins the Gandak at Tribení.

A portion of the District called *tappá* Chandand, consisting of thirty-five villages, lies on the west bank of the Gandak.

JURISDICTIONS.—The Civil, Criminal, and Revenue jurisdictions are conterminous. Appeals lie to the Judge of Sáran, who periodically visits Motíhárí to hold the Sessions. Formerly the Civil Judge of Tirhut disposed of criminal cases, owing to the difficulty of communication between Sáran and Champáran during the rains, but this arrangement ceased in 1865. A *Munsif* is stationed at Motíhárí, but there is no Small-Cause Court in the District. Champáran originally formed one District together with Sáran, with headquarters at Chhaprá; a Magistrate was stationed for the first time at Motíhárí in 1837, and Champáran was converted into an independent Magistracy and Collectorate in 1866. The Bettiá Subdivision was opened in 1852. *Parganá* Babrá was transferred to Tirhut on the 10th July 1865.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE DISTRICT.—The general aspect of the District towards the south and east is very similar to that of Sáran and Tirhut. These parts of Champáran are almost perfectly level, and where there is no wood the general character of the scenery is tame. Towards the north and north-west, the country begins to undulate, and about Rámnagar and *tappá* Rájpúr Sohariá the scenery becomes more rugged, until the Sumeswar hills are reached, the average height of which is 1500 feet,—the highest point of the range being 2270 feet. The north-western part of the District is covered with forest, from which *sakwá* or *sál* wood of the finest character was formerly obtained; but the best trees have now been felled and carted away. In Ráj Rámnagar and Ráj Bettiá there are large plains of grass, intersected by numerous rivers. In the south and east the land is highly cultivated, and the soil very fertile. In natural capabilities, Champáran is richer than the adjoining Districts of Sáran, Gorakhpur, and Tirhut; the crops are more

luxuriant and require less labour. The District is liable to inundation,—on the south from the Gandak overflowing its banks; and on the north from the inability of the small *nálás* to carry off the drainage from the hills. A substratum of *kankar*, or nodular limestone, runs in a south-easterly direction through the country.

ELEVATED TRACTS are formed by the Dún and Sumeswar ranges in the north-western corner of the District, occupying an area of about 364 square miles. These hills are covered with fine timber. The Dún range extends in a slightly south-easterly direction from the Rohuá *nadí* to the Achuí *nadí*, a distance of about twenty miles,—the average breadth being four or five miles. It has been suggested that this range is probably adapted for tea-cultivation, but some observers maintain that the climate is too dry. The Dún valley is inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of Thárus.

To the north of the Dún hills lies the Sumeswar range, along the top of which, from the Kudí *nadí* to the source of the Pachnad river, runs the boundary-line with Nepál. The total length of the range is about forty-six miles,—the highest point being 2270 feet high, and the average height 1500 feet. In some places these hills are inaccessible to man. The character of the surface varies, being rocky and barren in some places, while in others it is thickly studded with trees or covered with grass. During the Gurkhá war of 1814-15 a hill-fort guarded the pass into Nepál, but no traces of it now remain. At the eastern extremity, where the Kúdí *nadí* divides the range, is situated the pass leading into Deoghát in Nepál, through which the British army successfully marched in 1814-15. The other principal passes are the Sumeswar, Kápan, and Harlau Harhá. The ascent to the Sumeswar pass lies up the bed of the Júrí Pání river, amid romantic scenery. About 200 feet below the summit there is sufficient ground for a small sanatarium, where the temperature does not exceed 80° in the hot weather, and pure water is to be found. A good road might be made to this spot from Gobardhaná and Júrí Pání. It overlooks the Maurí valley in Nepál; and from the summit the enormous mountains of Diwálágiri, Gosáinthán, Urnápurná, and Gurápártí or Everest, are clearly visible. Gold dust has been found in the hill streams.

RIVER SYSTEM.—Three large rivers are navigable all the year round for boats of 100 *maunds* or about $3\frac{2}{3}$ tons burthen, namely, the Gandak, the Buri Gandak, and the Bághmatí.

(1) THE GANDAK, locally known as the Sálignámí—the largest river of the District—skirts its western boundary. The Collector

reports it to be navigable for boats of 1000 to 1500 *maunds* (36 to 55 tons) burthen throughout the year. Navigation, however, is difficult, owing to the narrow and tortuous course of the river during the hot and cold seasons, and the impetuosity of its current during the rains. The side on which the current strikes is abrupt, while the opposite bank is shelving. The principal *ghâts* are at Dhekáhá, otherwise known as the Sattar *ghát*, Sangrámpur, Gobindganj, Bariyárpur, Ratwál, Bagahá, Náráyanpur, and Sanícharí. The Gandak is a wide-spreading river, with sandy banks, annually changing its course, and exhibiting the operations of alluvion and diluvion on a large scale. In many places the banks of the river are cultivated, but for the most part they are covered with jungle. During the earlier part of the cold weather, after the rains, its bed furnishes pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. No important islands are found within the District.

The river rises in the Sapt Gandakí mountain range (the southern boundary of Central Thibet), and after receiving the drainage of the Himálaya from Diwálágiri on the west to Gosáinthán on the east, enters the plains at the picturesque spot of Tribení *ghát*. Here, on the east bank, there is a range of high sandstone cliffs, crowned with trees; on the opposite side the Ráj Botwál forest comes down to the water's edge; the Himálayan snows are visible in the distant north. From Tribení downwards, for about twelve miles, the banks are bordered by forests, the bed is stony, and the water clear, but soon after the stream becomes turbulent and muddy. It is navigable to a place called Mílpur in Nepál, twenty miles above Tribení, but large boats rarely go beyond the shoals and rapids near Bagahá. The breadth of the river in the rains is at places two or three miles, but in the cold weather the channel is rarely more than a quarter of a mile across. At Batsará, four miles above Bagahá, a large bed of *kankar* occurs. The Gandak is not fordable at any season of the year. After it has fairly debouched into the plains, it flows in a channel raised by natural embankments to a level higher than the adjacent country on either side. Consequently, when its waters rise above its banks, most destructive inundations occur. An embankment has been recently completed, and this, it is hoped, will prevent the recurrence of such calamities. From Bagahá to the south-west corner of the District the banks are below high flood level, but above Bagahá they are so high that the river never overflows them.

(2) THE LITTLE GANDAK flows throughout the centre of the District

from north-west to south-east, bearing the following names in its course:—At its source it is called (1.) the Harhá; in *tappás* Bahás and Madhwál it becomes (2.) the Sikhrená; in *parganás* Simraun and Mihsí, (3.) the Burí Gandak; and as it approaches Tirhut, (4.) the Chhotá Gandak. It rises in the Sumeswar range, north of *mauzá* Gardí, in the Dún, close to the Harhá pass, near which the Pachnad *nadí* also has its source. The principal places it passes are Rámnagar, Bettiá, and Sagaulí. It is navigable for boats of 400 to 500 *maunds* (14½ to 18 tons) burthen in *parganá* Mihsí, but only 200 to 300 *maunds* (7 to 11 tons) boats can sail up to *parganá* Simraun. Its upper reach, called the Harhá, is not navigable. In the rains, the many hill streams which join it make it an impetuous torrent, but in the dry weather it is generally fordable.

Its principal tributaries are, in order from east to west, the Uriá, Dhoram, Jamuá, Pandái, Harborá, Balawiá, Rámraiká, and Masán.

THE URIÁ forms the eastern boundary of the District for twelve miles, the Nepál State lying on its eastern bank; but the lower course of the stream for fourteen miles, before it joins the Gandak, is entirely in British territory. The control of the water supply depends almost wholly upon the Nepálís, who erect embankments across the channel. In the low season it discharges about fifty cubic feet of water per second. It joins the Dhoram near Máinpur, and the main stream, the Sikhrená, about three miles west of Ahrauliá.

THE DHORAM rises in a low range of hills in Nepál, known as the Chúriá Ghátiá, and enters Champáran District about five miles south of the Nepál outpost station of Thorí. At first it flows in a westerly direction for about five miles, but soon turns to the south and is joined by the Pandái, the united stream falling into the Uriá near Máinpur about ten miles from the frontier. It is about 200 feet wide, the floods are from eight to ten feet deep, while the discharge of the stream in January is estimated to be twenty-eight cubic feet of water per second. It is seldom lower, except in May, when the Nepálís cut off the water. The bed is sandy, and the banks are composed of sand and clay.

THE PANDAI rises on the north of the Sumeswar hills, and enters the Rámnagar Ráj through a pass between the Sumeswar and Churiá Ghátiá ranges, at the Nepál outpost station of Thorí. For six miles below this pass its bed consists of small boulders and stones, but it soon becomes an ordinary *nálá* with high clay banks. The flood discharge is considerable, the breadth of the stream being 100 yards, with a full depth of eight or nine feet. The cold-weather discharge

was ascertained during January 1875 to be fifty-three cubic feet per second. It is said that this stream has never been known to run dry. When it debouches from the hills it flows for a few miles towards the west, but being obstructed by high ground, it curves to the south-east, in which direction it flows until it joins the Dhoram about two miles east of Singárpur. After it reaches the plains its bed is sandy.

THE HARBORÁ NADÍ rises in the Sumeswar range, and receives the drainage of that range from Thorí west as far as the Dungí *nálá*, the tract so drained being triangular in shape and about 100 square miles in area. The base of this triangle coincides with the summit of the range for sixteen miles, and the apex is about three miles north of Shikárpur, where the Dungí joins the Harborá *nadí*. The cold-weather discharge is about twenty-eight cubic feet per second, and the water is only available for irrigation from the left bank. This *nadí* does not dry up in the hot season; and during the drought of 1873 it contained a considerable quantity of water, even for some time after rain had ceased. The bed is sandy and the banks are of clay.

THE BALAURÁ NADÍ does not rise in the hills, but drains twenty-eight square miles on the south side of the Daupí, after which it flows in a south-easterly direction as far as Shikárpur, where it is joined by the Harborá *nadí*. At this point it flows south till it joins the Sikhrená, its total length being twenty-four miles. Its cold-weather discharge is thirty-four cubic feet per second, which is in excess of that of its affluent, the Harborá, although its catchment area is two-thirds less than that of the latter river. A good deal of subsoil drainage from low-lying ground on the north is conveyed away by the Balaurá *nadí*, and it also carries some of the flood-waters of the Masán. As it is not a hill-stream its discharge is comparatively steady, and it never runs dry. The bed is sandy, and the banks are of clay. Its discharge, as taken on the 20th January 1875, was 34·66 cubic feet per second.

THE RÁMRAIKÁ NADÍ rises, like the last-mentioned stream, in low-lying ground, situated six miles to the north of Rámnagar. It also carries off some of the floods which overflow the east bank of the Masán. It flows in a south-easterly direction for fourteen miles, when it joins the Balaurá, a few miles above its junction with the Masán. Its cold-weather discharge is only 8·43 cubic feet per second, but during the rains, and for some time after, it carries a good deal of water, and it has never been known to run dry. The floods are not considerable, as the catchment area above Rámnagar is only about

fifteen square miles; its present discharge is merely the subsoil percolation of this area. The bed is sandy, and the banks are of clay. The most important place it passes is Rámnagar.

THE MASÁN NADÍ rises in the Sumeswar range, close to Fort Sumeswar, and flows in a southern direction until it turns to the east near Barbírá. It drains a large tract of country, receiving nearly all the flood-water of the Dún. Its catchment area is 150 square miles, three-fourths of which is hilly ground. It has a broad, expansive, sandy bed throughout its course. It only flows during floods and rains, and soon becomes dry after the rain has stopped. The banks are sandy.

THE HARHÁ NADÍ takes off the cold-weather discharge of the Dún, and also a portion of the floods. It divides near the village of Dumrí, the larger portion of the floods passing down the Masán, and a small quantity only keeping to the Harhá. Both channels run due south for fifteen miles, when they meet, and soon after form the first tributary of the Sikhrená. In January 1875 this stream was found to discharge 73 cubic feet per second; while in November 1874 the discharge was 210 cubic feet per second. Its bed is sandy, and its banks are composed of a mixture of sand and clay.

THE LOWER HARHÁ leaves the Great Gandak at Rájwatiá, about two miles below Bagahá, and flows on high land up to Bettiá, below which it bifurcates into two streams, the Lál Begí and the Koherá. The former falls into the Gandak, at a point twenty-one miles above Dumria and about thirty-one miles from Bettiá. The Koherá was formerly the channel by which the whole discharge of the Lower Harhá escaped into the Sikhrená; but some years ago the Mahárájá of Bettiá connected the Harhá with the Lál Begí, and now all the water passes into the Gandak through this last-mentioned channel.

THE DHANAUTÍ was formerly a branch of the Lál Begí, and carried some of the Gandak floods into the Sikhrená. It is 113 miles long; but it has now quite silted up in its upper parts, and for many years past it has not received any of the flood discharge. It ultimately falls into the Sikhrená, near Sítákund.

THE BAKHYÁ NADÍ enters British territory at *tolá* Bankul, as a deep *nálá*. It pursues a south-westerly course until it joins the Jamní at a place four miles south of Lakhnaurá, after which it falls into the Buri Gandak. Its banks are about twenty feet high, and as its floods only rise twelve feet no overflow takes place. At a place called Ghorasán, where there is a police *chaukí*, a branch goes off towards Dháká to the south-east, but it is only an overflow channel, and is

generally dry. The *rayats* at Dháká have, nevertheless, to depend on it for irrigation; and when it is dammed above the bifurcation, they are left entirely at the mercy of the local rainfall. The cold-weather discharge is estimated at 223 cubic feet per second. At the village of Amwá it flows due north again, forming a bend in the shape of a horse-shoe. The breadth of this river averages 350 feet from bank to bank. Its catchment basin is calculated to be 158 square miles.

THE JAMNÍ NADÍ enters the District near Roshní Pokhar and forms the boundary line for about two miles, after which it turns to the south, ultimately joining the Buri Gandak. It has a catchment basin of 94½ square miles, and, according to local authorities, never runs dry, even in May. The *bandhs* or embankments, which are thrown up either by the Nepálís or British cultivators, never stand more than a short time without being breached. The highest floods never rise more than fourteen feet above the river bed.

(3) THE BÁGHMATÍ forms part of the eastern boundary of the District, from Adaurí on the north to Narwá on the south, a distance of about thirty-five miles. Boats of 500 *maunds*, or 18 tons burthen, can navigate it within the limits of this District as far as Maniárí *ghát*. Its current is very rapid, sometimes reaching seven miles an hour in its upper reaches during heavy freshes. It runs low during the cold season, and also when no rain has fallen; but after a few days' rain it rises very fast, and its floods inundate the country far inland. It has changed its course several times, the soil being very light and loose along its banks, which are being constantly washed away. Large shoals often form in its bed. According to gauge readings, taken by the executive engineer, the discharge of this river in April 1874 was 196 cubic feet per second; and in January 1875, 640 cubic feet.

ALLUVION AND DILUVION take place on a large scale on the Gandak, great tracts being formed one year to be swept away the next. The bank against which the current strikes will be steep, while the opposite bank is sloping; the current flows in the shape of the letter S very much extended.

LAKES.—A chain of lakes, forty-three in number, covering an area of 139 square miles, is found running through the centre of the District. They evidently mark the course of an extensive stream, which has now taken another course. Some are more or less affected by the rise and fall of the rivers, though connected with them by no visible channel. Others again are largely fed by subterranean springs;

while, in the height of the rains, occasional communications open with the rivers. The depth of these lakes varies from three to twenty feet. The principal are called Amwá, Lálsaryá, Sheogáon, Motíhárí, Seráhá, and Tatariá *jhils*. Their water is considered very unhealthy, while the value of their fisheries is most trivial, the fish caught in them having a rank, muddy taste.

FISHERIES.—The Collector reports that Champáran is very badly supplied with fish, as compared with other Districts. He returns the aggregate annual value of the District fisheries at Rs.5000 (£500). No large community subsists by fishing. According to the Census Report of 1872, the numbers of the Hindu fishing castes are as follows :—Bánpars, 75 ; Gonrhís, 14,621 ; Keut, 2279 ; Málás, 45,531 ; Suráhiyás, 241 ; Tiors, 10 ;—total, 62,757, or 4·3 per cent. of the District population. The Census Report, in the occupation tables of the male sex, returns the boatmen as 928, and the fishermen as 1035 ; total, 1963.

Breeding and young fish are indiscriminately destroyed ; but it would be almost impossible to prevent this destruction, as during the rains they abound in every rice field, and an enormous establishment would be necessary to enforce any system of conservation. Restrictions on the size of the meshes would be prejudicial, as many varieties of good fish never grow large. None of the fish are peculiar to rivers or tanks or lakes, a fact which is probably owing to communication remaining open during the rains. No fish are salted or dried, nor is any trade in fish carried on with distant places. The small number of tanks prevents the introduction of any system of breeding.

The following fish are found :—*nainí*, *gaichí*, *bhorhá*, *mái*, *ihingá*, *balchwá*, *bansí*, *darhí*, *jhalkarphur*, *saurí*, *garái*, *singhí*, *mangaorí*, *bámmí*, *kewái*, *tengrá*, *dháwai*, *denrá*, *chalhwá*, *kotrá*, *baikhí*, *básorlú*, *patyá*, *naktá*, *butlá*, *káutí*, *dhálo*, *káorá*, *gughtí*, *chandá*, *kharrá*, *kursá*, *rewá*, *belahwá*, *musáhá*, *darrai*, *gárdí*, *chenpúá*, *bagahá*, *patul chhattá*, *hunrárá*, *bhákur*, *masádh*, *jásrá*, *sílon*, *mohsaurí*, *bárrárí*, *náiní*, *nagná*, *gochtá*, *bhaurá*, *rehú*.

Fisheries are let out by *zamíndárs*, who claim them as part of their village estates. The fisheries in the Gandak, Little Gandak, and Bághmatí, were adjudged to the neighbouring proprietors in 1860, the Rájá of Bettiá holding all those on the two first of these rivers.

IRRIGATION is carried on from tanks and wells, and by damming up the hill-streams. There are no canals, and tanks are very scarce. As regards depth of subsoil water, the Civil Surgeon reports that he

measured the depth of some hundreds of wells, and found that the average depth at which water was found varied from fifteen to twenty feet, according to the season of the year. Some wells are lined with masonry, others again with segmental tiles from four to five feet in diameter, while most are simply holes dug in the ground, which only last one season. The depth of water in the wells rarely exceeds six feet, and in April and May many of them begin to dry up.

LINES OF DRAINAGE run at first in a southerly direction, but subsequently turn to the south-east,—the predominant course of the rivers. Both the northern and southern parts of the District are liable to inundation,—the former from the overflow of the Gandak; the latter from the inability of the many hill *nálás* to carry off the rainfall, which periodically converts the whole country into a swamp.

RIVER TRAFFIC.—No large towns are found on the Gandak, and though a good deal of wood, oilseed, rice, and opium is exported, the principal exporters are non-residents, who come and go, as trade fluctuates. At the villages of Bagahá, Gobindganj, and Dhekáhá a considerable trade is carried on.

MARSH PRODUCTS.—Four kinds of deep-water rice are found in Champáran District—*jasariyá*, *síngrá*, *jágar*, and *kalaunji*. As soon as the low ground has nearly dried up in February, it is ploughed, and the seed is sown broadcast. When the regular rains begin, the plant gradually rises with the water, often attaining a height of twenty feet, and being very rarely, if ever, drowned by inundation. It is reaped in December. The *narkat* reed, used for making mats, etc., is also grown in marshes.

MINERALS are principally found in the Rámnagar Ráj, and, as far as is known, consist of gold, copper (both in small quantities), shell-lime, *kankar*, and a small bed of coal. Building stone is found in the Sumeswar range, but little or no use has hitherto been made of it.

GOLD is found in the beds of the hill-streams. The gold-washer (*machár*) stands in the water up to his knees, and heaps the earth in the bed of the stream on a rude sort of cradle, allowing the force of the current to wash away the sand, leaving a dark earthy deposit behind. In this the gold is found, either in small particles or in lumps about the size of a dried pea. There are no trustworthy figures of the annual produce of gold, as the washers exhibit the greatest reluctance to offer any information; but the Collector says that from 4 *ánnás* (6d.) to Rs. 1 (2s.) worth of gold may be taken as an average find

for each washer per diem. A *tolá* or rupee's weight of gold sells for Rs.12, or £1, 4s. The black earth, with which the gold is mixed, is to be seen in large and hard lumps in the ravines down which the streams flow. It is also said that gold is found in stones, which, on being broken, are found to bear the imprint of fossil shells. The Rájá of Rámnagar formerly collected several thousand rupees' worth of gold every year; but according to the Revenue Surveyor, the amount collected at the time of the Survey was very much below this. The washers are Thárus, a race evidently of Mongolian origin, similar in features to the Mechs and Kácháris of Assam and the Bhután Dwárs. The dust is collected in the Pachnad, Harhá, Balwí or Dhár, Achuí, and Kápan rivers, at the commencement and termination of the rains. As the high Sumeswar range prevents the entrance of any drainage from Nepál, it is evident that the gold is washed down from the second or third ranges, which are within British territory; and from the peculiar rugged and precipitous aspect of the hills, the Revenue Surveyor thought veins of gold might be discovered, which would amply recoup Government for any outlay it might incur in working them.

KANKAR is obtained in the upper reaches of the Sikhrená; and, in addition, a substratum of this stone runs through the whole District. The better quality is used for metalling roads, the inferior being burnt for lime.

SOILS.—As regards soil, the District of Champáran may be regarded as divided by the Little Gandak into two divisions. To the north of that river the prevailing soil is a hard clay, known as *bángar*, which requires irrigation; while to the south, excepting a small patch in the south-west corner near Gobindganj, a light sand, freely mixed with saline matter, is almost invariably met with. Towards the north-west the soil is very retentive of moisture, and abounds in vegetable matter. In the east very little saline matter is found in the clay, which becomes quite hard in the sun. The subsoil is generally a tenacious clay, often quite black, and below this again sand is struck. *Matiyár* is a favourite soil for indigo; *bhát* retains moisture, and is well suited for sugar-cane.

FOREST AND JUNGLE PRODUCTS.—Along the northern portion of the Rámnagar Ráj there stretches a valuable belt of forest and jungle. It covers an area of 427 square miles, and belongs principally to the Rájá of Rámnagar; but a small part is owned by the Bettiá Rájá. It formerly contained *sál* or *sakhwá* wood of the best description, but most of this has already been felled for railway

sleepers and floated down the Gandak to Patná. The Bettiá portion is entirely denuded of good logs, except where it is impossible to cart them away; and the Rámnagar forests also are now, except in the heart of the jungle, almost clear of the better class of timber. Much valuable wood has also been destroyed by forest fires.

These forests have been settled in perpetuity with their present proprietors. The Rájá of Rámnagar has, however, underlet his forest rights to Mr. Herschell Dear of Monghyr, while the *rayats* have an old established right to cut annually a reasonable quantity of the inferior kinds of wood for the repair of their houses. Formerly there was a large trade in gums and resins, but this has been stopped owing to the damage done to the trees by their extraction. Honey and bees'-wax are found in small quantities. A valuable grass called *sobítá* is largely exported, being used for ropes and for tying joists, where iron would be too expensive; it is also used for thatching. Long pepper, various medicinal plants, stick lac, and the *narkat* reed, used for mats, are also met with. A detailed list of woods will be given on a subsequent page. Large herds of cattle are annually driven to graze in these forests from Sáran and Gorakhpur. Each bullock pays 3 *ánnás*, or 4½d., a season; each buffalo 4 *ánnás*, or 6d.; and 100 cows, Rs.5, or 10s.

The following figures are estimated to represent the value of the forest products for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

In 1870-71: logs of wood, Rs.8613-14; smaller logs, Rs.850; licences to cut wood, Rs.508-2; grazing dues, Rs.300; thatching-grass, Rs.52; honey, Rs.7; long pepper, Rs.504;—total, Rs.10,835 (£1083, 10s.) In 1871-72: wood and woodcutters' licences, Rs.744-13; honey, Rs.24-12; thatching-grass, Rs.140-9-6; string, Rs.477-11; *narkat* reed, Rs.10; medicines, Rs.10; sale of wood, Rs.5262-15-6; lac, Rs.24-8;—total, Rs.6295-5 (£629, 10s. 7½d.)

Wood.—There is abundance of timber and firewood in the Bettiá Subdivision. The former occupies a tract stretching along the northern frontier from the north to the Gandak; the firewood is supplied by mango groves, and extensive *jhao* jungle, which is commonly met with on the banks of the Gandak. The principal timber is *sakhwá* or *sál* wood, already alluded to. Many young trees are now springing up. Other woods are *sisú*, *kurmá*, *panám*, *harrá*, and *baherá*, all found in large quantities, and used for making carts, etc. From Tribení to Rámpur, eight miles from Bagahá, there are many thornwood thickets, of which little use is now made, owing to the sparseness of the population; but in time these will afford a

large supply of firewood. The *simul* or cotton tree, largely used in making canoes, is common. Lower down the rivers, the *jhao* jungle is met with; much of this is consumed in the Bettiá Subdivision, but more is floated down to Chhaprá and Patná. The greater part is despatched by the Gandak; but at certain times great use is made of the Little Gandak, which falls into the Ganges opposite Monghyr.

The following kinds of forest trees are to be found—(1.) *Sál;* sound trees, more than twenty feet long, are very scarce. (2.) *Sat sál*, black in the centre, very scarce. (3.) *Sísam.* (4.) *Champ*, a hard light wood, admirably adapted for carriages. (5.) *Khairá*, used for making native ploughs. (6.) *Kúsam*, largely exported for the rice pounders, to be found in every household; also used for canoes. (7.) *Simul.* (8.) *Unrá.* (9.) *Penár.* (10.) *Máinphul.* (11.) *Bel*, valued for its fruit and leaves, which have medicinal properties. (12.) *Hará.* (13.) *Bará.* (14.) *Kijamaná.* (15.) *Baulá.* (16.) *Karam.* (17.) *Bánji*, a strong wood used for carrying weights; makes good shafts for vehicles. (18.) *Asná*, largely used in the hills for roofing houses; there is a prejudice against it amongst the inhabitants of the plains. Its timbers are of great size and strength. (19.) *Síris*, called *sis* by the hill-men; it burns like charcoal, but without any smoke or obnoxious smell, and is admirably suited for heating tents, dwellings, etc. (20.) *Dhobíní.* (21.) *Tíkal.* (22.) *Kelán.* (23.) *Ágí.* (24.) *Kumbhi.* (25.) *Penrwá.* (26.) *Palás.* (27.) *Poniár.* (28.) *Karohar.* (29.) *Koría.* (30.) *Bhúrkúr.* (31.) *Pahrár.* (32.) *Patájam.* (33.) *Gamhár.* (34.) *Dhúp.* (35.) *Jámun.* (36.) *Karmá.* (37.) *Bhelá.* (38.) *Tún*, very strong, and suited for native carts. (39.) *Pánan.*

EARLY ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION.—Several attempts have been made to ascertain the correct population of Champáran. The number of houses in 1845, according to returns obtained by the Magistrate through the police, was 140,399; while the population amounted to 861,447 persons, consisting of 721,295 Hindus and 140,152 Muhammadans, giving an average of 6·13 per house, and 227·8 per square mile. The Magistrate, however, expressed his doubts as to the accuracy of these figures; and Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor, considered he was arriving at a much nearer approximation, by assuming three individuals per house, which gave a total population of 421,197, or an average of 111·38 per square mile. In 1854, the number of houses was estimated at 148,562, and the population at 668,529. Another Census was taken in 1869, with

the object of ascertaining the correct number of male agriculturists, in connection with an irrigation project then under consideration. The number thus obtained was 341,271.

The next enumeration was one of the whole population, and was taken thus:—The *patwáris*, or, in their absence, the village headmen, were called upon in the early part of the year to furnish a statement of the actual number of persons in each village, defining their religion, sex, and occupation. The village *chaukidár* was also ordered to send in a weekly statement, showing the births, deaths, emigrations, and immigrations, in his village; and from these figures the totals which had been obtained from the *patwáris* were checked. The average number per house in the rural tracts was returned at 5·6, in urban tracts 6·2. The results were as follow:—Number of houses, 157,310; Hindus—men, 278,122; women, 261,812; children, 225,342. Total Hindus, 765,276. Muhammadans,—Shiáhs, men, 1275; women, 711; children, 722. Sunís, men, 43,754; women, 42,158; children, 41,556. Total Muhammadans, 130,176. Christians,—1279. Grand total, 896,731. To this must be added the town population of Bettiá, 19,499; Motíhárí, 3807; and Rámnagar, 2385; together with about 900 Doms, bringing the total population up to 932,322. The number of immigrants was 271, of emigrants, 517; births registered, 6527; deaths, 8232; marriages, 1357.

THE CENSUS OF 1872 showed that all previous estimates were far below the mark. The following paragraphs show the agency employed, and how it was utilised. A preliminary Census was taken in September 1871. Enumerators' forms were distributed through the police to every *patwári*, and it was thoroughly explained to them how a correct enumeration should be made. Boats were stopped on the Gandak by a boat specially retained for that purpose, and their occupants were numbered by a constable. The houses in municipalities were divided into compact blocks with well-marked boundaries, the enumerators being the office *amlás*. Every care was taken to insure that no village or *tolá* was omitted, the *tháná* list of villages having been carefully compared with that furnished by the *patwáris*. As regards the correctness of the Census, the Collector reports as follows:—'That the enumeration has been positively accurate cannot be supposed, but it has been as nearly so as the circumstances of the District will allow.' The lower classes believed that the Census was preliminary to a poll-tax; that some would be sent to Mauritius to work on Government gardens; that the English were at war with the Russians, who were

coming to invade India, and to repel whom many men were to be sent down to Calcutta, where they were to be trained as soldiers.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.—According to the Census returns, Champáran, next to Sháhábád, is the least densely populated District in Behar, the average number of persons per square mile being 408. The number of villages is only ·65 per square mile, against 1·16 in Tirhut and Sháhábád; but on the other hand, the average number of inhabitants per village is 627, the nearest approach to this among the other five Districts being in Tirhut, where the number reaches 598.

Of the two Subdivisions, the *sadr* is by far the most densely populated, containing 589 persons to the square mile, against 279 in Bettiá. In the Motíhárí-cum-Adápur, the Kesariyá-cum-Madhuban, and the Dháká Rámchandra *thánás*, the incidence of population exceeds 550 per square mile, the highest average being attained in the last named *tháná*, where the average is 686. The number of persons per village in the Motíhárí *tháná* is 979, which is unsurpassed by any place in Behar, except Laukáhá *tháná* in Darbhánga, the Patná Municipality, and Dinápur. The density in the Dháká Rámchandra and Bettiá *thánás* is also very high, being 918 and 832 respectively. The most sparsely populated *thánás* are the north-western ones of Lauriyá and Bagahá, the average density per square mile in the former being 332, in the latter 124.

It is a singular fact that in Champáran alone, of all the Behar Districts, does the number of males predominate over that of females, the numbers being—males, 737,529; females, 703,286. The difference is thus 34,243, the percentage of males in the total population being 51·2. Taking the two Subdivisions separately, we find that in the *sadr* Subdivision the excess of males over females is a little over 18,000, there only being one *tháná* (Kesariyá) where the numbers are almost equal—males, 75,502; females, 75,361. In the Bettiá Subdivision the females are less numerous in every *tháná*, the excess of males being especially marked in Bagahá *tháná*, where it is 4·2 per cent., while in Lauriyá it is only 1·8.

The table on the following page shows in detail the distribution of the population, etc., in each Subdivision and Police circle :—

ABSTRACT OF THE AREA, POPULATION, ETC., OF EACH SUBDIVISION AND POLICE CIRCLE IN CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT, 1872.

SUBDIVISION.	*Thána* or Police Circle.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, *mauzás*, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total Population.	Averages according to the Census Officers.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, *mauzás*, or townships, per square mile.	Persons per village, *mauzá*, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SADR or HEADQUARTERS.	Motíhárí,	455	146	23,001	142,887	566	·67	979	94	6·2
	Adápur,		158	19,763	114,561			725		5·8
	Dháká Rámchandra,	336	251	34,537	230,484	686	·75	918	103	6·7
	Kesariyá,	397	225	22,487	150,863	594	1·00	671	90	6·7
	Madhuban,		173	13,149	84,873			491		6·5
	Gobindganj,	282	197	22,601	141,986	504	·70	721	80	6·3
	Subdivisional Total,	1470	1150	135,538	865,654	589	·78	753	92	6·4
BETTIÁ,	Bettiá,	625	348	49,876	289,522	463	·56	832	80	5·8
	Lauriyá,	513	579	34,293	170,760	332	1·13	295	67	5·0
	Bagahá,	923	222	22,521	114,879	124	·24	517	24	5·1
	Subdivisional Total,	2061	1149	106,690	575,161	279	·56	501	52	5·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL,	3531	2299	242,228	1,440,815	408	·65	627	69	5·9

POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, AGE, ETC.—The total population of Champáran District consists of 1,440,815 persons, viz., 737,529 males, and 703,286 females. The proportion of males in the total District population is 51·2 per cent.; and the average pressure of the people upon the soil, 408 per square mile. Classified according to religion and age, the Census gives the following results:—Hindus—under twelve years of age, males 232,632, and females 204,062; above twelve years, males 402,970, and females 400,600. Muhammadans—under twelve years of age, males 37,727; and females 31,937; above twelve years, males 63,601, and females 65,972. Christians—under twelve, males 293, and females 258; above twelve, males 302, and females 454. Other religious denominations not separately classified—under twelve years, 3 males, and 1 female; above twelve, 1 male, and 2 females. Population of all religions—under twelve years, males 270,655, and females 236,258; above twelve, males 466,874, and females 467,028. The percentages of children not exceeding twelve years of age in the population of different religions are as follow:—Hindus—proportion of male children 18·8, of female children 16·4, of the total Hindu population; total proportion of children of both sexes, 35·2 per cent. of the total Hindu population. Muhammadans—proportion of male children 19·0; of female children 16·0 per cent.; total proportion of children of both sexes, 35·0 per cent. of the total Muhammadan population. Christians—proportion of male children 22·4 per cent., of female children 19·8 per cent.; total proportion of children of both sexes, 42·2 per cent. of the total Christian population. Other religious denominations—proportion of male children 42·8, of female children 14·3 per cent.; total proportion of the children of both sexes, 57·1 per cent. of the total 'other population.' Population of all religions—proportion of male children 18·8 per cent., of female children 16·4 per cent.; proportion of children of both sexes, 35·2 per cent. of the total District population.

INFIRMITIES.—The number and proportion of insanes, and of persons otherwise afflicted with infirmities in Champáran District, is returned in the Census Report as follows:—Insanes—males 452, and females 108; total insane 560, or ·0389 of the total population. Idiots—males 930, females 305; total 1235, or ·0857 of the total population. Deaf and Dumb—males 1687, and females 527; total 2214, or ·1537 of the total population. Blind—males 777, females 298; total 1075, or ·0746 of the total population. Lepers

—males 275, females 30; total 305, or ·0212 of the total population. The total number of male infirms amounts to 4121, or ·5587 of the total male population; the total number of female infirms to 1268, or ·1802 per cent. of the total female population. The total number of infirms of both sexes is 5389, or ·3740 per cent. of the total District population.

The details given in the District Census Compilation, showing the occupations of the people, are omitted, as they do not stand the test of statistical criticism.

ETHNICAL DIVISION OF THE PEOPLE.—The traditionary ethnical history of Champáran is that the Pindárís, finding a large and uninhabited tract with favourable natural advantages, took possession of it. Towards the north of the District are pointed out their deserted villages, plantations, and mango-topes. But before the Pindárís came there had been a large emigration from South Behar, under the leadership of Bhím Sinh. These immigrants had settled chiefly in Rájpur Soharíá and Gandaulí, under many petty chieftains. At Soharíá there is a chain of fifty-two forts, known as the Báwan *garh;* and at Lauriyá remains of similar forts are still pointed out. The former spot is mentioned in the Maghyá songs. After the Pindárís came an irruption of Bráhmans and Rájputs, to whom is ascribed the erection of the fort of Simráun, now buried in deep jungle. The inhabitants of this place are said to have emigrated *en masse* to the valley of Káthmárá, where they expelled the aborigines, and were in turn defeated by the Gurkhás, whose headquarters was 100 miles distant from the aboriginal capital. The valley of Káthmárá and the *taraí* were then divided into twenty-eight *zamíndárís*, the present Rámnagar Ráj forming part of one estate.

Of the total population of the District 86·1 per cent. are Hindus, and 13·8 Muhammadans, the percentage of the latter being 13·3 in the *sadr* Subdivision, and 14·6 in Bettiá. In Adápur and Lauriyá *thánás* the percentage of Muhammadans is 17·3. Their number is lowest in the Bagahá *tháná* of the Bettiá Subdivision, where they only form 9·1 per cent. of the population. By far the most numerous castes in the District are the Ahírs or Goálás, and the Chamárs. The former number 133,413, or 9·2 per cent. of the total population; the latter 89,061, or 6·1 per cent. Next follow the Koerís (82,074), and the Kurmís (77,641); while Rájputs (69,578), the Dosádhs (69,958), the Bráhmans (65,315), and the Kándus (60,721), are not far behind. The semi-Hinduised aboriginals, among whom Dosádhs and Chámárs are included,

number altogether 221,462; the pastoral castes, 142,800; the agricultural castes, 177,668; and the superior castes, 134,893. Among the aboriginal tribes the Thárus (21,450) rank first. They are found almost entirely in the Lauriyá and Bagahá *thánás* of the Bettiá Subdivision; and in fact the aboriginal tribes are almost entirely met with in these two *thánás*, where 27,162 are found out of a total for the District of 31,203. Bráhmans are most numerous in the Gobindganj and Bettiá *thánás*, constituting in the former tract 10·8 per cent. of the total population; in the latter 4·2 per cent.

The following statement of nationalities, tribes, and castes, is taken from the District Census Compilation of Mr. Magrath :—

Name of Nationality, Tribe, or Caste.	Number.
I.—NON-ASIATICS.	
Europeans.	
English,	49
French,	6
Irish,	10
Scotch,	16
Unspecified,	4
Total,	85
II.—MIXED RACES.	
Eurasian,	8
III.—ASIATICS.	
A. *Other than natives of India and British Burmah.*	
Nepálí,	1,285
B. *Natives of India and British Burmah.*	
1. *Aboriginal Tribes.*	
Bhar,	4,845
Cheru,	2,004
Dhángar,	2,288
Kánjar or Kányar,	1
Khárwár,	47
Nat,	568
Tháru,	21,450
Total,	31,203
2. *Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*	
Arakh and Baheliyá,	642
Bárí,	2,940
Bhuiyá,	113
Bin or Bind,	21,730
Cháin,	1,148
Chámár,	89,061
Dom,	4,211
Dosádh,	69,958
Gangauntá,	55
Mihtar, etc.,	3,065
Musáhar,	26,844
Pásí,	1,658
Rájwár,	37
Total,	221,462
3. *Hindus.*	
(i.) Superior Castes.	
Bráhman,	65,315
Rájput,	69,578
Total,	134,893
(ii.) Intermediate Castes.	
Bábhan,	49,288
Bhát,	2,133
Kathak,	333
Káyasth,	24,547
Total,	76,301

Name of Nationality, Tribe, or Caste.	Number.
(iii.) Trading Castes.	
Agarwálá,	272
Agrahrí,	1,315
Baniyá,	10,278
Barnawár,	1,237
Changaríá,	94
Gulwárá,	87
Gurer,	37
Jamanpurí,	36
Kasarwání,	1,074
Khatri,	676
Mahurí,	78
Márwárí,	7
Nauniyár,	2,069
Rauniyár,	5,466
Sinduriyá,	1,701
Rastogí,	55
Kasandhán,	305
Kath Baniyá,	11
Samrí,	21
Total,	24,819
(iv.) Pastoral Castes.	
Garerí,	8,759
Goálá,	133,413
Gujar and Játí,	628
Total,	142,800
(v.) Castes engaged in the preparation of Cooked Food.	
Halwái,	3,462
Kándu,	60,721
Total,	64,183
(vi.) Agricultural Castes.	
Báruí and Tambulí,	9,714
Kaibartta,	471
Kámkar,	1,540
Koerí,	82,074
Kurmí,	77,641
Málí,	4,974
Nágar,	1,254
Total,	177,668

Name of Nationality, Tribe, or Caste.	Number.
(vii.) Castes engaged chiefly in Personal Service.	
Ámanth,	241
Dhánuk,	9,906
Dhobí,	16,911
Hajjám or Nápit,	20,867
Kahár,	10,989
Total,	58,914
(viii.) Artisan Castes.	
Barhái (carpenter),	6,745
Chhipí (cotton printer)	332
Darzí (tailor),	524
Kánsárí and Thatherá,	1,314
Kumbhár (potter),	17,151
Láherí (lac-worker),	1,273
Lohár,	26,953
Sukalgír (cutler),	25
Sonár,	11,288
Sunrí,	32,566
Telí,	42,969
Total,	141,140
(ix.) Weaver Castes.	
Dhuniyá,	50
Júgí,	708
Khatbí,	478
Patuá,	1,743
Tántí,	11,496
Tattamá,	13,759
Total,	28,234
(x.) Labouring Castes.	
Bátar,	94
Beldár,	500
Nuniyá,	35,102
Pairágh,	372
Total,	36,068
(xi.) Castes engaged in selling Fish and Vegetables.	
Kabári,	5
Khatik,	608
Turáhá,	22,044
Total,	22,657

Name of Nationality, Tribe, or Caste.	Number.
(xii.) Boating and Fishing Castes.	
Bánpar,	75
Gonrhí,	14,621
Keut,	2,279
Málá,	45,531
Suráhiyá,	241
Tior,	10
Total,	62,757
(xiii.) Dancer, Musician, Beggar, and Vagabond Castes.	
Dharhí,	10
Others,	22
Total,	32
(xiv.) Persons enumerated by Nationality only.	
Panjábí,	212
Uriyá,	6
Total,	218
(xv.) Persons of Unknown and Unspecified Castes,	3,767
Grand Total of Hindus,	974,451

Name of Nationality, Tribe, or Caste.	Number.
4. *Persons of Hindu Origin not recognising Caste.*	
Aghorí,	591
Atith,	6,063
Vaishnav,	4,190
Nánakshahí,	208
Sanyásí,	803
Shaiv,	15
Native Christians,	1,214
Total,	13,084
5. *Muhammadans.*	
Mughul,	165
Pathán,	7,363
Sayyid,	2,001
Shaikh,	42,245
Unspecified,	147,463
Total,	199,237
Total of Natives of India,	1,439,437
Total of Asiatics,	1,440,722
Grand Total,	1,440,815

Immigration.—A few families of Dhángars, who originally came from Chutiá Nágpur and were engaged by indigo-planters, have now settled down in the north of the District; and in the north-west there are descendants of people who came from Tonk, Gorakhpur, Chhaprá, and Behar. There are also some Muhammadans from Patná, and there is a mixed race of Nepálís and Hindus, the intimate relations between the Rámnagar Ráj and Nepál helping to bring this about.

Temporary Immigration.—Large numbers of Nuniyás come rom Gorakhpur every cold weather in search of work. They are first-class spade-men, and prefer piece-work, as they can get through nearly twice as much in the day as an ordinary coolie. When they have earned sufficient money, they return to their homes, refusing to stay in Champáran, even though land rent-free is offered

them. Sometimes they run up a temporary village, but the moment the work is done they desert it. They never bring their families with them.

EMIGRATION.—In spite of the poor material condition of the lower classes in Champáran, emigration may be said to be almost unknown; recruiters have no footing in the District. The Protector of Emigrants returns the following statistics of persons who have emigrated from Champáran:—To Mauritius, 1870-71: high caste Hindu, 1; low caste Hindu, 1; total, 2. 1871-72, high caste Hindu, 1. Total emigrants to Mauritius, 3.

West Indies, Surinam: 1873-74, low caste Hindu, 1. French West Indian Colonies: 1873-74, high caste Hindu, 1. Jamaica: 1871-72, low caste Hindu, 1; 1872-73, low caste Hindu, 2; total to Jamaica, 3. Total emigrants, 8.

HINDU CASTES.—The following list of castes has been arranged as far as possible according to the position they hold in local esteem. Much information has been derived from Mr. Magrath's notice of the Castes of Behar, printed in the Census Report of 1872.

(1.) Bráhman—number in 1872, 65,315; most numerous in the Gobindganj *tháná*, where they number 15,391, or 10·8 of the total population. The principal divisions found are Kanaujiyá and Tirhutiyá; while the Kanaujiyá sub-tribes, Saraswát and Sarswariá, are most commonly met with. These again are subdivided into Dobe, Chobe, Misr, Pánde, Upádhyáya, Tewárí, Súkal, Ojhá, Bájpái, Tribedí, Sarariá, Chaturbedí, Jajarbedí, all of which intermarry. The close connection which exists between the Mahárájás of Bettiá and Benáres has induced many Bráhmans from Benáres to settle in and about Bettiá; the most costly temples have been lavishly endowed under their influence, and many villages have been let out to them at very low rents. (2.) Rájput—number in 1872, 69,578; most numerous in the Kesariyá *tháná* of the *sadr* Subdivision, where they form almost 10 per cent. of the population. Only 12,790 are found in the Bettiá Subdivision, of whom 8007 are in the Bettiá *tháná*. The following clans are enumerated:—Haribansí, Panwár, Chandel, Ujen, Raghubansí, Pailwár, Suráwái, Chandrábansí, Gáin, Sakwár, Kausí, Lothar, Báis, Bárnár, Kákam, Lothámiá, Kusvoníá, Nisán, Kechar, Nautní, Kandwár, Sonbansí, Nágbansí, Jadubansí, Surájbansí, Gautáma, and Marhor. Ujen Rájputs are the same as the Pramará or Ponwár Rájputs, and are so termed from having originally been rulers of Ujáin. Their present head is the Mahárájá of Dumráon in Sháhábád. (3.) Bhát—2133 in number, were originally

the bards of the country, but are now generally cultivators. (3 *a.*) Kathaks—333 in number, are probably an offshoot of the Bháts, but they now play and sing. They are principally found in the Bagahá *tháná.*

Next come the intermediate castes, among whom the (4.) Bábhan, also called Bhuinhár and military Bráhmans, rank highest; number in 1872, 49,288, of whom 39,152 are in the *sadr* Subdivision, and 7568 in the Bettiá *tháná.* The principal subdivisions found, are Domkatái, Jethariyá, Bánsmaith, Donwár, Areh, Kodariá, Eksariá, and Mauchiá, but these have no special characteristics. Mr. Beames makes the following remarks on the Bábhans :—'This caste is widely spread all over Northern Behar, Benáres, and Gorakhpur, and is less common in Southern Behar. They call themselves Bráhmans, but the claim is not admitted by other castes. The story mentioned that they lost caste by taking to agriculture is incredible on the face of it, as there are many thousands of Bráhmans in the same part of the country who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but without losing caste, such as Tewáris, Upádháyas, Ojhás or Jhás, and others. The popular account of their origin is that they are partly Rájputs and partly of other castes. On some occasion a king—who some say was Janaka, others Rám, or another of the old legendary heroes—being desirous of performing a sacrifice, part of which consisted in feeding a thousand Bráhmans, was unable to find so many in all Mithila (Tirhut and Northern Behar). He therefore privately, the day before the feast, distributed Bráhman's *janaos,* or sacrificial threads, to all sorts of people of the inferior castes, and the next day had them assembled and fed together with the few Bráhmans who were present. From that day they ranked as an inferior caste of Bráhmans, and were called Bhuinhárs, because they were the ordinary "people of the land."' The Mahárájá of Bettiá is of this caste, as are also the Rájá of Sheohár, the Rájkumár Bábu of Madhuban, and several minor *zamíndárs* in the District. They are connected by marriage with the Mahárájá of Benáres, and with many other influential landholders in Sáran and Gorakhpur. They are refused the privilege of *huká páni* (drinking and smoking) with Bráhmans, and are only permitted it under some restrictions with Rájputs. Thus, a Rájput may eat rice with them only when it is without condiments; he may not eat bread; and he may drink water only from an earthen vessel, not from a brass *lotá.* Similarly, when he eats with them, his food must be placed on a dish made of leaves, and not on the usual brass

thálí. The meaning of these apparently trifling distinctions is, that the Rájput, on an emergency, may eat hastily prepared food with them, but nothing that implies a long preparation or deliberate intention. The Bhuinhárs are also called Bábhan, by which the people say is meant a sham Bráhman, just as in some Districts an inferior Rájput is called a Ráut, the corruption of the name betokening the corruption of the caste. As to the *locale* of the sacrifice mentioned in the story quoted above, there is some doubt. We have the same or a similar story told about the Sarwáriá Bráhmans, whose *habitat* is the neighbouring District of Gorakhpur. It is known that all Northern Gorakhpur and Champáran formed till recent times a dense forest, only broken by such sparse settlements of the Aryans as Simraun and Janakpur. Two Bhuinhár brothers are reported to have immigrated into Champáran across the Gandak, and to have founded the families of Bettiá and Sheohar, about two centuries ago. This would lead us to place the scene of the legend in the *doáb*, between the Gandak and Saraju (Gográ), were it not for the presence of a Bhuinhár prince at Benáres.

Bhuinhárs do not marry with Bráhmans, nor, I believe, with Rájputs. They are a fine manly race, with the delicate Aryan type of feature in full perfection. Their character is bold and overbearing, and decidedly inclined to be turbulent.

(5.) Káyasths—number in 1872, 24,547; are most numerous in the Dháká *tháná* (7158). The clans found are Sríbasthab, Aitháná, Amasthá, and Karan, of which the first ranks highest. These do not intermarry. They are the writer caste, and formerly monopolised posts for which education was necessary. All *patwáris* in this District are Káyasths.

(6.) The Agarwálás come next; number in 1872, 272, of whom 140 are found in *tháná* Bettiá. They are well-to-do traders and bankers. (7.) Gulwárás, 87 in number, only met with in Bettiá *tháná*, are also traders. So, too, are (8.) Agrahrís, 1315, of whom 686 are in Madhuban *tháná*. They derive their name from Agrohá on the borders of Hanáná, which was their original country. (9.) Khatrís, 676 in number, claim to be Rájputs, but the latter will not eat with them. (10.) Mahurís, 78 in number, are a subdivision of Agrahrís. (11.) Márwárís, 7 in number. (12.) Halwáis, 3462 in number, are most numerous in Bettiá Subdivision; they sell sweetmeats. (13.) Kándus, 60,721 in number, prepare parched rice (*chirá-murthí*).

After these come the agricultural castes. (14.) Kámkars, 1540

in number, principally met with in *thánás* Gobindganj and Bettiá, are supposed to be cultivating Kahárs. (15.) Koerís, 82,074 in number, are well known as first-rate cultivators, especially of the opium poppy. They are most numerous in the Madhuban and Bettiá *thánás*, where they form respectively 10·3 and 8·2 of the total population. (16.) Kurmís, 77,641 in number, are principally found in *thánás* Dháká Rámchandar, Bettiá, and Lauriyá. The subdivisions of this caste met with are Jeswár, Jamastwár, and Awádhiyá. There is a tradition that they are connected with the Thárus. (17.) Málís, 4974 in number, are employed as inoculators as well as gardeners. Some have consented to practise vaccination. (18.) Nágars, 1254, are generally devoted to agriculture. (19.) Hajjáms or Nápit, 20,867 in number, are divided into Kanaujiyá, Biáhat, and Awadhiyá; between these subdivisions there is no intermarriage. They are often Musalmáns, and are found in almost every village. They perform certain ceremonies at births, funerals, and marriages, and in other respects also are important personages in village life. (20.) Kahárs, 10,989 in number, are largely employed by Europeans as personal servants. In connection with this caste, it may be noticed that a man who calls himself Jeswár may belong to any of the three castes—Kurmí, Kahár, or Kulwár. (21.) Barháis, 6745 in number, carpenters; and (22.) Kumbhárs, 17,151 in number, potters, are found in every village. The subdivisions of the latter are Biáhut, Awadhiyá, and Kanaujiyá. (23.) Láherís, 1273 in number, workers in lac, are principally found in the Bettiá Subdivision; they are also called Núrís. (24.) Lohárs, 26,953 in number, the blacksmith caste, are most numerous in the Dháká Rámchandra *tháná*. (25.) Sukalgírs, 25 in number, cutlers, are principally found in Bettiá *tháná*. (26.) Turáhás, 22,044 in number, sell fish and vegetables, carry *pálkís*, and sometimes cultivate; by some they are said to be degraded Kahárs. (27.) Kabárís, 5 in number, all in Madhuban *tháná*; and (28.) Khatiks, 608 in number (almost all in the Bettiá Subdivision), sell onions and chillies. It may be here observed that the castes who sell vegetables and fish are more numerous in Champáran than in any other District of Behar.

Among the minor shopkeeping castes are (29.) Baníyás, 10,278, (30.) Barnawárs, 1237, (31.) Changariás, 94 in number, all in Dháká Rámchandra *tháná*. This last caste is not found in Tirhut or Sáran, but it may have been included in the census returns under the heading of Barnawár, of which it properly forms a subdivision. Then come (32.) Gurers, 37, all in Adápur *tháná*;

(33.) Jamanpurís, 36, all in the *sadr* Subdivision; (34.) Kasarwánís, 1074; (35.) Kasandháns, 305, also all in the Bettiá Subdivision; (36.) Kath Baníyás, 11, all in *tháná* Gobindganj; (37.) Nauniyárs, 2069; (38.) Rastogís, 55, all in the *sadr* Subdivision. (39.) Rauniyárs, 5466, (40.) and Samrís, 21.

(40.) Báruís and Tambulís (who together number 9714), cultivate and sell *pán* or betel-leaf; they are most numerous in *tháná* Bettiá. (41.) Kaibarttas, 471, are only found in *tháná* Lauriyá. (42.) Ámanths, 241, are principally met with in *tháná* Bettiá; they are personal servants, but do not hold a high rank like Kahárs, and are said to be connected in some way with the Kurmís. (43.) Dhánuks, 9906, are also connected with the Kurmís; according to some authorities a Kurmí who goes into bondage becomes *ipso facto* a Dhánuk. They often call themselves Jeswár —a name which may be assumed by any Kurmí. They are a servile class, supposed, from their name, to have been archers. (44.) Kánsárís and Thatherás, 1314, are braziers, making *lotás*, *thálís*, etc.; the Thatherás are the inferior class. (45.) Sonárs, 11,288, are goldsmiths. (46.) Garerís, 8759, are most numerous in the Bettiá Subdivision; they tend sheep, and also make blankets. (47.) Goálás, or herdsmen, 133,413 in number, are the most numerous caste in the District, constituting 9·25 per cent. of the total population. In *tháná* Bagahá, 13·8 per cent. of the total population belong to this caste. The Goálás form the great herdsman caste, and also contribute an excessive proportion of criminals to the jail. In Champáran they belong principally to the Gwálbans Subdivision and to the Majraut Got. The other Subdivisions found are Kanaujiyá, Kishnáth, Goáriá, Darhor, Gadí, and Ghosí. Many of them are engaged in trade, or are *zamínddrs*. (48.) Játs, 628, almost all in the Dháká *tháná*, are another pastoral tribe. (49.) Telís, 42,969, make and sell oil. They belong to an impure caste; and as many of them have forsaken their original profession, and gained wealth by trade, they try to conceal their origin. (50.) Dhuniyás, 50, all in Dháká Rámchandra *tháná*, are cotton-carders. (51.) Júgís, 708, and (52.) Patuás, 1743, make silk strings, on which they thread beads, etc. (53.) Khatbís, 478, all in the Dháká Rámchandra and Madhuban *thánás*, are also known as Tirhutiyás. (54.) Tántís, of whom 11,103, out of a total of 11,496, are found in the *sadr* Subdivision; while of (55.) the Tattamás, 13,759 in number, more than half are in the Bettiá Subdivision. (56.) Bátars, 94, are all in *tháná* Lauriyá. (57.) Beldárs, 500, are a poor labour-

ing caste, who rarely hold lands of their own. (58.) Chhipís, 332, all in Lauriyá *tháná*. (59.) Darzís, 524. (60.) Nuniyás, 35,102 in number, are also a labouring caste. When not engaged in making saltpetre, they are much sought after for digging, and can generally command a little more than the ordinary wage. (61.) Sunrís, number 32,566, are distillers. (62.) Pairághs, 372, are employed as labourers and servants. They are found entirely in *thánás* Gobindganj and Lauriyá.

The boating and fishing castes comprise the following:—(63.) Bánpars, 75 (mostly in *tháná* Bagahá); (64.) Gonrhís, 14,621; (65.) Keuts, 2279; (66.) Málás, 45,531; (67.) Suráhiyás, 241; (68.) Tiors, 10. Of these the Suráhiyás are entirely found in *tháná* Lauriyá, the Tiors in *tháná* Bettiá.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES.—(1.) Bhars, 4845 in number, principally found in the Lauriyá and Bagahá *thánás*. (2.) Cherus, 2004, are most numerous in *tháná* Lauriyá, bordering on Nepál. They themselves claim to be Rájputs. Their presence in the extreme north of the District may be accounted for by the legend, according to which they started from Morang, and, after various vicissitudes, conquered Champáran in 1613, under the leadership of Sháhábal Rái. (3.) Dhángars, 2288, are first-class workers, who were originally imported from Chutiá Nágpur by indigo-planters. They rarely hold land. (5.) Kánjar, 1 was enumerated in *tháná* Bagahá. (5.) Khárwárs, 47, are only found in *thánás* Kesariyá and Gobindganj. (6.) Nats, 568 (most numerous in the Bettiá Subdivision), are a wandering gipsy-like race, who often claim to be Musalmáns, but are not acknowledged as such. They have a secret language of their own.

(7.) Thárus, 21,450, almost entirely found in the *tarai* in the north of *tháná* Lauriyá. They appear to be of Mongolian extraction, and their features have a strong similarity to those of the Chinese. According to their own account, they originally came from Rajputáná. Mr. Williams of Oudh says that their language has no affinity with any Aryan dialect, that they eat flesh, drink spirits, and are expert sportsmen. They are a semi-barbarous race, simple in their habits, contented, and averse to litigation. They are first-rate cultivators, taking great pains with their lands, and consequently have magnificent crops. Although their houses are only made of reeds and grass, their large herds and granaries show that they are well off. Their head-men generally farm their villages, each Thárú paying rent according to the number of ploughs he holds, and plough-

ing as much as he can. They are very timid, and will decamp into Nepál on the slightest provocation. Those who have dealings with them say they are far more upright and honest than the ordinary Champáran *rayat.* The Thárus themselves say they were originally Ahírs, Rájputs, Kurmís, and Garerís; and that they fled from their homes in Rájputáná when the Emperor of Dehli tried to convert them to Muhammadanism. Some settled in Botwál and Nepál, while others stayed in Rámnagar, with the Rájá of that place, where they engaged in cultivation. Their subdivisions are as follow:—Lambochhá, Anbochhá, Katharíá, Khausiá, Nawálpuriá, Gaurihar, Bátar, Bánt, Khon, Kúchilá, Rautár, Marichwár, Khangrá, Dangawáriá, Khatkal, Babhankhausiá, Belaudhiá, and Gahrariá. The Rautárs are subdivided into Khojwárs, Dahets, Ráis, Diswáhás, Patauriás, Pawehs, and Khataits.

THE SEMI-HINDUISED ABORIGINES, except the Bárís, occupy a low position. (1.) The Bárís, 2940, are said to have come from Oudh. Their caste profession is that of torch-bearer, but they also make the leaf-plates from which Hindus eat. They are principally found in *tháná* Motíhárí. (2.) Pásís, 1658, are principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of toddy. They were once a powerful tribe, renowned for their skill as archers. (3.) Baheliyás, 642, all in the Bettiá Subdivision, are bird-catchers and *shikáris.* They keep pigs, eat flesh, and drink spirits. (4.) Bhuiyás, 113, all in Subdivision Bettiá, are supposed to be one of the earliest tribes which inhabited the country. (5.) Binds, 21,730, are generally boatmen and fishermen, and are said to commit many robberies on the water. (6.) Cháins, 1148, are also boatmen and fishermen. The Málá caste smokes with them. (7.) Chámárs, 89,061 in number, are the second largest caste in the District. They are especially numerous in *tháná* Bettiá Subdivision. They prepare hides and work in leather. The hide of every cow which dies within the village is their perquisite. In addition to tanning, the Chámár acts as the village crier. He posts up public notices and goes round with the drum. The Chámáin is the village midwife. The subdivisions of Chámárs found in Champáran, are Dhúsiás, Majroths, Kanaujiyás, Goriás, and Jeswáriás. (8.) The Dabgárs were not separately enumerated in the Census of 1872, but they are mentioned by the Collector as a caste who make leathern vessels to hold *ghí.* (9.) Doms, 4211, are perhaps the lowest of all castes. They make the pyres on which Hindus are burnt, and provide the means of lighting them. They are the only Hindus who will remove any dead

animal. The Dharkar and Bánsphor Subdivisions are found in this District. These are superior classes, who confine themselves to basket and mat making. The Maghyá Doms will be described subsequently. (10.) Dosádhs, 69,958, are the ordinary working class in Champáran. Many of them are village *chaukidárs*, and yet they are a well-known criminal class. (11.) Gangauntás, 55, live on *char* lands, which they bring into cultivation, as the sand becomes covered with mud. They are only met with in *thánás* Gobindganj and Bagahá. (13.) Mihtars, 3065, are the sweeper or scavenger caste. (14.) Musáhars, 26,844 are principally found in Subdivision Bettiá. They are good labourers, though timid, and are much sought after by indigo-planters. (15.) The Rájwárs, 37, who work as labourers, are said to have been imported from Rájgír.

HINDUS NOT RECOGNISING CASTE.—The following persons of Hindu origin do not recognise caste :—(1.) Aghorís, number 591, are, according to Mr. Magrath, 'a disgusting sect of mendicants, who, by smearing their bodies with filth and eating carrion, extort alms from people as the price of getting rid of them.' (2.) Atiths, 6063, principally found in Bettiá Subdivision, are really a sect of Sivites. (3.) Vaishnavs, 4190, are most numerous in the Dhaká Rámchandra and Kesariyá *thánás*. They do not eat meat or fish. (4.) Nánaksháhis, number 208. (5.) Sanyásís, 803, are almost entirely found in the *sadr* Subdivision. (6.) Sháis, 15, are only met with in Kesariyá. The Native Christians will be separately treated of.

MAGHYÁ DOMS.—The only tribe which can strictly be called predatory is that of the Maghyá Doms, who are distinct from the Domrá Doms in language, habit, and caste. Their origin is obscure, but their name implies that they come from Maghyá or South Behar. Bhím Sinh is considered their king, and many of them are buried at the two pillars commonly known as Bhím Sinh's *láthís*. Their number is estimated at 800; but exact figures cannot be given, as they were not separately enumerated in the Census of 1872. They are found principally in the central and eastern parts of Champáran District, whence they throw out colonies into Tirhut, Sáran, and Gorakhpur, but they never venture into Nepál. Labour of any kind they detest, and even the women rarely husk rice. Thieving, as opposed to *dákáiti*, forms their sole method of livelihood. A gang will take up their abode in some secluded spot in Indian-corn or sugar-cane fields, or, if possible, in jungle, where they lurk all day. Nothing is found in their encampments beyond a few earthen cooking-pots, some blankets, and sometimes a *sirká*

or grass tent. On a favourable opportunity they start off for a village some distance from their camp and steal what they can, making over the stolen property on their return to the women, who dispose of it quickly and quietly to other low caste women, so that the proceeds of a robbery are soon scattered far and wide. They rarely, if ever, rob any village near which they are encamped; and it is strongly suspected that they are supported by certain *zamíndárs*, who receive the stolen property and give them shelter within their villages. They did not suffer during the famine of 1874; they never worked on relief roads, being supported throughout by the *zamíndárs* already alluded to. The police are afraid to arrest them in their encampments, owing to the dangerous and disgusting way in which such attempts are met. The men use their knives readily, and the women bespatter the police with filth of all kinds, and threaten at the same time to dash their children's brains on them. In morals they are little better than animals, and are without the first germs of decency. Physically speaking, they are the finest race in the District, contrasting most favourably with all other castes; and they can endure great hardships. Although they have little or no shelter, their encampments are met with in the most unhealthy places, and they rarely apply for relief at the Dispensaries. Their immunity from disease is probably due to the fact that they live chiefly on meat, and are better clothed than the generality of natives. They are very swift of foot; it is said that on broken ground they can easily distance a horse. In jail, they are found to be the hardest workers and the most tractable. They voluntarily choose hard labour, though they are, as a rule, only sentenced to simple imprisonment, being generally convicted as bad characters, and not for any specific offence. They carry out the entire conservancy of the jail, and are ready to turn their hands to any job. They very rarely try to escape, though, from the work they are put to, they have greater facilities than other prisoners. But they pine away under long sentences; and when transferred to jails at a distance, they starve themselves, so as to be pronounced physically unfit to be moved. As soon as they are released, they return to their friends and begin thieving anew.

Being thus shunned and detested by all respectable people, it is very difficult to do anything for their reclamation. Imprisonment has seemingly no effect. No one would give a Maghyá Dom work if he were to apply for it, for no one would credit him with honest motives. Two plans have, however, been suggested to meet the

difficulty. It has been proposed to convict them under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, making them work out their term in some Bengal or Assam jail; and after their release to put them under police surveillance, work being provided in the various municipalities, and their families being sent with them at the public expense. It has also been suggested to collect them in a sort of industrial farm, under stringent supervision, where they would be obliged to work. Two sites have been recommended for such a farm, one on the Dhanauti, where there is a large tract of waste land; and another in the Bettiá Subdivision, where there is ample room, and where returns would be quick. The profits derived from the farm would, it is supposed, recoup Government for the cost of establishment.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—The population consists principally of Hindus and Muhammadans. The total population, according to the Census of 1872, amounts to 1,440,815 persons, consisting of 737,529 males, and 703,286 females. Of these, 635,602 males and 604,662 females—total, 1,240,264—are Hindus, who thus form 86·1 of the total population. The Muhammadans consist of 101,328 males and 97,909 females; total, 199,237, or 13·8 per cent. of the population. Christians number 595 males and 712 females—total, 1307—or 1 per cent. of the population. The remainder of the population, collected under the head of 'others,' consists of 4 males and 3 females. There are no Buddhists, or Jains, and the Bráhma Samaj has but few followers.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS, according to the Census of 1872, number 1214 persons, who are principally found in Bettiá *tháná*. There are two Missions, one at Bettiá and the other at the village of Chuhárí, both supported by the Roman Catholic Church. The former was founded in 1746 by a certain Father Joseph, from Garingano in Italy, who came to Bettiá on the invitation of the Mahárájá. The present number of converts is about 1000 persons. Being principally descendants of Bráhmans, they hold a fair social position, but some of them are extremely poor. About one-fourth are carpenters, one-tenth blacksmiths, one-tenth servants, the remainder carters. The Chuhárí Mission was founded in 1770 by three Catholic priests, who had been expelled from Nepál. There are now 283 converts, mostly descendants of Nepálís. They are all agriculturists, and very poor.

DIVISION OF THE PEOPLE INTO TOWN AND COUNTRY.—The only town in Champáran, properly so called, is Bettiá, with a population of 19,708. Motíhárí, the headquarters station, is also re-

turned in the Census Report of 1872 as one of the two towns of the District, but it is little more than a large village. Its population is 8266.

The other large villages with more than 5000 inhabitants are—(1.) Chhatuá, pop. 5402; (2.) Madhubaní, pop. 5128; (3.) Pachrukhá, pop. 5590; (4.) Sagrwhá, pop. 5643; (5.) Kharturí, pop. 6207; (6.) Nímuniá, pop. 5108; (7.) Bíjbaní, pop. 5920; (8.) Jehulí, pop. 8480; (9.) Sagaulí, pop. 5643; (10.) Khandtarn, pop. 6207; (11.) Bírgáon, pop. 5920; (12.) Sangrámpur, pop. 6181; (13.) Nauthán Dubá, pop. 8117; (14.) Amurá Bhauriárí, pop. 7031; (15.) Samrah Babdahá, pop. 5571.

The Census Report of 1872 classifies the towns and villages of Champáran as follows:—There are 627 villages with less than 200 inhabitants; 789 with more than 200 but less than 500; 512 with from 500 to 1000; 256 with from 1000 to 2000; 63 with from 2000 to 3000; 26 with from 3000 to 4000; 14 with from 4000 to 5000; 5 with from 5000 to 6000; 6 with from 6000 to 10,000; and 1 with from 15,000 to 20,000.

TOWNS, ETC.—MOTÍHÁRÍ, situated in N. lat. 26° 39′ 46″, and E. long. 84° 57′ 29″, is the Administrative Head-quarters of the District. According to the Census Report of 1872 it contains a population of 8266 persons, thus classified:—Hindus, males 3705, females 2522; total, 6227. Muhammadans, males 1075, females 946; total, 2021. Christians, males 15, females 3; total, 18. Motíhárí has been formed into a municipality. In 1872 the gross municipal income was £130, 8s.; the expenditure, £103, 8s.; the incidence of municipal taxation per head being 3¾d. The town, or rather village, is situated along the east bank of a lake, known as the Motíhárí lake. The *bázár* is small. The jail and civil offices lie towards the north, the Motíhárí indigo factory is situated at the other end of the town. Good roads run to Bettiá, Dháká, Seráhá, Motípur, Sattar *ghát*, and Gobindganj.

MIHRÍ is a large village on the main road from Muzaffarpur to Motíhárí. Population in 1872, 3590. It is supposed to have been the *sadr* or chief station in North Behar, when the Company first acquired possession of the Province; and the remains of a dwelling-house and cutcherry are still visible. Mihrí is noted for a strong-flavoured kind of tobacco, the seed of which was imported long ago by the European officer formerly stationed there. The *parganá* of Mihrí was granted to one Marum Khán by the Emperor Akbar.

SAGAULÍ, situated about fifteen miles from Motíhárí, on the Bettiá road, in N. lat. 26° 46′ 4″ and E. long. 84° 57′ 21″, is the military

station of Champáran, and is occupied by a regiment of native cavalry. The cantonments are on a low piece of ground, which would be annually inundated during the rains but for an embankment which surrounds it. The Sikhrená flows a little distance to the north, and often floods the adjacent country up to this embankment.

The following paragraph descriptive of the Mutiny at Sagaulí is based upon Sir J. W. Kaye's *History of the Sepoy War* (vol. iii. pp. 102-107):—

In 1857, the Twelfth Regiment of Irregular Horse was stationed at Sagaulí, commanded by Major James Holmes. As soon as the first symptoms of insurrection had appeared in Behar, this officer declared for prompt and vigorous repression; but up to the last he retained full confidence in the fidelity of his own men. He freely scattered them, in little parties of thirty or fifty, throughout the neighbouring Districts. But one day in July, when he was taking his afternoon drive, accompanied by his wife, they were met by a party of *sawárs*, or troopers, and butchered on the spot. At the same time the remaining Europeans at Sagaulí, including one little child, were also cut down. 'The great body of the regiment broke out into open mutiny of the worst kind; but some scattered branches stood fast, and a detachment of them did good service during the subsequent operations in Oudh.'

BETTIÁ, situated on the river Harhá, in N. lat. 26° 48′ 5″, and E. long. 84° 32′ 45″, is the largest town in the District. According to the Census Report of 1872, it contains a population of 19,708 persons, thus classified:—Hindus, males 8158, females 5568; total, 13,726. Muhammadans, males 2553, females 2256; total, 4809. Christians, males 509, females 664; total, 1173. There is no Municipality at Bettiá; but the gross income of the Town Fund was returned in 1872 at £414, 18s., the expenditure at £469, and the average incidence of taxation at 5d. per head. There is nothing noteworthy about the buildings in the town, except the palace of the Mahárájá, which is situated on the west side. The Roman Catholic church and mission-house lie close to the palace, on a piece of ground granted in perpetuity to the priest by a former Mahárájá. The country around is low, and becomes a swamp during the rains, when outbreaks of fever are common.

Bettiá is by far the most important trade-centre in Champáran, and there are several houses which carry on a considerable business with Patná, Muzaffarpur, and Chhaprá. Commerce in Bettiá would

undoubtedly receive a considerable impetus, if good water-communication could be kept open all the year round by the Harhá and Gandak rivers.

HISTORY OF THE BETTIÁ RÁJ.—The present family dates back to 1791, in which year the British Government settled *parganás* Majhawá and Simráun with Rájá Birkisor Sinh. Before that time, the whole of the District of Champáran belonged to the Sheohár Rájás, who now live at Sheohár in Tirhut. The original founder of the Sheohár family was one Gangápur Deo. The first Rájá was Gaj Sinh, who obtained the title from the Emperor Sháh Jahán. He died in 1659, and was succeeded by Rájá Dhulíp Sinh, who died in 1694. His brother, Onithi Sinh, settled at Sheohár; while another brother, Shatarjit Sinh, founded the Madhuban family in *parganá* Mihsi. Rájá Dhulíp Sinh was succeeded by Rájá Dhárúp Sinh, who died in 1715, leaving no male issue, but two daughters, Bengá Babuí and Chengá Babuí. Bengá Babuí's son, Jagatkisor Sinh, was the next Rájá. He died in 1763, and was succeeded by his son Birkisor Sinh, the founder of the present family, who died in October 1816. The next heir was Anandkisor Sinh, who died in 1845. The title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred on him in 1830. He died without leaving any male issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Nawálkisor Sinh, whose son, Rájendrakisor Sinh, succeeded in 1856, and is still alive. He has one son, Kumár Harendrakisor Sinh.

The area of the Bettiá estate is 615,310 local *bighás*, or 1,167,617 acres. Of these, 294,040 *bighás* are let in farm, producing an annual revenue of £105,754, 12s.; 27,696 *bighás* are let according to the *batái* system, of which the grain rents are valued at £9294, 16s.; 225,669 *bighás* pay no rent, while 26,033 *bighás* are let in special leases. The estate is at present under a Manager.

RÁMNAGAR.—The village of Rámnagar is situated about thirteen miles to the north-west of Bettiá, and is only noteworthy as being the residence of the Rájá of Rámnagar. It is a most unhealthy place. The title of Rájá was first conferred by the Emperor Alamgír in 1676, and was confirmed by the British Government in 1860. The present Rájá, Perlhád Sen, succeeded in 1858, but has no children. He was formerly a *havildár* in the Nepál army, and has married one of Sir Jang Bahádur's daughters. His revenue is principally derived from the produce of the Rámnagar jungles, which are now let in farm to Mr. Dear of Monghyr.

PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.—SIMRAUN, now in ruins, is partly situated in British territory, the frontier line passing through

the walls. The river Jamuní flows to the west, while the Nepálí villages of Kachorwá and Bhaywánpur bound it on the east and north. The ruins are in the form of a square, surrounded by an outer and an inner wall. The former, which is made of unburnt bricks, is fourteen miles in circumference, the latter only ten. On the east side, six or seven ditches can still be traced between the walls, while towards the west three or four are apparent. Inside there are the remains of large buildings. The tank, called Isrá, measures 333 yards along one side, and 210 along the other. Its sides are composed of the finest burnt bricks, each a cubit square and one *maund* in weight. The remains of palaces and temples disclose some finely carved basements, with a superstructure of beautiful bricks. Some of the stones, which are 5 feet long, 1½ broad, and 1½ deep, must have been brought from a distance of twenty-five miles. Twenty idols have been extricated; many, however, are much mutilated. The citadel or *kotwálí chautosá* is situated to the north, and the palace or *ránibas* in the centre; but both only exist as tumuli, from 20 to 25 feet high, covered with trees and jungle. Tradition says that Simráun was founded by Nánuapá Devá, A.D. 1097. Six of his dynasty reigned with much splendour, but the last of the line, Hári Sinh Deo, was driven out in 1322 or 1323 by the Muhammadans.

KESARIYÁ.—Two miles south of Kesariyá *thánd*, on the road to Sattar *ghát*, there stands a lofty brick mound 1400 feet in circumference at its base, capped by a solid brick tower, 62 feet high. The tower is 68 feet 5 inches in diameter, and its original height is supposed by General Cunningham to have been 72 feet 10 inches. He concludes that its date is about A.D. 200-700, and that it was built on the top of a much older and larger *stupa*. The common people call it *Rájá Ben ka deorá;* the name *deorá* belonging to the upper *stupa*. The base is called *bhisá* Deoriyá, which is a common village name in North Behar, being applied to places which possess a temple or shrine. Of Rájá Ben there is no tradition, except that he was one of five Supreme Emperors of India, a fact which accounts for his being called Rájá Ben Chakravarttí. A tank a little to the south is called *Rájá Ben ká díghá*. According to the Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Tshang, this *stupa* was referred to a Chakravarttí by Buddhists of the seventh century. He says it was less than 200 *li* or thirty-three miles north of Vaisalí. On the east side of the upper tower a gallery has been excavated, but nothing was discovered. The general conclusion arrived at by General Cunningham is, that it was erected to perpetuate one of Buddha's acts, and not as a sepulchral *stupa* for the reception of relics.

Less than a mile north-north-east of this *stupa*, there is a low mound with the walls of a small temple ten feet square. The head and shoulders of a colossal figure of Buddha, with the usual crisp curly locks, are also extant. General Cunningham supposes this to have been the site of a monastery, as the remains of cells are still visible.

ARARÁJ is a village situated about twenty miles to the north-west of Kesariyá. About a mile to the south-west there is a lofty stone pillar, bearing in well-cut and well-preserved letters several of Asoka's edicts. It is called *laur*, and the neighbouring village Lauriyá Araráj. The pillar consists of a single block of polished sandstone, 36½ feet high, with a diameter at the base of 41·8 inches, and 37·6 at the top. There is no capital, and the whole has been disfigured by the names which visitors have cut upon it.

LAURIYÁ NAVANDGARH OR MATHYA, situated half-a-mile north-east of Lauriyá and fifteen miles north-west-west of Bettiá, contains some very extensive remains, consisting of three rows of earthen barrows or huge conical mounds, of which two run from north to south, and one from east to west. General Cunningham, who visited them, considers them to be sepulchral mounds of early kings, before Buddhism arose; and that their date is some time between 1500 and 600 B.C. A small punch-marked silver coin was found on the spot, the date of which is anterior to Alexander the Great; and also a seal of black earthenware with an inscription in the Gupta character, and therefore to be referred to a date some time between the second and third century B.C. At the end of the name Atavijá is the mystic cross, over it the symbol of Dharamniá, and to the left a trident, which shows that these mounds were certainly occupied by the Buddhists in the second or third centuries before Christ. General Cunningham is unable to determine where the earth forming the barrows came from, as there are no excavations near at hand.

A short distance from these barrows stands the lion pillar of Lauriyá Navandgarh. This consists of a single block of polished sandstone, 32 feet 9¼ inches high, with a top diameter of 26·2 inches, and a base diameter of 35·5. The capital is bell-shaped, with a circular abacus, supporting a statue of a lion facing the north. The abacus is ornamented by a representation of a row of Brahmaní geese pecking at their food. The lion is injured in the mouth, and the column bears the mark of a cannon ball. The people near ascribe this injury to the Musalmáns; and on the pillar is the following inscription:—'Mahí-ud-dín-Muhammad Aurangzeb Bádsháh Alamgír Ghází, San 1071.'

The column is much thinner and lighter than the one at Araráj. The edicts of Asoka have been beautifully inscribed, and there are also some unimportant inscriptions in modern Nágarí. The pillar is now worshipped as a *phallus*, and is commonly known as Bhím Sinh's *láthí*, or club. Mr. Metcalfe, in an account of the Maghyá Doms, says that many members of that caste are buried about this pillar, as they consider Bhím Sinh to have been their king.

FAIRS.—The following is a list of the important fairs held in Champáran District, with the dates and other particulars regarding each :—*Kártik Snán* is held at Bakolhar, Tatariá, Dhekáhá, Gobindganj *ghát*, Ajgáihnáth, Girhi, Authar, Báhní, Basohí, Rájwátía, Kánbarpur, on the 31st October. *Seorát*, at Karanthá, Mahmudá, Banwáriá, and Kuriá, on the 1st April. *Janam Astomí*, at Machargáonwán, ten miles west of Bettiá, on the 30th August. *Dasahará*, at Nená Tár and Dhobání on the 26th September.

The following gatherings deserve more particular mention :—(1.) At Bettiá a fair is held annually in the month of October, attended by from 25,000 to 30,000 persons. It lasts for fifteen days, and commemorates the story of Ráma, the son of Dasrath. Two boys dressed as Ráma and Lakhshman are carried about the fair, while the crowd prostrate themselves. Rávana and Hanumán with his monkey army are also represented, the whole ending with the destruction of Rávana. Cloth and iron and brass utensils are largely sold. (2.) At Sirsá, six miles from Motíhárí, a fair is held at the same time with the same object; only 2000 people attend. (3.) At Sítákúnd, twelve miles east from Motíhárí, a fair is held in April, which lasts for three days, and is attended by about 15,000 people. Visitors come to worship the images of Ráma and Lakhshman, which are placed on the banks of the tank where Sítá is said to have bathed when on her way to her marriage. The principal articles of commerce are cloth and metal vessels. (4.) A similar gathering, established about thirty years ago, is held at Adápur, also in April. Here are two temples, one containing an image of Ráma, the other of Lakhshman. In a third temple the departed spirits of Bráhmans are supposed to dwell. Cattle, goats, cloth, and utensils of various kinds are the principal articles of trade. (5.) At Araráj, sixteen miles west of Motíhárí, there is a stone image of Mahádeo in a deep dry well, over which a large temple has been built. A fair is held here in March, attended by 10,000 people, and lasts eight days. Water from the Ganges is poured over the figure of the god. Cattle, horses, and cloth, are largely sold. A similar fair is held in May, but it only lasts for three days, and is attended by fewer people.

(6.) Tribení, in the extreme north-west point of the District, is the site of a fair held in the month of February. Three rivers join here soon after they quit the hills; and, in accordance with a common Hindu superstition, the spot is on this account considered holy. The *melá* lasts three days, and is attended by 2000 people, of whom many are Nepálís. The chief ceremony consists in bathing in the Gandak river. Cloth and grain are the principal articles sold. (7.) At Kandwá, a mile from Motíhárí, a one-day fair is held in November. A Bráhman, Ajgaih Náth, is said to have been buried alive beneath the tank where the people now bathe. Only 700 or 800 persons attend this gathering.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.—In nearly every village there are two important personages,—the head-man and the *patwárí* or accountant. The head-men are known as *gumáshtás* and *jeth* (*i.e.* principal or head) *rayats*. They seem to be the remnant of the old revenue organisation. The post is sometimes hereditary; but the head-men are more frequently selected and removed at the pleasure of the *zamíndár*. It was formerly their duty to collect rents for their master, but it is not now customary for them to do so. It is in factory villages that their authority is greatest, and their consent is generally necessary before the *rayats* can be persuaded to grow indigo. In Tháru villages they are often the *thikádárs* or farmers, and thus obtain some pecuniary recompence for their services; but the general rule is that they only receive their lands at low rates of rent.

The *patwárí* is the village accountant. Formerly he was a Government official; but the provisions of the *patwárí* Regulation were never kept up, and till very recently he was really the *zamíndár's* servant, collecting rents and taking receipts from the *rayats*. The post is generally hereditary, and is almost invariably held by members of the Káyasth caste. The *patwárí* sometimes lends money and grain to the villagers, but as a rule he is too poor to do so.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—The people of Champáran, as a rule, are badly off. The whole agricultural population is in debt to the *mahájan*, or village money-lender, who has advanced money or grain on the security of the next crop. Though rents are low, and the produce of the land good, the cultivators are in constant difficulties, partly through this system of mortgaging their future crops, and partly from improvidence. Droughts and floods render matters still worse, so that Champáran, with one of the most fertile soils in Behar, is probably the poorest District in that Province. The influence of two or three great proprietors, who prac-

tically own the entire District, the general ignorance of the Champáran *rayat*, the system of rack-renting and short farms, have all combined to hinder the cultivators from acquiring any permanent interest in the soil; and the large proprietors refuse to grant leases on moderate terms for clearing and keeping in cultivation the waste lands which abound in the north-west of the District. The malarious character of that tract is also a powerful deterrent against any extension of cultivation.

To this general rule of poverty, however, the Thárus form a marked exception. They cultivate with great care the *tarái* lands in the north of Rámnagar, which are naturally fertile; and their general prudence and foresight have raised them far above all other castes in Champáran. During the famine of 1874, not one of them came to the relief works; and they then asserted that they had sufficient rice in store for six months' consumption.

THE ORDINARY DRESS OF A SHOPKEEPER usually consists of a *dhutí* of English manufacture, worth R.1 (2s.), and a short jacket called a *mírzái*, worth 10 *ánnás* (1s. 3d.), which is often worn quilted in the cold weather. Delhi shoes are also used; while persons in good circumstances wear *zardosí* shoes, worked in brass on *tasar* and leather. The head is covered either with a *topí* or a *pagrí*. Sometimes a *chádar* or long cloth, worth 4 *ánnás* (6d.), is twisted round the neck and hangs over the shoulders. The above forms the dress of a Hindu. A Musalmán would wear *páijámás* or long loose drawers; but sometimes these are tight-fitting, and reach to the ankles. Instead of the *mírzái*, a Muhammadan wears the *chapkan*, a long coat which comes down to the knees. The materials used are English cloth for *dhutís*; flannels and woollen goods for *chapkans* and *mírzáis*. Dacca muslins are also sometimes used for these last two garments and for *chádars*. A Dacca *chádar* is worth Rs.3 (6s.) In the cold season a quilt (*razái*) commonly serves as a covering both by day and by night.

The dress of an ordinary *rayat* is neither so complete nor of so good quality as the above. It is generally of country cloth, which is much coarser, but more durable than the European material. Shoes are worn, but the *mírzái* is often wanting.

The dress of the women is the same as that which has been described in the Statistical Account of Sáran (Vol. xi. p. 271). They wear a *sárí*, a piece of long cloth, which is thrown over their head and wound round the body; it is often coloured. The following are the ornaments generally worn:—Anklets,—*pairí*, *pá-e-jeḃ*, *kará*; bracelets,—*chúrí*, *kará*, *báju*, *bánk*, *kángná bijáyath*; nose-rings,—

nath, bulákh; ear-rings,—*tarká, hattá, bóli;* necklaces,—*hánsli* and *haíkál.*

HOUSES in Champáran are similar to those of Tirhut and Sáran. Brick dwellings, however, are more rarely seen, except in towns, where they sometimes consist of two storeys. Verandahs, supported by carved beams, are found in the best houses. The majority of dwellings consist of walls made of mud or straw, or the branches of the *tári* palm, with a thatched roof. In a well-to-do cultivator's house there would be four buildings facing one another, with a courtyard in the centre. In one of these, some members of the family sleep; a second is used as a storeroom for rice, etc.; a third as a cook-house; and in the fourth the cows and live stock live. Each house generally has a *golá* or two for grain. The walls are '*leped*' with cow-dung, to counteract the effects of the saltpetre with which the soil is largely impregnated, and which soon causes them to fall to pieces unless repaired. Broken pottery is often added to impart solidity. The roof is supported on the beam of a palm, and is rarely tiled. Where a house is made of thatching-straw, the framework consists of a few bamboos lightly strung together. Such houses rarely form an enclosure.

THE FURNITURE is generally meagre. A few *chárpáis* or bedsteads, quilts, *morás* or stools, blankets, pillows (*takiás*), *darrís* (carpets), a chest, and a mud receptacle for holding rice, etc., are all that is usually found. The cooking utensils would be, in the case of a Hindu, a *thálí*, or round brass plate for eating from; a *lotá*, or brass vessel for holding water; a *taslá* and *batlohí*, large brass pots for cooking; and a *huká* or pipe. These utensils are sold by weight. In the case of a *thálí*, Rs.1½ per *ser* (1s. 6d. per lb.) is paid; for a *lotá* the rate is R.1 per *ser* (1s. per lb.); for a *batlohí*, Rs.1-3 per *ser* (1s. 2¼d. per lb.); and for a *taslá*, 15 *ánnás* per *ser* (11¼d. per lb.) A Musalmán uses instead of the *thálí*, a *rakábí*, or copper or brass plate of a similar description. Each person has a cup (*katorá*), a *badhná* or *lotá*-shaped vessel, with a spout. *Dekchís*, sold at Rs.1-8 per *ser* (1s. 6d. per lb.), are used for cooking. The poorer classes use earthenware vessels. A small *katorá* is worth 4 *ánnás* (6d.), a large one 8 *ánnás* (1s.). A copper *badhná* is sold at Rs.2-4 per *ser* (2s. 2d. per lb.).

FOOD.—The Collector gives the following estimate of the expenses of a well-to-do shopkeeper, the household consisting of seven members, four adults and three children. Rice, 6 *sers* a day, at 5 *pies* per *ser*, 30 *pies* (3¾d.); dál, 4 *pies;* salt, 2 *pies; ghí*, 4 *pies;* fuel, 5 *pies;* milk, 4 *pies;* vegetables, 4 *pies;* sundry charges, 4 *pies;* oil,

3 *pies*. Total per diem, 60 *pies* (7½d.). Monthly cost, inclusive of cloth, Rs.30-2 (£3, os. 3d.) An ordinary day-labourer will subsist on from Rs.2-8 to Rs.3 (5s. to 6s.) per month, his principal food being *satú* or coarse flour. Rice he only eats at night. The *satú* is moistened with a little water, and flavoured by the addition of a raw onion or chilli. After the *bhadaí* harvest, maize in various shapes is added to his diet. During the rains he often catches fish in the rice-fields and tanks, and on the whole he has to buy but little. The better class of *rayats* spend from Rs.8 to Rs.10 (16s. to £1) per month. Their food is more varied than that of the lowest classes. They eat pulses, such as *arhar*, *khesárí*, *musúri*, and *chíná*, and also wheaten cakes, parched Indian corn, milk, curds, and fish. Hindus rarely eat meat, which is the principal item of expense among Muhammadans. Game, when it can be obtained, is eaten by all classes.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.—Many of the native games are very similar to our English ones. *Kabaddí* is a sort of prisoner's base; *Akmodaul*, blind-man's-buff. *Satranj*, or chess, which originally came from India, is played in the same way as the English game, except that the king, when making the first move, may take the knight's move. The pieces are the following:—king, *bádsháh;* queen, *wazír;* knight, *ghorá;* bishop, *háthí* or *gaj;* castle, *rok;* and pawn, *piádas*.

The cards used are the same as in England; spades are called *sá;* clubs, *chiretan;* diamonds, *intá;* and hearts, *pán*. The two of a suit is called *dúgí;* three, *tagí;* four, *chauhá;* five, *panjá;* six, *chhahá;* seven, *sattá;* eight, *áttá;* nine, *nahlá;* ten, *dáhlá*.

Rangmár is a game of cards similar to an English game. The cards are fifty-two in number, and the names of the honour cards are the following:—ace, *eká;* king, *sáhib;* queen, *bíbí;* knave, *ghulám*. *Naksmár* is similar to the European game of *vingt-et-un*, except that seventeen instead of twenty-one is the successful number.

Kite-flying is a favourite amusement.

CONVEYANCES.—The wealthier classes use European carriages. The poorer classes use the *ekká* for their own conveyance, and the hackery or bullock-cart for transporting goods. The *ekká* is drawn by a pony, and is a light vehicle on two wheels. The body consists of a framework covered over with coarse cloth, with bedding woven across. The *dulí* is simply a piece of bedding, two or three feet square, suspended from a bamboo. Two or four men carry it. The *pálkí* or palanquin is too well known to require description. The *nálkí* is the conveyance generally used at weddings, and is

very gaudily decked out. It is similar to the *dulí*, only much larger. The bridegroom, when of a wealthy family, is carried in the *nálkí*, the girl in the *miáná* or *dulí*.

AGRICULTURE.—RICE is the staple crop in Champáran. The two principal kinds are the *bhadaí* or autumn crop, and the *aghaní* or winter crop, so called from the seasons at which they are reaped.

The *bhadaí* crop is sown in April on high ground, which has been previously three times ploughed and harrowed. It is sown broadcast, and the average yield per acre is about nine *maunds* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.). The following are the principal varieties:—(1.) *bhondí*; (2.) *bhagarí*; (3.) *sárú*; (4.) *gaddhar*; (5.) *súthní*; (6.) *gajgaur*; (7.) *súkan*; (8.) *sáthí*; (9.) *kanhayá*.

The *aghaní* crop is estimated to be sown over 578,792 acres the average produce per acre may be put down at 12 *maunds* (8 cwts. and 90 lbs.) of cleaned rice. It is cultivated principally on low land, and in Champáran is much more commonly sown broadcast than transplanted. Transplanted rice yields, on average, 20 *maunds* ($14\frac{9}{13}$ cwts.) of cleaned rice per acre. It is sown in May or early in June; and transplanted, if at all, in July, when the young plants are a foot high. Heavy rain is necessary to bring it to maturity. It is cut in December. The following varieties are grown: —(1.) *dudhráj*; (2.) *karamsár*; (3.) *mansárá*; (4.) *kháirá*; (5.) *argán*; (6.) *anjanwán*; (7.) *dhúsrá*; (8.) *gajkesar*; (9.) *ánandí*; (10.) *ásaní*; (11.) *angá*; (12.) *bánsmatí*; (13.) *bakawí*; (14.) *bhátan*; (15.) *baharní*; (16.) *bhúnbíranj*; (17.) *bhánsar*; (18.) *bhútharkajar*; (19.) *boro*; (20.) *barjatá*; (21.) *bánsphul*; (22.) *bírchá bahádár*; (23.) *bábúrám*; (24.) *batsar*; (25.) *bánk*; (26.) *batásphaní*; (27.) *bishankharká*; (28.) *bakhor*; (29.) *bhaislot*; (30.) *berántí*; (31.) *biránjphul*; (32.) *bhúnlí*; (33.) *chápí*; (34.) *chairhí*; (35.) *dudhkándí*; (36.) *darbí*; (37.) *dúlangá*; (38.) *dudhkárar*; (39.) *dhákar*; (40.) *dalzírá*; (41.) *dhármardan*; (42.) *gajbáiní*; (43.) *dudhí*; (44.) *dolingá*; (45.) *ghabrá*; (46.) *gadr*; (47.) *ghoghári*; (48.) *golá*; (49.) *gúrrá*; (50.) *harankáir*; (51.) *harkárá*; (52.) *jagannathiá*; (53.) *jatáshankar*; (54.) *jhálí*; (55.) *joginí*; (56.) *jagaul*; (57.) *kátiká*; (58.) *karná*; (59.) *kishanketkí*; (60.) *kálbáir*; (61.) *kishanzírá*; (62.) *kariá*; (63.) *kanikzírá*; (64.) *kasturí*; (65.) *khaihá*; (66.) *kaisá*; (67.) *kúsmí*; (68.) *kargá*; (69.) *korhiá*; (70.) *karmá*; (71.) *káitkí*; (72.) *kúnjí*; (73.) *kálábánk*; (74.) *karahní*; (75.) *kamodh*; (76.) *kapsár*; (77.) *láldayá*; (78.) *láljí*; (79.) *lánji*; (80.) *lohji*; (81.) *lálsar*; (82.) *lohní*; (83.) *málbhog*; (84.) *madhurí*; (85.) *madhwá*; (86.) *matrí*; (87.) *mírchá*; (88.) *madarsinghí*; (89.) *moturá*; (90.) *máhájogin*; (91.) *múngáir*; (92.) *motísárí*; (93.) *motríbhúndlí*; (94.) *makors*;

(95.) *nágphaní;* (96.) *nainákájal;* (97.) *parbhuá pán;* (98.) *pákhar;* (99.) *phuljhárí;* (100.) *phátan;* (101.) *parwápankhí;* (102.) *ramúní;* (103.) *ramsáz;* (104.) *rango;* (105.) *rámprasád;* (106.) *rámbalás;* (107.) *rámákírtá;* (108.) *rámjawáin;* (109.) *rágal;* (110.) *rámphul;* (111.) *rájnait;* (112.) *rátan;* (113.) *rás;* (114.) *ránt;* (115.) *ránthí;* (116.) *sháhpásandh;* (117.) *sailát;* (118.) *sháhzírá;* (119.) *sháhmardan;* (120.) *sháhdewá;* (121.) *sarayá;* (122.) *sankhareká;* (123.) *súgápankhí;* (124.) *sanzírá;* (125.) *súkandbhúndlí;* (126.) *sahagrán;* (127.) *silhat;* (128.) *thákúrprasád;* (129.) *tilkúnjan;* (130.) *taigar;* (131.) *umághaud;* (132.) *usmohá;* (133.) *bagrí;* (134.) *bení;* (135.) *hálí;* (136.) *goghán;* (137.) *chándáwá;* (138.) *rájgur;* (139.) *mathurí;* (140.) *phulbarní.*

The experiments made with Carolina seed in 1872 failed, owing to the drought of the following year.

The process followed in the case of *sáthí* rice is peculiar. Sometimes the seed is sown in the ordinary way; but where rain has fallen heavily, the seed is first steeped for a day or two in a *nád*, or large earthenware vessel, until it has germinated. It is then scattered over the muddy ground.

The rice is generally cut close to the ground, the straw being used for fodder, bedding, etc.; but only the ears are cut in the *Tharwá*, or tract inhabited by the Thárus, where the stubble is utilised for grazing large herds, which are annually brought across the Gandak from Gorakhpur.

When cut, the rice is taken home to the *khalíhán* or threshing-floor, which has been previously cleared and cleaned by a wash of cow-dung. A bamboo is then placed in the centre. When the rice has been spread around, from four to eight oxen are yoked in a row and driven round the pole, the straw, etc., being at first as high as their bellies. As the grain is trodden out, it is gathered in heaps to dry. The straw is partly used for bedding, partly for feeding the cattle. Winnowing is effected by pouring the rice from a flat basket, the wind being strong enough to separate the chaff. When this is finished, there still remains the husking, which is usually done by the women. There are two methods, one by means of the *dhenkí*—a sort of pedal, one end of which is depressed, while at the other a piece of wood attached at right angles acts as a pestle. The second method is to beat the rice in a wooden mortar with a long piece of wood. As a rule, rice loses half its weight by husking; the husks are used to feed cattle. When the husking is over the grain is stored, until required for consumption, in chests made of dried mud.

OTHER CEREALS.—Barley is sown in the months of October and

November, and reaped in March and April. The land is ploughed twice, and then harrowed. The average out-turn is 9½ *maunds* or 7 cwts. per acre, the value of which is £1, 4s. The average rent paid is 5s. per acre. Barley is very largely eaten in the shape of *satú* or coarse flour, which is prepared by husking and grinding the grain. This, with an onion and a little water, usually forms a daily meal of the Champáran *rayat*. The estimated area under barley is 130,000 acres. Oats (*jai*) are sown and reaped at the same time as barley. This crop is principally grown by indigo-planters as food for horses. Advances are often given for growing oats, on the condition that the *rayat* supplies so many *maunds* at a certain price. Wheat (*gaham*), sown and reaped in the same months as barley and oats, is estimated to be grown over 88,941 acres. It is eaten in the shape of cakes or bannocks. The average yield is returned at 8 *maunds* or 6 cwts. per acre, the value of which is about Rs.12 or £1, 4s.; the rent is Rs.2-8 (5s.) per acre. Indian corn or maize (*makái*) is sown in June and cut in September. It grows to a height of nine or ten feet. The area under maize cultivation is estimated at 100,000 acres; the average produce per acre at 5½ *maunds* or 4 cwts.; the average rent at Rs.2-8 (5s.). The stalks are used as bedding, fodder for cattle, etc. The grain is either eaten roasted entire, or it is beaten and the small pods are ground down into *satú*. *Marwá*, sown and reaped at the same time as Indian corn, is estimated to be grown over 44,470 acres. The average produce per acre is returned at 6 *maunds* or 4½ cwts., the rent varying from Rs.2 to Rs.3 (4s. to 6s.) per acre. *Kodo* is sown in June and reaped in September. It is sown over an area of about 43,200 acres, and is largely eaten in the shape of *satú* by the poorer classes, being cheaper than rice. *Shámá* is sown and gathered at the same time as *kodo*. *Arhar* is sown in the beginning of July and harvested in the following May. The estimated area over which it is sown is about 31,000 acres. *Kúrthí* is sown in September and cut in February. It is eaten as a pulse. Gram and peas are sown in November and harvested in April. The former is estimated to be sown over 13,500 acres; for the latter no figures are returned. *Musúrí* is sown in October and is ripe in March. *Khesárí*, another pulse, is sown in November and ripens in April. *Chiná*, sown in March, ripens in June or July.

OILSEEDS.—Mustard and linseed (*tísí*) are sown in November and reaped in April and May. There are three kinds of mustard—*sarishá*, *torí*, and *raí*. *Rerí*, the castor-oil plant, is sown in June and gathered in April. It is difficult to estimate the exact area under oil-

seeds, as mustard is sown along with the *rabí* crops, while the castor-oil plant is grown with the *bhadaí*. *Til* is sown in July and ripens in November. The oil is expressed by the usual oil-mill, worked by bullocks.

TOBACCO is cultivated to a very limited extent in the *thánás* of Kesariyá, Gobindganj, and Mihsí, and on a few deserted grazing grounds along the *diárás* to the north and west of the Bettiá Subdivision. It requires a dry climate. The annual cultivated areas for the five years preceding 1873 are thus returned:—1868, 100 acres; 1869, 125 acres; 1870, 150 acres; 1871, 110 acres; and 1872, 160 acres. The average quantity produced per acre is about two *maunds* (164 lbs.); the cost of cultivation varies from Rs.3 to Rs.4 (6s. to 8s.); the selling price of the tobacco is Rs.10 per *maund*, which thus leaves a net profit of Rs.16 (£1, 12s.) per acre. The mode of cultivation is as follows:—A piece of good high land, free from inundation, is selected; and after the seed has been sown in the end of August or the beginning of September, it is irrigated and manured, until the young plant has taken a thorough hold. The plant is transplanted in September, and the stems are cut down in March. The tobacco leaves are not cured, but are boiled down at once with molasses, and then used for smoking. No tobacco is exported, and no experiments have been made with exotic seed.

FLAX (*san*) is but little grown. It is sown in June or July on a sandy or clay soil, and is reaped in the end of October and beginning of November, the average yield being about 6 *maunds* (4½ cwt.) per acre, the value of which is Rs.18 or £1, 16s. The average cost of cultivation is Rs.9 (18s.) per acre. The proportion of seed is 12 *sers* per *maund* of fibre. No flax is exported.

COTTON also is only grown to a limited extent; both the white and red species are cultivated. The former is sown in May or June and reaped in April; the latter is sown in March and reaped in September or October. A high sandy soil is most suitable. If the weather is favourable, from three to four *maunds* (2¼ to 3 cwt.) per acre is the yield; if unfavourable, from one to two *maunds* (¾ to 1½ cwt.) The cost of cultivation is returned at from Rs.2 to Rs.4 per *bighá*; the selling price per *maund* of cleaned cotton at from Rs.10 to Rs.12 (£1 to £1, 6s.); of uncleaned cotton, from Rs.6 to Rs.7 (12s to 14s.) None is exported.

SUGAR-CANE.—The cultivation of this plant is supposed to have been introduced into the District by immigrant *rayats* from Azímgarh and Gorakhpur about the year 1805. It is principally cultivated in the west and north-west of the Bettiá Subdivision,—more especially in

parganás Mánpur, Batsárá, and Patjarwá. The soil, though not liable to inundation, should be retentive of moisture. In order to obtain a good crop of sugar-cane, very high cultivation is necessary. In the case of cultivated land, the field is ploughed altogether about sixteen times,—four times in September, three times in October, twice in November, twice in December, and four or five times in January. Where fallow land is cultivated, the field must be ploughed five times a month during eight months from June to January. The soil is manured with cow-dung in November, just before the cuttings are planted. Sugar-cane is not irrigated, as the soil in which it is sown is generally moist; nor do the *rayats* tie the tops of the plants together to prevent their being blown down, as in Bengal. From the time the cuttings strike till the *adha nischatra* or June rainfall, five hoeings are necessary. The crop ripens from January to March, when it is cut with the *kodáli* or hoe. The roots are almost invariably dug up, and a second crop or *khunti* is very rarely taken. The ground lies fallow till the next crop is planted. The following is an estimate of the cost of cultivating one local *bighá* or $11\frac{11}{16}$ acres :—Ploughing, Rs.3 (6s.); manuring, Rs.2 (4s.); planting, Rs.2-8 (5s.); cane for cutting, Rs.6 (12s.); hoeing, Rs.7 (14s.); cutting, Rs.3-8 (7s.);—total, Rs.24 or £2, 8s.; to which must be added rent, at Rs.4 or 8s. per *bighá*. The cost of conveying the cane to the mill has not been included, as the labourers obtain the green leaves of the plant instead of a money wage; but in the few cases where this is not given, the carriage may be estimated to cost Rs.1-8 (3s.) per *bighá*, so that the total expenses amount to Rs.29-8 or £2, 19s. per *bighá*. The rent is paid in 4 *kists* or instalments in the months of *Kártik* or October, *Mágh* or January, *Phálgun* or February, and *Baisákh* or April. The best kinds of cane are *mango*, *pánsáhí*, *lálgainra*, *sarawatí*, and *painwará*, of which the two first are principally grown in *parganás* Mánpur and Batsárá. From *mango* is produced a very good *ráb* for refined sugar, while *pansáhí* is generally grown for *chakú* or *gur*.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—After the sugar-cane has been cut, it is taken to the pressing-mill. This consists of (1.) the *kolhú* or mortar of *kúsum* wood, in which the plant is pressed; (2.) the *mohan* or pestle, which revolves inside the mill; (3.) the *kathari*, on which the driver sits; (4.) the *parsá*, which joins the *mohan* and *kathari*. A bullock is yoked to the *kathari* and is driven round; the cane is crushed between the *mohan* and *kolhú*, and the juice escapes by a small hole at the bottom of the latter. The following men are employed during pressing :—two *náharwás* to clean the roots of the

plant; one *gainrí katwá* to cut the cane in pieces; one *murwá*, who feeds the mill; one *kathari hánkwá*, who sits on the *kathari* and drives the bullock; one carpenter for petty repairs; one *chulhá jhoankwá*, who prepares the *ráb* or *gur;* two men to relieve the *murwá* and *kathari hánkwá*, and one for miscellaneous duties. Of these, the *chulhá jhoankwá* is paid in *gur*, according to the custom of the village, receiving in some places $\frac{1}{24}$th of the total out-turn. The others are usually paid a money wage, the total expenditure in crushing the produce of one *bighá* being not more than Rs.25 or £2, 10s. The proportion of juice to cane is as 1 to 3.

The juice having been expressed, *ráb* and *gur* are next prepared. For *ráb*, five pans or *gharás* of juice are poured into the *kará* or boiler, which is capable of producing 18 *sers* or about 39 lbs. at one boiling, or three times that quantity per diem. The juice is boiled for four hours, and then poured into a large *nád* or earthenware vessel, where it is allowed to settle. *Gur* is prepared in the same way, except that it is not poured into a *nád*, but into a hole in the ground lined with mats. The fuel used consists of the leaves and refuse of the plant. One *maund* of *ráb* is produced from about five *maunds* of juice. The cost of producing *ráb* is difficult to estimate, as most of the vessels, etc., last for a considerable time. Thus, the mill costs from Rs.9 to Rs.10 (18s. to £1), but it lasts for five years. Similarly a *kárá*, which lasts for several years, can be bought for Rs.25 (£2, 10s.) The cost of expressing the juice has already been returned at Rs.25 (£2, 10s.), to which we must add the expenses of bullocks and fuel. The cost of the mill and pans may be excluded in calculating the expenses of the *ráb* produce of one *bighá*, so that the total expenses amount to Rs.30-8 or £3, 1s. The average out-turn of *ráb* in one sugar-cane *bighá* is 52 *maunds* or about 21½ cwts. per acre, which is worth Rs.3 per *maund*, or 8s. 2½d. per cwt., the receipts thus amounting to Rs.156 (£15, 12s.) The cost of cultivation and manufacture has already been shown to amount to about Rs.60 (£6), which leaves a profit of Rs.96 per *bighá*, or £5, 6s. per acre. *Gur* sells at the same price as *ráb*.

To make sugar, the *ráb* is mixed with water and boiled in the *kará*, milk being added to clarify the mixture. The whole is then poured into the large hollow vessel called a *nád*, at the bottom of which is a small hole. Under this a piece of cloth is tied, through which the juice or *shirá* filters slowly away, leaving the sugar to consolidate above. After the sugar has thoroughly consolidated, it is taken out, wrapped in cloth, and broken up in the sun.

INDIGO.—The following account of the cultivation and manufacture has been reproduced almost verbatim from the Collector's report on the subject.

The processes of indigo cultivation vary considerably in different Districts. In Champáran, the preparation of the land for the reception of the seed commences in the month of October, and is generally completed, save in exceptional seasons, when inundations may have swamped the lands, by the end of the year. The primary operations consist in breaking the surface of the field, in removing the stalks of the previous year's plants, in ploughing and reploughing the soil, and in breaking the clods, either by manual or by animal labour. The labourer with his spade performs the first operation of digging. The stalks are gathered for firewood by voluntary labourers from the villages—the digging being paid for either by the piece at 5 *ánnás* (7½d.) per *bighá*, or by a monthly wage of Rs.3 (6s.) The surface of the last year's soil having been broken, and the field partially cleaned, the soil is ploughed and reploughed, generally with the common native plough; but a few planters are now introducing with advantage on certain soils, dwarf ploughs of English manufacture. The rule as regards deep and shallow ploughing is, that should the subsoil be sandy, light ploughing is most advantageous; while in clay soils with an even substratum, the deeper the ploughing the better.

The ploughing is performed either by the planter's own cattle, or by hired ploughs, or by the tenants' cattle under the *asámíwár* system. The rate of hire of a plough ranges from 8 *pies* to 2 *ánnás* (1d. to 3d.) per diem. The breaking of the clods is performed by means of *hengás* (long beams of wood dragged by cattle), on which two labourers stand. This process is carried further by manual labour, an expensive and tedious operation, performed by men, women, and children at the following rates:—Men, 8 *Lohíá pies* per diem; women, 6 *Lohíá pies;* children, 4 *Lohíá pies.* The chief requirement for a successful sowing, is that the ground should retain sufficient moisture to prevent the rays of the sun during the months of March, April, and May, burning up the young and tender plant. In this respect some factories are much more advantageously situated than others; and in order that the land may retain as much moisture as possible, great care and attention are devoted to the preparation of the soil. The theory of Champáran cultivation is that repeated ploughings conduce to the retention of moisture, whereas lands roughly cultivated become dry and useless.

The seed is introduced beneath the surface by drills, which, rough as they are, answer the purpose admirably, but require that the soil should be soft enough to permit of the iron lips passing freely through it. The average amount of seed sown varies from 21 to 22 *sers* per local *bighá*. The seed is always obtained from the North-Western Provinces, as the indigenous seed is found not to germinate. The price ranges from Rs.9 to Rs.40 (18s. to £4) per *maund*. The expense of this item alone, therefore, becomes serious in extensive concerns. The sowing takes place either in February, or very early in March; and this period is regarded as the most critical in the entire cultivation. If, after the seed has been sown, heavy rain should fall, the surface-soil forms what is called *papri*, or a hardened facing, which excludes air and destroys the seed. In such an event the whole of the primary expenditure must be incurred afresh. The seed, after germinating, grows rapidly; the fields require occasionally to be raked, to break the upper surface of the soil. There are seventeen leaves in one twig, and from 500 to 550 leaves in a full-grown plant. Next to the sowing, the most critical period of the cultivation is in May, when, should internal moisture fail, the plant is apt to wither under the intense burning heat of the sun. On the first downfall of rain, the plant grows rapidly, often attaining a height of six feet.

The plant during this interval requires to be frequently weeded, and carefully guarded from cattle-trespass. During these months it is liable to be affected by unfavourable winds. A continuance of east winds brings caterpillars, and a species of huge cricket, which detaches the leaves one by one from the plant, and carries them under the surface. During west winds the caterpillars disappear.

As soon as the plant approaches maturity in June or July, it is cut, conveyed on carts to the factory, placed in vats, and steeped in water. It remains immersed from eleven to twelve hours, and the water is then discharged into a second vat placed on a lower level. The period of immersion is regulated by the state of the atmosphere. If the temperature be low, with clouds and rain, the plant requires longer steeping; a shorter time is sufficient when the nights are warm. The vats are usually packed in the evening, or late in the afternoon, and the water discharged into the beating vats early the next morning.

Great improvements have recently taken place in the operation of 'beating.' Machinery has been introduced, and manual labour is being fast superseded by steam-power. The theory of this part

of the manufacture is to carbonise the water; in other words, by the introduction of air and light to separate the colouring substance from the water. In the first part of the operation, the manufacturers' object is to extract the colouring matter from the plant through the medium of water, and subsequently to reverse the operation, by separating the water from the colouring matter so extracted. The yellow water of the steeping-vat, when stirred by a wheel, and exposed to air and light, changes rapidly to various shades of green, then to deeper tints of blue, till finally it becomes so blue as to be almost black. If a white plate be now introduced into the water, the colouring matter is distinctly visible as granulated blue atoms, known as *fæculæ*. As soon as the contents of the beating-vat have reached the proper state (for to continue to carbonise the water after a certain time is to spoil the whole operation), they are allowed to stand for several hours. During this interval the *fæculæ* gradually fall to the bottom; the water, when separated from the colouring matter, assumes a dark chocolate colour, or at times a light Indian-ink shade, and is gradually drawn off through graduated stops in the vat, leaving the dye, now called *mál*, in a liquid mass. This mass is conveyed through pipes, often very imperfect and of primitive manufacture, to the boiling-house, where, after boiling, it is discharged on to a platform of wood covered with a sheet, through which the water is allowed to percolate, leaving the colouring matter behind in a thick glutinous mass. Even at this stage there is necessarily a large admixture of water with the dye, and to expel this the manufacturer now has recourse to presses. As soon as the remaining particles of water have been thus expelled, the indigo, now in a compact though moist condition, is cut into squares and removed to the drying-house, where it is placed on elevated platforms and thoroughly dried. In this stage it emits extremely powerful fumes of ammonia, which gradually disappear as the cakes dry. Finally, the cakes are rubbed to clear them of ammoniacal salts, and packed in strong wooden boxes for the Calcutta market.

There are three systems under which indigo is grown in Champáran, the *asámíwár*, the *zerát*, and the *khuskí*. Under the first, the factory takes a village on lease from the *zamíndár;* and the *rayats* agree, on receiving an advance of Rs. 15 (30s.) per *bighá* of 65,025 square feet to cultivate a certain proportion of their holdings, generally three *kâthás* in each *bighá* of upland, with indigo. The seed is supplied by the factory, and the *rayats* grow the indigo

under the factory supervision. The rent of the land is generally included in the advance made. In some cases there is a difference allowed in the sum payable to the *rayat*, according as the yield is good or bad; but this is not generally the case. The lands are changed every three or five years, when they have become useless for growing indigo, and other lands are selected instead. As indigo has a long tap-root, which is nourished by the sub-soil, the surface soil practically enjoys a long fallow, and in some cases has been manured by *sit*, or indigo refuse. It is stated, with some confidence, that the crop in itself does not pay the *rayat* so well as a *rabí* or *bhadaí* crop; but, on the other hand, lands in factory villages are lightly assessed, no cesses are taken, the advance of ready money enables the *rayat* to keep his grain, which he would otherwise have to sell at a low price in order to pay his rent; and his land, when returned, has been manured and has lain fallow.

Under the *zerát* system the planter also takes a lease of the village, but cultivates certain lands at his own expense and with hired labour. These are the lands which have been set aside by immemorial custom for the use of the landowner or his farmer; and additions can be legitimately made to them from fields abandoned by *rayats*, and from those which lapse owing to failure of heirs.

The *khuskí* system is rarely adopted in Champáran; the *zamíndárs* oppose it, as they lose the profit gained by granting leases to planters. The planter has no connection with the village either as landlord or farmer, and his profits are less than under the other two systems.

There are twelve head factories in Champáran, with twenty-four out-works, cultivating from 55,000 to 60,000 acres. The out-turn varies from year to year; in 1872, which may be taken as an average season, the out-turn was 12,009 factory *maunds* of 74 lbs. 10 oz., or 8006 cwts., worth £33 per cwt.

OPIUM.—The poppy grown in Champáran District is the white variety (Papaver somniferum album). It is sown on good high land, from which, as a rule, a crop of *makái*, or Indian corn, has been taken in the previous September. After this, the land is ploughed and cleaned as carefully as possible, before the seed is sown broadcast in the beginning of November. A few days after the sowings the ground is again ploughed, and the *hengá* or leveller is passed over to bury the seed. If the land requires to be irrigated, the field is now divided into squares, the banks of which are converted into irrigation channels; but irrigation is not much resorted to by the Champáran *rayat*. Should rain fall about December or January, only one or two waterings are necessary, but from five to six are

required if no showers come. When the plants are from two to three inches high, they are weeded and thinned. While the plant is ripening it may be destroyed by frost or hail, or deficient moisture may stunt it. Blight and a parasitical kind of broom-rape also attack it. In February it is generally in full bloom; and about the 15th of that month the petals are carefully stripped off and collected, to form the outer shell in which the opium is placed for transit to China. An account of the mode of collecting the petals and of their subsequent manufacture will be found in the Statistical Account of Tirhut District (*ante*, pp. 92-97). A few days after the petals have been removed the plant is at its maturity, and the cultivators begin to collect the juice by scarifying the capsules. The juice exudes during the night and is collected next morning, the yield of opium being greatest on a still night when dew falls. The cultivators next separate the *passewá*, a peculiar liquid exudation, which, if allowed to remain, would injure the aroma, and disqualify the opium for the market. After this has been done, the opium is laid aside until it is taken to be weighed by the opium officer, who credits the *rayat* according to the amount of opium brought, at the rate of Rs.4-8 per *ser*, or 4s. 6d. per lb. Should the opium be found on examination to be adulterated, it is confiscated; if it be only impure, a fine is imposed varying according to the impurity. In addition to being paid for the opium proper, the cultivator sells the leaves, stalks, and petals of the plant, which are utilised in the packing of the drug. The amount of opium produced per *bighá* varies from 1 to 15 *sers;* the profit from Rs.1 to Rs.50 (2s. to £5). As in the case of most Indian industries, the cultivation of opium is based on a system of advances, Rs.8 (16s.) per opium *bighá* being the sum usually advanced. This sum is deducted from the gross amount paid to the *rayat* when he delivers his opium. If his crop has been destroyed by causes beyond his control, the advance is generally remitted.

In 1773 the monopoly of providing opium in Champáran was granted to one Mír Mannír, who had previously been employed by the Patná Board; he engaged to answer for any outstanding balances and to deliver opium at Rs.320, or £32, per *maund*. In 1785 the monopoly was put up at auction to the highest bidder, and in 1789 again resumed by Government. In 1783 the price paid to *rayats* was Rs.1-14 per *ser* (1s. 10½d. per lb.), and it was optional with them to grow the plant or not.

The following table shows the area cultivated, the *damdetta* produce, and the average yield per opium *bighá* for the eleven years 1863-74:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LAND CULTIVATED, PRODUCE OF EACH SUB-DIVISION, AVERAGE PRODUCE PER OPIUM BIGHÁ, FOR ELEVEN YEARS, FROM 1863-64 TO 1873-74, IN CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT.

Seasons and Subdivisions.	Net Quantity of Land Cultivated after deducting Failures.			*Damdetta* Produce at 80 *tolá* weight.				Average produce per *bighá.*		
	Bighá.	*Káthá.*	*Dhúr.*	*Maund.*	*ser.*	*ch.*	*k.*	*Ser.*	*ch.*	*k.*
1863-64.										
Motíhárí, . .	73,040	3	0	7957	20	11	3	4	5	3
Bettiá, . . .	42,711	14	0	5566	12	13	0	5	3	2
1864-65.										
Motíhárí, . .	64,875	13	0	5246	7	5	3	3	3	3
Bettiá, . . .	39,575	11	0	4020	26	6	3	4	1	0
1865-66.										
Motíhárí, . .	62,538	14	0	4701	4	15	3	3	0	0
Bettiá, . . .	38,455	14	0	4123	2	13	1	4	4	2
1866-67.										
Motíhári, . .	68,453	17	0	5989	1	15	1	3	8	0
Bettiá, . . .	43,702	11	0	4936	37	12	1	4	8	1
1867-68.										
Motíhárí, . .	73,152	0	0	6262	37	7	1	3	6	3
Bettiá, . . .	45,443	0	0	4594	38	8	1	4	0	3
1868-69.										
Motíhárí, . .	65,215	3	0	3923	36	6	3	2	13	2
Bettiá, . . .	47,757	11	0	4085	15	12	2	3	6	3
1869-70.										
Motíhárí, . .	71,649	13	0	6272	13	5	0	3	8	0
Bettiá, . . .	49,595	11	0	4980	35	9	1	4	0	1
1870-71.										
Motíhárí, . .	77,289	0	0	5288	39	3	2	2	11	3
Bettiá, . . .	49,905	0	0	3660	35	6	3	2	15	0
1871-72.										
Motíhárí, . .	78,344	0	0	6131	27	10	0	3	2	0
Bettiá, . . .	50,588	0	0	4332	0	13	3	3	6	3
1872-73.										
Motíhárí, . .	68,784	0	0	3235	39	8	0	1	14	0
Bettiá, . . .	49,182	0	0	3066	35	11	3	2	8	0
1873-74.										
Motíhárí, . .	50,666	0	6	4353	19	1	1	3	7	0
Bettiá, . . .	42,803	0	0	3921	10	14	3	3	10	3

AREA AND OUT-TURN OF CROPS.—The latest and most accurate information on this subject is contained in Mr. MacDonnell's Report on the food-grain supply of Bengal and Behar (Calcutta, 1876), from which the following paragraphs are taken.

The previously existing information in Champáran regarding agricultural statistics was found to be of a most unsatisfactory and meagre character, and accordingly the Collector instituted a fresh

series of well-directed inquiries. Out of thirty *tappás*, or Fiscal Divisions, into which the District is divided, he succeeded in obtaining returns from estates having lands situated in twelve. From these returns, some of which are described as 'exceedingly accurate and trustworthy,' approximate calculations were drawn up and applied by the light of local knowledge to the District at large. The results of this process are shown in the following table, which gives the cultivated area of each *tappá*. in the District, subdivided according to the food crop which it yields. It will be observed that the total area of the thirty *tappás* amounts to 2,119,325 acres, whereas the total area of the District has been given throughout this Statistical Account at 3531 square miles, or 2,259,840 acres. Of this discrepancy I am unable to give any explanation.

AREA OF CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PARGANÁS OR TAPPÁS, SHOWING THE ACREAGE UNDER THE CHIEF CLASSES OF CROPS.

Number.	Name of *tappá* or local division.	Total area of *tappá*.	Uncultivated area.	Cultivated area.	Subdivision of Cultivated Area.				Proportion of total cultivated area under two crops.
					Bhadai food-crop area.	*Aghani* food-crop area.	*Rabi* food-crop area.	Non-food-crop area.	
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
1	Bahás,	150,767	34,676	116,091	18,574	68,494	17,413	11,610	26 per cent.
2	Duho Suho,	36,799	8,464	28,335	4,535	16,718	4,252	2,830	26 do.
3	Madhául,	86,788	20,829	65,959	25,065	10,553	24,405	5,936	10 do.
4	Jafarábád,	8,561	2,397	6,164	2,342	678	2,281	863	10 do.
5	Sugáon,	121,827	29,238	92,589	14,814	34,258	35,184	8,333	10 do.
6	Belwá,	35,503	8,166	27,337	10,115	3,007	10,115	4,100	62 do.
7	Simráun,	123,174	13,549	109,625	17,541	64,679	16,445	10,960	26 do.
8	Míhsi,	225,939	56,485	169,454	64,393	18,640	62,698	23,723	64 do.
9	Mándu,	18,978	4,745	14,233	5,409	1,565	5,267	1,992	64 do.
10	Daultá,	112,112	22,422	89,690	34,082	35,876	8,969	10,763	40 do.
11	Sakhwá,	26,263	7,879	18,384	6,067	4,228	5,332	2,757	43 do.
12	Auláhá,	8,856	2,214	6,642	2,524	730	2,458	930	64 do.
13	Sonwál,	55,695	16,709	38,986	16,375	3,898	14,425	4,288	59 do.
14	Harnátánd,	12,705	3,812	8,893	3,735	889	3,291	978	59 do.
15	Khadá,	188,273	64,013	124,260	41,006	41,006	37,278	4,970	10 do.
16	Patjarwá,	133,456	76,071	57,385	26,971	15,494	10,903	4,017	
17	Baluá,	20,698	1,938	18,760	6,191	6,191	5,628	750	
18	Balthar,	35,469	12,060	23,409	7,725	7,725	7,023	936	
19	Sohária,	50,407	30,246	20,161	2,419	14,114	2,419	1,209	
20	Deoráj,	19,153	5,746	13,407	2,681	8,045	1,609	1,072	
21	Chanki,	16,745	5,024	11,721	2,344	7,034	1,406	937	
22	Chigwánbatsárá,	181,123	54,337	126,786	15,214	88,751	15,214	7,607	
23	Mánpur,	86,860	26,058	60,802	42,562	12,768	608	4,864	
24	Chigwán,	92,494	73,998	18,496	2,219	12,949	2,219	1,109	
25	Jamhaulí,	86,205	43,103	43,102	5,172	30,172	5,172	2,586	
26	Bhubta,	7,618	2,285	5,333	640	3,733	640	320	
27	Gandháulí,	11,402	3,421	7,981	2,634	2,634	2,394	319	
28	Gopálá,	13,743	4,123	9,620	1,924	5,773	1,154	769	
29	Sáthí,	28,191	8,458	19,733	6,512	6,512	5,920	789	
30	Rámgír,	123,521	39,527	83,994	16,799	50,397	10,079	6,719	
	Total,	2,119,325	681,993	1,437,332	408,584	577,511	322,201	129,036	

In this table fractions of Acres have been omitted.

The total cultivated area of the District is thus returned at 1,437,393 acres. This figure differs considerably from that given in the Survey Records, which make the cultivated area reach 1,716,345 acres; but the Collector's estimate excludes fallow and thatching grass lands and fruit-tree groves, which were apparently included by the Revenue Surveyor. Out of the total cultivated area, the Collector calculates that about 30 per cent., or 431,217 acres, yield a double crop. From 83,000 acres the second crop raised is opium, leaving 348,217 acres under a second food-crop. This latter area is again divided by Mr. MacDonnell between the *bhadaí* and *rabí* harvests, in the same proportion that these two harvests are estimated to occupy throughout the District at large. As a final result of these calculations, the following estimates are given:—area under *aghaní* food-crops (as above), 577,528 acres; total under *bhadaí* food-crops, including land yielding a second food-crop, 603,600; total under *rabí* food-crops, including land yielding a second food crop, 475,429 acres.

In order to obtain the total produce of food-grain in Champáran, Mr. MacDonnell assumes the average out-turn of *ágháni* land to be 12 *maunds* (9 cwt.) of cleaned rice per acre, and the average out-turn of both *rabí* and *bhadaí* land to be 7 *maunds* (5 cwt.) per acre. These figures give the following total production for the year:—*bhadaí* or autumn crop, 247,512 tons; *aghaní* or winter crop, 150,900 tons; *rabí* or spring crop, 118,857 tons;—total, 517,269 tons. Assuming an average daily rate of consumption of three-fourths of a *ser* (1½ lb.) per head of the population, the annual consumption of the District will amount to 352,000 tons. There must next be deducted the amount set apart for seed, which Mr. MacDonnell estimates throughout Behar at 10 *sers* per acre for the *bhadaí* crop, including early rice; and at 30 *sers* per acre for the late rice and *rabí* crops. This deduction amounts in round numbers to 41,000 tons, leaving about 124,269 tons as surplus nominally available for sale or storing in an ordinarily good year.

As to the ultimate distribution of this estimated surplus, Mr. MacDonnell continues his interesting calculations, into which it is not necessary to follow him in this place. One point, however, in his previous estimates deserves further attention. He has calculated the average daily consumption of the people at three-fourths of a *ser* (1½ lb.) per head, adopting for Champáran the same estimate which he has applied to the rest of Behar. On this point, and apparently on this point only, he does not carry with him the opinion of the Collector, who has drawn up an independent estimate, which gives an average daily consumption of only 9 *chhatáks* (1 lb. 2 oz.), or six

ounces less than Mr. MacDonnell's estimate. The following is the statement of the Collector:—'There are about two-thirds of the people who never eat rice at all, but live on Indian corn, *kodo* (millet), and *satú* (ground peas, wheat, barley, or gram), throughout the year. Out of the total population of 1,440,815 persons, there are only 480,271 who eat rice habitually; and even of these latter there are very few who eat it more than once a day, making their second meal from Indian corn, wheat, or barley. Taking the consumption of the rice-eating classes at four *maunds* a head yearly, and allowing about 30 per cent. margin for error, the total quantity of rice consumed in the District will not be more than 2,500,000 *maunds* (nearly 90,000 tons). Of the *bhadaí* and *rabí* food-grains, the quantity consumed daily by those who use them is much less than that eaten by the consumers of rice. The average annual consumption, then, will not be more than five *maunds* per head annually. This, with an addition of two *maunds* of *rabí* or *bhadaí* grain per head annually for those who made half their meal on rice, will make the total annual consumption of the District about 8,200,000 *maunds* (say 293,000 tons).'

In addition to Mr. MacDonnell's estimates, which refer only to the food-crops, I have thought it desirable to print the following figures, which show the average out-turn, given in lbs. per acre, of the chief crops throughout the District, *tappá* by *tappá*. They are taken from an elaborate report, furnished in connection with the irrigation project.

Tappá Chigwan and Dún.—*Kodo*, 485·4 lbs. per acre; *chíná*, 388·1 lbs.; maize, 388·1 lbs.; barley, 388·1 lbs.; wheat, 291·1 lbs.; peas, 291·1 lbs.; gram, 291·1 lbs.; *dhán* or rice, 485·4 lbs.; cotton, 72·6 lbs.; linseed, 145·3 lbs.; *tíl*, 96·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 242·7 lbs.

Tappá Jamhaulí.—*Kodo*, 485·4 lbs. per acre; *chíná*, 388·1 lbs.; maize, 388·1 lbs.; barley, 388·1 lbs.; wheat, 291·1 lbs.; peas, 291·1 lbs.; gram, 291·1 lbs.; *dhán*, 485·4 lbs.; cotton, 72·6 lbs.; linseed, 145·3 lbs.; *tíl*, 96·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 242·7 lbs.

Tappá Rámgír.—*Kodo*, 507·8 lbs. per acre; *chíná*, 406 lbs.; maize, 406 lbs.; barley, 406 lbs.; wheat, 304·6 lbs.; peas, 304·6 lbs.; gram, 304·6 lbs.; *dhán*, 507·8 lbs.; cotton, 76 lbs.; linseed, 152·5 lbs.; *tíl*, 101·4 lbs.; castor-oil, 253·9 lbs.

Tappá Balthar.—*Kodo*, 592·8 lbs.; *chíná*, 473·6 lbs.; maize, 473·6 lbs.; barley, 473·6 lbs.; wheat, 355·3 lbs.; peas, 355·3 lbs.; gram, 355·3 lbs.; *dhán*, 592·8 lbs.; cotton, 88·7 lbs.; linseed, 178·3 lbs.; *tíl*, 118·2 lbs.; castor-oil, 296·2 lbs.

Tappá Bahás.—*Kodo*, 615·5 lbs.; *chíná*, 492·4 lbs.; maize, 492·4 lbs.; barley, 492·4 lbs.; wheat, 369·3 lbs.; peas, 369·3 lbs.;

gram, 359·3 lbs.; *dhán*, 615·5 lbs.; cotton, 92·4 lbs.; linseed, 184·4 lbs.; *til*, 123·1 lbs.; castor-oil, 307·8 lbs.

Tappá Duho Suho.—*Kodo*, 816 lbs.; *chíná*, 652·9 lbs.; maize, 652·9 lbs.; barley, 652·9 lbs.; wheat, 489·8 lbs.; peas, 489·8 lbs.; gram, 489·8 lbs.; *dhán*, 816 lbs.; cotton, 122·8 lbs.; linseed, 244·6 lbs.; *til*, 163·1 lbs.; castor-oil, 408 lbs.

Parganá Simráon.—*Kodo*, 1128·1 lbs.; *chíná*, 902·7 lbs.; maize, 902·7 lbs.; barley, 902·7 lbs.; wheat, 677·1 lbs.; peas, 677·1 lbs.; gram, 677·1 lbs.; *dhán*, 1128·1 lbs.; cotton, 169·7 lbs.; linseed, 338·2 lbs.; *til*, 225·5 lbs.; castor-oil, 564 lbs.

Parganá Mihsí.—*Kodo*, 1484 lbs.; *chíná*, 1187·2 lbs.; maize, 1187·2 lbs.; barley, 1187·2 lbs.; wheat, 890·4 lbs.; peas, 890·4 lbs.; grma, 890·4 lbs.; *dhán*, 1484 lbs.; cotton, 222·2 lbs.; linseed, 444·4 lbs.; *til*, 296·8 lbs.; castor-oil, 742 lbs.

Tappá Bhubtá.—*Kodo*, 592·8 lbs.; *chíná*, 473·6 lbs.; maize, 473·6 lbs.; barley, 473·6 lbs.; wheat, 355·3 lbs.; peas, 355·3 lbs.; gram, 355·3 lbs..; *dhán*, 592·8 lbs.; cotton, 88·7 lbs.; linseed, 178·3 lbs.; *til*, 118·2 lbs.; castor-oil, 296·2 lbs.

Tappá Gopálá.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.; peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Chánkí.—*Kodo*, 659·8 lbs.; *chíná*, 527·6 lbs.; maize, 527·6 lbs.; barley, 527·6 lbs.; wheat, 395·7 lbs.; peas, 395·7 lbs.; gram, 395·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 659·8 lbs.; cotton, 98·9 lbs.; linseed, 197·8 lbs.; *til*, 131·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 329·9 lbs.

Tappá Deoráj.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.; peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Sáthí.—*Kodo*, 659·8 lbs.; *chíná*, 527·6 lbs.; maize, 527·6 lbs.; barley, 527·6 lbs.; wheat, 395·7 lbs.; peas, 395·7 lbs.; gram, 395·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 659·8 lbs.; cotton, 98·9 lbs.; linseed, 197·8 lbs.; *til*, 131·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 329·9 lbs.

Tappá Baluá.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.: peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Gandhauli.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.; peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Patjarwá.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.; peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Khadá.—*Kodo*, 739·6 lbs.; *chíná*, 591·6 lbs.; maize, 591·6 lbs.; barley, 591·6 lbs.; wheat, 443·7 lbs.; peas, 443·7 lbs.; gram, 443·7 lbs.; *dhán*, 739·6 lbs.; cotton, 110·9 lbs.; linseed, 221·8 lbs.; *til*, 147·9 lbs.; castor-oil, 369·8 lbs.

Tappá Súgáon.—*Kodo*, 1431·2 lbs.; *chíná*, 1144·8 lbs.; maize, 1144·8 lbs.; barley, 1144·8 lbs.; wheat, 858·6 lbs.; peas, 858·6 lbs.; gram, 858·6 lbs.; *dhan*, 1431·2 lbs.; cotton, 214·6 lbs.; linseed, 429·3 lbs.; *til*, 286·2 lbs.; castor-oil, 715·6 lbs.

Tappá Madhául.—*Kodo*, 987 lbs.; *chíná*, 789·6 lbs.; maize, 789·6 lbs.; barley, 789·6 lbs.; wheat, 592·2 lbs.; peas, 592·2 lbs.; gram, 592·2 lbs.; *dhán*, 987 lbs.; cotton, 148 lbs.; linseed, 296·1 lbs.; *til*, 197·4 lbs.; castor-oil, 493·5 lbs.

Tappá Sonwál.—*Kodo*, 867·4 lbs.; *chíná*, 694 lbs.; maize, 694 lbs.; barley, 694 lbs.; wheat, 520·5 lbs.; peas, 520·5 lbs.; gram, 520·5 lbs.; *dhán*, 867·4 lbs.; cotton, 130·1 lbs.; linseed, 260·2 lbs.; *til*, 173·5 lbs.; castor-oil, 433·7 lbs.

Tappá Sikhwá.—*Kodo*, 590 lbs.; maize, 760 lbs.; *chíná*, 760 lbs.; barley, 760 lbs.; wheat, 570 lbs.; peas, 570 lbs.; gram, 670 lbs.; *dhán*, 950 lbs.; cotton, 142·5 lbs.; linseed, 285 lbs.; *til*, 190 lbs.; castor-oil, 475 lbs.

Tappá Araráj.—*Kodo*, 817·8 lbs.; *chíná*, 654 lbs.; maize, 654 lbs.; barley, 654 lbs.; wheat, 490·5 lbs.; peas, 490·5 lbs.; gram, 490·5 lbs.; *dhán*, 817·8 lbs.; cotton, 122·6 lbs.; linseed, 245·2 lbs.; *til*, 163·5 lbs.; castor-oil, 408·9 lbs.

Tappá Doláhá.—*Kodo*, 987 lbs.; *chíná*, 789·6 lbs.; maize, 789·6 lbs.; barley, 789·6 lbs.; wheat, 592·2 lbs.; peas, 592·2 lbs.; gram, 592·2 lbs.; *dhán*, 987 lbs.; cotton, 148 lbs.; linseed, 296·1 lbs.; *til*, 197·4 lbs.; castor-oil, 493·5 lbs.

Tappá Daulatá.—*Kodo*, 950 lbs.; *chíná*, 760 lbs.; maize, 760 lbs.; barley, 760 lbs.; wheat, 570 lbs.; peas, 570 lbs.; gram, 570 lbs.; *dhán*, 950 lbs.; *til*, 190 lbs.; castor-oil, 475 lbs.; cotton, 142·5 lbs.; linseed, 285 lbs.

Tappá Jafarábád.—*Kodo*, 923·3 lbs.; *chíná*, 738·4 lbs.; maize, 738·4 lbs.; barley, 738·4 lbs.; wheat, 553·8 lbs.; peas, 553·8 lbs.; gram, 553·8 lbs.; *dhán*, 923·3 lbs.; cotton, 138·4 lbs.; linseed, 276·9 lbs.; *til*, 184·6 lbs.; castor-oil, 461·6 lbs.

Tappá Belwá.—*Kodo*, 1020·3 lbs.; *chíná*, 816 lbs.; maize, 816 lbs.; barley, 816 lbs.; wheat, 612 lbs; peas, 612 lbs.; gram, 612 lbs.;

dhán, 1020·3 lbs.; cotton, 153 lbs.; linseed, 360 lbs.; *til*, 204 lbs.; castor-oil, 510·1 lbs.

Tappá Mándan.—*Kodo*, 923·3 lbs.; *chiná*, 738·4 lbs.; maize, 738·4 lbs.; barley, 738·4 lbs.; wheat, 553·8 lbs.; peas, 553·8 lbs.; gram, 553·8 lbs.; *dhán*, 923·3 lbs.; cotton, 138·4 lbs.; linseed, 276·9 lbs.; *til*, 184·6 lbs.; castor-oil, 461·6 lbs.

Tappá Batsárá.—*Kodo*, 1249 lbs.; *chiná*, 999·2 lbs.; maize, 999·2 lbs.; barley, 999·2 lbs.; wheat, 749·4 lbs.; peas, 749·4 lbs.; gram, 749·4 lbs.; *dhán*, 1249 lbs.; cotton, 187·3 lbs.; linseed, 374·7 lbs.; *til*, 249·8 lbs.; castor-oil, 624·5 lbs.

Tappá Mánpur.—*Kodo*, 1249 lbs.; *chiná*, 999·2 lbs.; maize, 999·2 lbs.; barley, 999·2 lbs.; wheat, 749·4 lbs.; peas, 749·4 lbs.; gram, 749·4 lbs.; *dhán*, 1249 lbs.; cotton, 187·3 lbs.; linseed, 374·7 lbs.; *til*, 249·8 lbs.; castor-oil, 624·5 lbs.

Average produce per acre of all the *tappás*:—*Kodo*, 862·7 lbs.; *chiná*, 690·2 lbs.; maize, 690·2 lbs.; barley, 690·2 lbs.; wheat, 517·6 lbs.; peas, 517·6 lbs.; gram, 517·6 lbs.; *dhán*, 862·7 lbs.; cotton, 129·4 lbs.; linseed, 258·8 lbs.; *til* (oil-seed), 172·5 lbs.; castor-oil, 431·3 lbs.

CONDITION OF THE CULTIVATORS.—The size of a holding depends on various circumstances, such as the condition of the family (*i.e.* joint or divided); the caste of the *rayat*—a Bráhman, for example, usually cultivating less land than a Koerí or Dosádh, and a day-labourer less than a man who devotes his whole time to agriculture; or the nature of the soil, clay lands requiring more labour and preparation than light lands. In the Tharwá, or part inhabited by the Thárus, each man can plough as much as he likes, paying rent according to the number of ploughs he holds. The great difference in the size of the *bighá* in different *parganás* makes it difficult to state the average size of a holding; but the Collector returns the following table:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THF HOLDINGS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CULTIVATORS IN CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT.

Profession or status of Cultivator.	Size of holding in acres.	Size of holding in local *bighás*.
Labourer, ...	·37 to 1·48	½ to 2
Petty shopkeeper, ...	·74; 1·11; 1·85	1, 1½, 2½
Agriculturist of the poorer class who are above the class of labourers, .	1·48; 2·22; 2·96; 5·18; 6·66	2, 3, 4, 7, 9
Well-to-do agriculturist, ...	10·36; 15·54	14, 21
Do., with joint interest in his estates as petty proprietor, ...	5·18; 8·88 25·9; 29·6	7, 12, 35, 40

A holding of 1½ acre is very common for a labourer; 25 acres is not exceptional for a well-to-do agriculturist, while many are found to cultivate 67 acres. In the Dún, where the local *bighá* consists of 108,900 square feet, or 2½ acres, and all calculations are made by ploughs, two ploughs are supposed to cultivate four *bighás*, and, therefore, one pair of bullocks five acres. A *rayat* who cultivates fifteen *bighás* is said to be much better off than a respectable retail shopkeeper. The former produces nearly everything he wants, whereas the latter has to buy his food, fuel, etc., in the *bázár*. As a rule, the *rayats* are hopelessly in debt, notwithstanding that they usually obtain good crops; but they are extravagant, and invariably anticipate the next year's harvest. Some, however, of the richer cultivators have saved enough to be able to make advances to their less provident neighbours. Such advances are usually made in kind; and the interest paid is one and a half *maunds* returned at harvest time for each *maund* advanced earlier in the year, or 50 per cent.

THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of Champáran consist of buffaloes (*bháin*), bullocks (*báil*), cows (*gái*), sheep (*bherí*), goats (*bakrí*), pigs (*súr*), ponies (*ghorá*), and dogs. The value of a buffalo varies from Rs.20 to Rs.25 (£2, 10s. to £2, 10s.); a pair of draught bullocks usually fetch from Rs.[illegible] to Rs.25 to Rs.30 (£2, 10s. to £3); a cow is worth from Rs.5 to Rs.7 (10s. to 14s.); a score of sheep from Rs.8 (16s.) to Rs.10 (£1); a goat from 4 to 8 as. (6d. to 1s.); pigs are rarely met with; a pony fetches about Rs.25, or £2, 10s. Buffaloes are generally kept for milk, and are sold at an average rate of Rs.6 per *ser* of milk given daily. Fowls are only kept by Muhammadans, pigs by the lowest of castes. Cattle are principally fed on grass and *bhúsá*, but valuable animals also get *janerá*, and sometimes oil-cake. *Bhúsá* is made from the husks of paddy, barley, oats, etc., and a bullock will eat 10 *sers*, or 20 lbs., of this a day.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS in use in Champáran are the following:—(1.) The *hál*, or common country plough, an instrument which just scratches the ground. Its value is about 6 or 8 *ánnás* (9d. to 1s.) Its component parts are (*a.*) the *parihál*, or handle; (*b.*) the *haris*, or yoke; and (*c.*) the *phár*, or ploughshare. The point is shod with iron. No harness is required to yoke the cattle to it. The *haris* is often made from the *sakhwá* tree; the *rayat* supplies the wood, and the village carpenter makes it up, receiving the produce of half a *káthá* of land for each plough. (2.) The

kodáli is a kind of large hoe, something like an English spade with a short handle. It costs about 8 *ánnás*, or 1s. (3.) The *khurpí*, a small instrument, with a very short handle and a triangular blade, is used for weeding, and for rooting up grass as fodder for cattle; value, 1 *ánná*, or 1½d. (4.) The *hengá* is a long thick piece of wood for crushing clods, drawn by two pairs of bullocks, the two drivers standing on the ends to give more weight; value, 1 rupee, or 2s. (5.) Rakes (*khántá*); and (6.) drills (*tánrí*) for sowing the seed, are both used only by indigo-planters.

WAGES, ETC.—The Collector returned the following rates of wages, etc., as prevailing in the year 1870:—Imported day-labourers, Rs.3, or 6s., per month; day-labourers, 2 *ánnás*, or 3d., per day; agricultural labourers, 1 *ánná* 2 *pies*, or 1¾d., per day; hire of a plough per day, 2½ *ánnás*, or 3¾d.; contract rate for earth-work, Rs.2-8, or 5s., per 1000 cubic feet; where the earth has to be thrown some distance, Rs.3, or 6s., per 1000 cubic feet; blacksmiths, 2 *ánnás*, or 3d., per day; carpenters, the same; weavers, 5 *pies*, or about ¾d., per yard of cloth woven; brickmakers, Rs.250 to Rs.300, or £25 to £30, per 100,000 bricks; masons, 2½ to 3 *ánnás*, or 3¾d. to 4½d., per day; thatchers, 2 to 2½ *ánnás*, or 3d. to 3¾d., per day; washermen, 3, 4, 5 *ánnás*, or 4½d., 6d., 7½d., per score of clothes; barbers, from 4 to 8 *ánnás* (6d. to 1s.) per month; tailors, 3 *ánnás*, or 4½d., per day; jewellers, 2 *ánnás*, or 3d., per *tolá* manufactured for silver work, and 8 *ánnas*, or 1s., for gold; sawyers, 2½ *ánnás*, or 3¾d., per day; ropemakers, 2 *ánnás*, or 3d., per day; herdsmen, 2 to 4 *ánnás*, or 3d. to 6d., per head of cattle; tinmen, 1 *ánná*, or 1½d., for each article; oilmen, 3 *ánnás*, or 4½d., per day; grain parchers, 1 *pie* for each 4 *sers* (8 lbs.); peons and grass-cutters, Rs.3, or 6s., per month; boatmen, 3 *ánnás* per day, or 4½d.; *beldárs*, 2½ *ánnás*, or 3¾d., per day; carters, Rs.4, or 8s., per month; burnishers, 2½ *ánnás*, or 3¾d., per day; *chámárs*, 2½ *ánnás*, or 3¾d., per day.

Wages are said to have risen slightly of late years. The average rate at present for unskilled labour is 1¼ to 1¾ *ánnás*, or from a little less than 2d. to 2¾d. per day of ten hours; male adults getting 1½ *ánnás*, or 2¼d.; boys and women 1 *ánná*, or 1½d. In addition, a meal of parched barley or rice is commonly given in the middle of the day, which brings the daily wage up to from 1¼ to 1¾ *ánná*, or from 1¾d. to 2½d. A plough is usually hired for 2 *ánnás*, or 3d., per day, which includes the hire of two bullocks and one man. The cattle only work from morning to noon, and the driver receives some maize for his breakfast. In the month of Kártik, when

the demand is great, the daily rate paid for a plough rises to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ánnás*, or $3\frac{3}{4}$d. During the rice harvest the reapers are paid in kind, receiving two out of every sixteen bundles reaped, with an occasional bundle thrown in. This mode of remuneration is so much more advantageous to the labourers, that it is difficult to induce them to accept any money wages during harvest-time.

PRICES.—The average cost of the best rice in 1872-3 was 12 *sers* per rupee, or 9s. 1d. per cwt.; common rice, 22 *sers* per rupee, or 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt.; wheat, 17 *sers* per rupee, or 6s. 6d. per cwt.; barley, 31 *sers* per rupee, or 3s. $6\frac{1}{4}$d. per cwt.; gram, 24 *sers* per rupee, or 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt.; maize, $31\frac{1}{4}$ *sers* per rupee, or 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt. The highest price reached in the famine of 1866 was $6\frac{3}{4}$ *sers* of rice per rupee, or 16s. 2d. per cwt. About the time of the Permanent Settlement, common rice sold at 75 *sers* per rupee, or 1s. 5d. per cwt.; wheat, $85\frac{1}{2}$ *sers* per rupee, or 1s. 3d. per cwt.; *janerá*, 135 *sers* per rupee, or $9\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt. Distilled liquor sells at from 8 to 12 *ánnás*, or from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quart bottle; indigo at about Rs.220 per factory *maund*, or £33 a cwt.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—All calculations in Champáran are made in *pice*— *i.e.* all articles are weighed against so many *pice*—of which there are two kinds, *Gorakhpuri* and *Lohiá*. The table of weight is as follows:—2 *ádhís*=1 *damrí*; 2 *damrís*=1 *chhadám*; 2 *chhaddáms*=1 *adhelá*; 2 *adhelás*=1 *pice*; 2 *pice*=1 *taká*; 2 *takás*=1 *gandá*; 3 *jáos*=1 *tál*; 4 *táls*=1 *rattí*; 8 *rattís*=1 *máshá*; 12 *máshás*=1 *tolá*; 5 *tolás*=1 *chhaták*, or 900 grains Troy; 16 *chhatáks*=1 *ser*, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Troy, or $2\frac{2}{35}$ lbs. Avoirdupois; 5 standard *sers*=1 *pasurí*; 8 standard *pasurí*=1 *man* or *maund* of 82·2 lbs. There are 3680 *Lohiá pice* in the standard *maund*; but practically each *bázár* has its own weight, which is everywhere below the standard weight given above, except in the case of sugar and saltpetre. The *ser* is computed by the number of *gandás* included in it, which varies from 29 to $9\frac{3}{4}$. Thus the *ser* which contains 29 *gandás*, or 116 *Lohiá pice*, is equal to $18,156\frac{12}{23}$ Troy grains. What is known as the *pakká ser* contains 23 *gandás*, or 92 *Lohiá pice*.

The following grain measures are met with in the north of the District:—2 *passars*=1 *mani*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ *manis*=1 *háthái*; 25 *gandás*, or 1 Gorakhpur *ser*=1 *háthái*, or 20 standard *chhatáks*; 1 *rujiá*=1 *ser* and 14 *chhatáks*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ *hátháis*=$1\frac{1}{2}$ *rujiá*; 12 *rujiás* =1 *biswá*.

The following statement shows the size of the different local

bighás in use in Champáran, giving the length of the *lagí* in *háths*, the equivalent in square feet, and the ratio to the English acre. The *bighá* gradually increases in size from the south to the north of the District. As a general rule, to the south of the Sikhrená the *lagí* contains about 7½ *háths*, and to the north of that river from 8 to 10.

A *bighá* of 5 *háth lagí* contains 22,500 square feet, or ·51 of an acre; one of 5¼ *háth lagí* 24,806·25 sq. ft., or ·56 of an acre; one of 5½ *háth lagí* 27,225 sq. ft., or ·62 of an acre; one of 5¾ *háth lagí* 29,756·25 sq. ft., or ·68 of an acre; one of 6 *háth lagi* 32,400 sq. ft., or ·74 of an acre; one of 6¼ *háth lagí* 35,156·25 sq. ft., or ·80 of an acre; one of 6½ *háth lagí* 38,025 sq. ft., or ·87 of an acre; one 6¾ *háth lagí* 41,006·25 sq. ft., or ·94 of an acre; one of 7 *háth lagi* 44,100 sq. ft., or 1·01 acre; one of 7¼ *háth lagí* 47,306·25 sq. ft., or 1·08 acre; one of 7½ *háth lagí* 50,625 sq. ft., or 1·06 acre; one of 7¾ *háth lagí* 54,056·25 sq. ft., or 1·24 acre; one of 8 *háth lagí* 57,600 sq. ft., or 1·32 acre; one of 8¼ *háth lagi* 61,256·15 sq. ft., or 1·40 acre; one of 8½ *háth lagí* 65,025 sq. ft, or 1·49 acre; one of 8¾ *háth lagí* 68,906·25 sq. ft., or 1·58 acre; one of 9 *háth lagí* 72,900 sq. ft., or 1·67 acre; one of 9¼ *háth lagí* 77,006·25 sq. ft., or 1·76 acre; one of 9½ *háth lagí* 81,225 sq. ft., or 1·86 acre; one of 9¾ *háth lágí* 85,556·25 sq. ft., or 1·96 acre; one of 10 *háth lagí* 90,000 sq. ft., or 2·06 acres; one of 10¼ *háth lagí* 94,556·25 sq. ft., or 2·17 acres; one of 10½ *háth lagí* 99,225 sq. ft., or 2·27 acres; one of 10¾ *háth lagi* 104,006·25 sq. ft., or 2·38 acres; one of 11 *háth lagí* 108,900 sq. ft., or 2·5 acres. There are 20 *firkí* in 1 *dhúrkí*; 20 *dhúrkí*=1 *dhúr*; 20 *dhúr*=1 *káthá*; 20 *káthá*=1 *bighá*.

TIME.—The day is divided into eight watches or *pahars*, each of which is subdivided into *dands*, *pals*, and *biklá*. 60 *pals*=1 *dand*; 7½ *dands*=1 *pahar*. The common people often tell the time very accurately by looking at the sun.

LANDLESS DAY-LABOURERS.—The Collector reports that this class is being largely fostered by indigo-manufacturers, by sugar and saltpetre makers, and by *zamíndárs* for the cultivation of their private lands. The wages paid by Europeans are generally at the rate of Rs. 3 (6s.) per month. Some of the labourers are immigrants from Chutiá Nágpur. In large towns many persons subsist almost entirely on the daily proceeds of their labour. Dhángars and Beldárs rarely hold lands. Not a few persons combine the calling of agriculture with that of day-labourer, their wives and children helping to cultivate their small patches of land; but the Nuniyás are a strictly labouring class. If they are not engaged in manfacturing saltpetre, they and their wives work on roads, etc.; and being very good

spadesmen, they can generally command a somewhat higher rate than the ordinary wage.

The women and children of all classes are largely employed on light field-work, such as weeding, etc.

SPARE LAND.—There are thousands of acres of spare land both in the central and north-western parts of Champáran. The northern tract is covered with high grass, which is used for thatching and for grazing cattle. Rents are moderate when compared with the prevailing rates in Tirhut and Sáran. Certain localities are much sought after. In the north, where, according to the Collector, there are extensive prairies of uncultivated land, the proprietors demand a rent of Rs.3 (6s.) per *bighá*, and will only grant short leases, on the ground that a long lease and a low rent would enrich the squatters.

TENANTS' RIGHTS.—Hardly any land in Champáran is held by tenants with a right of occupancy under Act X. of 1859. The principal cause of this, is the almost universal custom of letting villages in farm for short terms. Very few landlords let their lands to the *rayats* direct, but farm them out to *thikádárs* (lease-holders), for five or seven years. When the term expires, the landlord, as a rule, demands an enhanced rental from the lease-holder; and the increase falls ultimately on the *rayats*, either in the shape of a higher rent per acre, or by the addition of waste lands to their cultivation, for which rent is charged; or where there is no waste, by exacting rent for some fictitious land, commonly known as *kághazí zamín, i.e.* paper land. It thus happens that few *rayats* are able to hold their lands uninterruptedly for twelve years at the same rates. Only *rayats* of a superior class receive *pattás*, which when given are generally the pretext for exacting *salámís*.

There are other reasons, however, to account for this unusual state of things. Champáran *rayats* for the most part are extremely careless and ignorant of their legal rights. The *zamíndár* is looked up to with unusual deference, and his demands are rarely disputed. Most of the District belongs to one or two proprietors, whose influence among their tenants is enormous, and who can eject and dispossess at pleasure.

LAND TENURES.—The average size of a *zamíndárí* estate in Champáran is 1050 acres, which is larger than that in any other District of Behar. The principal features in Champáran tenures are the prevalence of the short-farming system, and the custom of paying rents in kind. The short-farming system has already been explained in the Statistical Accounts of Tirhut and Sáran, and has been alluded to in the preceding paragraph on 'Tenants' Rights.'

Rents are paid in kind, according to two systems,—the *batái* and *húndá.* Under the *batái* system the *rayat* and the landlord agree to divide the produce of the field equally—the former supplying the seed and labour. Written agreements rarely pass between the parties; and while the landlord may dismiss his tenant whenever he pleases, the latter may cultivate the land in any way he likes, or even not at all. In the rice-growing tract to the north of the District this tenure is common, as it is advantageous to the landlord, but in the south and central parts it is rarely found. Where a *rayat* takes up land under a *húndá* tenure, he agrees to deliver to his landlord a certain quantity of grain. The risk is thus entirely on his side, while under the *batái* he shares both risk and profit with his landlord. Waste lands are let thus:—The landlord allows the tenant to cultivate as much land as he can between the months of Baisákh and Agraháyan, but no agreement is made that the land is to be afterwards kept in cultivation. During the first year no rent is charged; for the second only four *ánnás* (6d.), after which the holding is treated as an ordinary *batái* tenure. The *rayat,* however, only takes two crops, and then allows the land to become waste again. A *brit* tenure is where a right of occupancy is secured for ever, and the land is held rent free. Under this heading may be included *fakíráná* and *chákrána* lands.

RENTS.—There are no old *parganá* rates existing for Champáran, as the District was only formed in 1835-36; but the Collector, in connection with the *diárá* Survey, examined a mass of old Settlement papers, and came to the conclusion that up to 1869 rents had altered very little from the time of the Permanent Settlement. For the better class of lands from Rs.2 to Rs.3 (or 4s. to 6s.) were then charged per *bighá;* for middle-class lands, Rs.1-8 to Rs.2 (3s. to 4s.); and for uncultivated, though cultivable land, from 6 *ánnás* to Rs.1-12 (9d. to 3s. 6d.). According to the Board of Revenue Statistics for 1868-69, the following are average rents per acre:—for rice land, Rs.2-4 (4s. 6d.) and Rs.3 (6s.); for wheat land, Rs.2-4 (4s. 6d.); for second-class land for inferior grains, Rs.1-8 (3s.); for first-class land, Rs.3 (or 6s.); for indigo, cotton, and tobacco land, Rs.2-4 (4s. 6d.); for opium land, Rs.3 and Rs.4 (6s. and 8s.); for oilseed land, Rs.2-4 (4s. 6d.); for sugar-cane land, Rs.6 and Rs.7 (12s. and 14s.). In Bettiá, where the best sugar-cane and rice lands pay about the same, the rate runs up to Rs.9 for a *bighá* of 8½ *háths,* or about 12s. per acre. In Rámnagar, the land is let according to the number of ploughs a man holds. But by far the larger part of old cultivated land throughout the District pays rent according to

the caste of the occupier,—a high-caste man paying much less than a man of low position. Thus, it is not uncommon to find a field occupied by a Bráhman or Rájput, held at only one-third the rate paid by a Dosádh or other low-caste man for land of precisely the same quality. Rents are not usually enhanced by additions to the rate per *bighá*, but by cesses, *salámís*, etc.

Act X. of 1859 has had little direct effect in Champáran District, the natives being subservient to their landlords, rather than litigious. Since 1869, rents, especially in the Bettiá estate, which has fallen into difficulties, have risen in consequence of the system of putting up villages to auction to the highest bidder, who makes what he can out of them before his lease falls in. The following figures show the number of suits for enhancing rents, under section 13, Act X. of 1859: —1860-61, 4; 1861-62, 108; 1862-63, 193; 1863-64, 177; 1864-65, 26; 1865-66, 62; 1866-67, 58; 1867-68, 1754; 1868-69, 1310; 1869-70, 19; 1870-71, 25.

MANURE is largely used in the shape of cow-dung and *sít*, or indigo refuse. The *rayat* applies as much of the former to his field as he can. It is rarely sold. The *sít* is thrown on the field when it comes out of the vat. Sugar-cane, tobacco, opium, and indigo are manured, but not rice, because a sufficient supply of manure is not available.

IRRIGATION is common in some parts of Champáran, while it is comparatively rare in others. All along the north of the District the small *nálás* are annually dammed up wherever possible, and the surplus water is utilised, by leading channels from the dam to where it is wanted. The Thárus display a remarkable aptitude for thus irrigating their crops, and *páins* several miles long are sometimes seen. In certain tracts, however, in the north of the District, the water is cut off by the Nepálís beyond the frontier, when it is most wanted in the plains. There are no canals. Wells are not common, and tanks are extremely rare. Wells cost from Rs.3 to Rs.40 (6s. to £4), and are either holes dug without any support, or lined with segmental tiles. Wells completely lined with bricks are very rare. The cold-weather crops are generally irrigated.

It is not usual to leave lands fallow, nor is rotation of crops practised.

NATURAL CALAMITIES.—Mildew (*harda*) affects the cold-weather crops slightly every year. Caterpillars (*phatangí*) and worms (*kirá* and *pilu*) attack opium and indigo more or less every season. Locusts (*titlí* or *tiddí*) destroyed some of the crops in 1866. Rot (*pala*) affects peas. Crickets (*garár*) attack opium, and also *túm* trees: blight (*láhí*) attacks the mustard crop only. No remedial measures have been adopted.

FLOODS.—The District of Champáran is subject to heavy floods. In the south, these are caused by the overflow of the Gandak; in the north, they arise from the inability of the streams to carry off the sudden and heavy rainfall from the hills. The completion of the Gandak embankment will remedy the former evil; and the latter it is proposed to obviate by constructing storage-basins, to receive the hill drainage, which will be subsequently utilised for irrigation. Malaria and fever, arising from the damp state of the ground, follow the floods.

DROUGHT has occurred once or twice within recent years to such an extent as to cause a general destruction of the crops. The most notable instance was in 1865-66, when there was an entire failure of the local rainfall. A cheap system of irrigation from the hill *nálás* is rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the fact that the Nepálís use the same streams at a higher level for irrigating their own fields.

FAMINE OF 1866.—The following paragraphs have been condensed from Mr. Cockerell's 'Report on the Famine of 1866:'—

The scarcity was felt most severely in the north and north-eastern parts along the Nepál *tarái*, where the principal crop of rice had entirely failed. The previous autumn crops were fair, but had been largely exported owing to the prevalence of high prices in neighbouring Districts; and consequently, when the rice crop was lost, distress became general. So early as October 1865, the commonest sort of rice could not be procured at less than 9 *sers* a rupee, or 12s. 1d. per cwt.,—three times the rate it was selling for at the beginning of the same year. The price of all other food grains had risen in a similar proportion. Matters were further complicated by the bursting of the Gandak embankment in the south-western parts of the District, which destroyed the low-land rice in some parts, and by inundations from the Little Gandak and the Dhánautí rivers. The prospects of the *rabí* or winter crops were also bad, and second sowings had failed in many places. In February a severe hailstorm caused much damage to the *rabí* crops along the Gandak, in the south and south-east of the District; and their out-turn was still further diminished by bad seed and dry winds. *Chíná*, a grain which is largely used for food, withered completely, and local resources soon became exhausted.

The District was thus rendered entirely dependent on external supplies. There was no demand for labour; distress increased rapidly, and grain robberies and incendiary fires became alarmingly common. No relief measures were undertaken till June,—the Collector having reported favourably of the prospects of the *rabí*

crops in January, and subsequently in February and March. On the 7th June, however, a public meeting was held, at which a Relief Committee was formed for Motíhárí, and a Sub-Committee for Bettiá. Relief-centres were established at these two places, and also at Sagaulí and Adápur, where gratuitous relief in the shape of one daily meal of soaked grain was administered to those who were physically unfit for work. Road works were also established, and wages were paid varying from three to six *pice* per head per diem. Subsequently fresh relief-centres were opened at Kesariyá, Gobindganj, Sugáon, Mírpur, Bhelwá, Katkanwá, and Barhaurá, where similar relief was distributed. But no special system or principle regulated the distribution of food. The quantity which each applicant obtained depended on the numbers then present; thus, at Motíhárí the sum allotted for relief was so small, that each applicant out of 1500 received only four *chhatáks*, or a half-pound of food per diem. At Adápur each obtained only three *chhatáks*. To add to the general distress, the main embankment on the Gandak gave way in August, and the flood-water passed over the District till it joined the Little Gandak. About 16,000 *bighás* of food-producing land, then urgently required, were thus lost for the year. The maize crop, however, was good; prices fell in September, and all relief-centres were closed by the 1st October.

The average daily number receiving relief in July was 4160; in August, 3746; and in September, 3099. The mortality from actual starvation, and disease accelerated by starvation, was very great; according to the police returns, the total number of deaths was 56,000, or 6 per cent. on an estimated population of 850,000. The classes which suffered most were the Goálás, Dosádhs, Doms, Kurmís, and Nuniyás, especially the last, of whom one-third are said to have died. The subscriptions for charitable relief were small, only amounting to Rs.9574 (£957, 8s.), of which Rs.5000 (£500) was contributed by the Mahárájá of Bettiá.

FAMINE OF 1874.—Owing to the scarcity and badly-distributed rainfall of 1873, only ·46 of an inch having fallen from September to December, there was a serious deficiency in the rice crop of that year. The failure was most felt in the *thánás* of Lauriyá, Bagahá, and Adápur, while a fair out-turn of the *rabí* crops was expected in other parts of the District. In Adápur, which is a great rice-growing tract, the greater portion of the crop failed; and in Lauriyá, where there is no *rabí* and no poppy, the rice was totally lost. About the end of the year, matters became worse in the north-west parts. The people depended entirely on the one crop, which had already been mort-

gaged; and the *mahájans* or village money-lenders refused to make advances for next year when they saw prospects were bad. By the middle of January rice was quoted in Bagahá at 9 *sers* a rupee, or 12s. 1d. per cwt.; and as the *baniyás* or shopkeepers refused to sell even at that price, sales of Government rice were authorised.

Rain fell in the beginning of the next month and immensely improved the prospects of the *rabí* crops. In the meantime arrangements had been made for opening relief-works, and for importing over 1,000,000 *maunds* of grain. Incendiarism, robberies, and other crimes prevalent in times of scarcity, were becoming rife along the northern borders. In February, however, Government relief became fairly established; relief-works in the shape of tank-digging and road-making were opened, and the extension of the Gandak embankment was taken in hand. Towards the end of February, there were 30,000 people daily engaged on these works. By the end of May, this number rose to 174,000, but it rapidly fell after the rains began. Before the latter date, all Government transport operations had finally closed, although private importations continued with considerable briskness. Early in June, the rivers rose in the north of the District and flooded about 200 square miles, destroying all the Indian corn in the *thánás* of Motíhárí and Dháká. The autumn crops, however, were fair, the out-turn in the north-west and centre of the District being exceptionally large, while in the east the yield was equal to an average. In some parts, relief-officers reported that a greater area than usual had been sown in autumn crops; and the Collector had no hesitation in stating that the out-turn of these crops would carry on the people till the winter harvest. In the beginning of September, favourable accounts were received from all parts of the District except the east of the Gobindganj Subdivision, where half of the late rice was said to have been totally lost. Before the end of that month, however, from twelve to fifteen inches of rain had fallen, which rendered the winter harvest and spring sowings everywhere safe, and relief operations were closed at the end of September.

FAMINE WARNINGS.—Champáran is divided by the Little Gandak into two regions,—a rice-producing tract to the north of that river, and a non-rice-producing tract to the south. A serious failure of the rice crop in the tract north of the Little Gandak would not, unless accompanied by a similar loss of the autumn and spring crops, affect those in the south who do not eat rice. It is almost impossible, regarding only the *bázár* quotations of rice, to fix the point at which scarcity passes into famine, and Government interference becomes necessary. It is in the power of local grain-dealers,

especially in remote tracts, to raise by combination the price of rice to fancy rates as soon as they foresee a failure of the crops. Thus, in Bagahá, in the end of January 1874, rice was quoted at nine *sers* a rupee, and the Baniyás were closing their shops because they saw that they had a monopoly. Distress, however, never became severe at Bagahá, as it did in other parts of Rámnagar. Importation would not be an easy matter in Champáran in case of famine, as water-carriage is entirely up-stream, and the machinery by which the surplus crops are exported in ordinary years is not capable of being suddenly reversed.

FOREIGN AND ABSENTEE LANDHOLDERS.—The entire District is practically owned by three landholders,—the Mahárájá of Bettiá, the Rájá of Rámnagar, and the Madhuban Bábu. The first of these owns nearly the whole of *parganá* Majhawá; the second is the proprietor of Ráj Rámnagar; while the lands of the Madhuban Bábu lie in *parganás* Simráun and Mihsi. All three are resident. Europeans hold very little land.

ROADS.—The following is a list of the principal roads in Champáran District, none of which are under the Public Works Department. I have been unable to obtain the figures for maintenance, and some of the roads are new or incomplete:—(1.) Motihárí to the borders of Tirhut, 30 miles in length; (2.) Bárá to Serahá, 8 miles; (3.) Motihárí to Sattar *ghát*, 28 miles; (4.) Motihárí to Bettiá, 30 miles; (5.) Motihárí to Dháká, 18 miles; (6.) Motihárí to Tetariá, 30 miles; (7.) Motihárí to Tarkoliá, 8 miles; (8.) Tarkoliá to Píprá, 18¾ miles; (9.) Motihárí to Sugáon, 12 miles; (10.) Motihárí to Seráhá, 13 miles; (11.) Motihárí to Adápur, 20 miles; (12.) Sagaulí to Nepál, 20 miles; (13.) Sagaulí to Gobindganj, 19 miles; (14.) Bettiá to Gobindganj, 23 miles; (15.) Bettiá to Bagahá, 34 miles; (16.) Bettiá to Chunpattiá, 11 miles; (17.) Bettiá to Balthar, 17 miles; (18.) Bettiá to Amwá Bargáon, 11 miles; (19.) Bettiá to Sangrahí *ghát*, 12 miles; (20.) Bettiá to Lauriyá, 14 miles; (21.) Lauriyá to Ramnagar, 13 miles; (22.) Lauriyá to Shikárpur, 10 miles; (23.) Rámnagar to Shikárpur, 10 miles; (24.) Lauriyá to Bagahá, 21 miles; (25.) Bagahá to Harná Tánd, 15 miles; (26.) Jagdíspur to Gobindganj, 12 miles;—total length, 437¾ miles.

The report of the District Road Committee of Champáran for the year ending September 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of July 12, 1876, shows that the total receipts for that year amounted to £3410, 8s., towards which ferry-tolls contributed £3253; the total expenditure was £8252, 12s. 10d., of which £2718 was spent on original works, and £4979 on repairs. In addition, there were

heavy extraordinary items, in the nature of balances, on both sides of the account, due to the famine-relief outlay of the previous year. It would appear that both the earth-work of the roads and the bridges are now in a good state of repair throughout the District. The Magistrate reports that 'the District Road Cess Committee worked exceedingly well during the year, and gave valuable assistance in the introduction and working of the Road Cess Act. All the planters exerted themselves in superintending both the repair and famine works. The *zamíndárs* gave up all lands required for famine roads without compensation.'

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures which are deserving of notice are indigo, sugar, and saltpetre. Besides these, coarse cloth, ropes of *múnj* grass, blankets, and pottery are made. The processes of indigo and sugar manufacture have already been described.

SALTPETRE is made during the cold weather by a caste known as Nuniyás, in all parts of the District, except *táppa* Nanáur, where the earth is not sufficiently saliferous. These men generally work in gangs of three, one person collecting the earth, and the second the fuel, while the third presides over the *chúlá*, or boiler. The right to collect the saline earth belongs to the *zamíndár*, and is leased and sub-leased yearly, or for a term of years, the rent being paid in kind. Thus, the leaseholder pays a certain amount of saltpetre for the monopoly of collecting and manufacturing the earth within certain limits. The sub-leaseholder is generally the master manufacturer, who obtains workmen by advancing them money. The produce, after payment of rent, is divided equally between him and the Nuniyás. The process of manufacture is as follows:—A quantity of saliferous earth mixed with water is thrown into a pit and allowed to soak for twelve hours, after which the brine is extracted. This is boiled for three hours, and after it cools saltpetre is deposited in a crystalline state. The brine which is left is again boiled, and yields more saltpetre, together with some salt. The quantity of saltpetre and salt which can be daily produced in one pit is variously returned at three *sers* (6 lbs.) of saltpetre and one half *ser* (1 lb.) of salt, and four *sers* (8 lbs.) of saltpetre and one and a quarter *sers* (2½ lbs.) of salt. The refiners buy the crude saltpetre, collect it in large iron boilers, and having boiled it, carry the brine to vats, where it is cooled and strained. From this process is educed *kalmí* saltpetre. Any brine which still remains is thrown on the earth, which is found in every saltpetre godown. This earth soon becomes sufficiently saliferous to yield saltpetre, and the process adopted by the Nuniyás in making

crude saltpetre is again gone through. Both saltpetre and salt are produced, of a finer quality than those yielded by the original process. It is estimated that 100 *maunds* of saltpetre yield 50 *maunds* of refined saltpetre, and 2 *maunds* of salt.

The number of *kothís* or manufactories in 1869 was returned at 4887, producing annually 87,966 *maunds* (64,404 cwts.) of saltpetre, and 27,489 *maunds* (20,126 cwts.) of salt. The number of refined saltpetre godowns was returned as 591.

The *khárí* process of manufacture is as follows:—Earth is collected and laid on piles of wood or heaps of straw, and is then burnt in the same way as bricks. This process is repeated for some months, until sufficient earth has been collected, which is placed in pits, and mixed with water. The brine is then boiled, after which *khárí* saltpetre is produced, but no salt.

TRADE.—The chief exports from Champáran are rice, *makái*, oilseeds, timber, saltpetre, hides, indigo, opium, and sugar. The imports are cloth and salt. The Gandak is the principal traffic route, communication down-stream being very easy. Most of the consignments come from Bagahá, Gobindganj, and Sattar *gháts*. The bulk of the sugar and nearly all the timber come from Bagahá, which is the Forest Depôt of Messrs. Dear and Co., Monghyr. The cost of carriage by *gari* varies from half a *pie*, or a quarter of a farthing, per *maund* per mile to three-quarter *pie*, or $\frac{3}{32}$d.; and the freight by boat down the Gandak is less than one-third *pie* ($\frac{1}{24}$d., or a sixth of a farthing) per *maund* per mile.

The trade with Nepál travels by three routes:—(1.) *via* Bettiá, Sagaulí, and Raksául; (2.) *via* Katkanwá, where many traders reside; and (3.) *via* Ghorásán, in the north-east corner of the District. The greater portion of the Nepál trade follows the second of these routes; the last is very little used at present. The principal articles of trade, as shown in the Katkanwá returns, are paddy, rice, mustard seed, tobacco, salt, *tari*, and cloth. Large quantities of *ghí* and spices are imported from Botwál *via* Tribení and Bagahá. Trade with Gorakhpur and the North-Western Provinces passes almost entirely through Bagahá, where it crosses the Gandak.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATISTICS.—Since September 1875 a new system of boat registration has been established on all the great waterways of Bengal, and the returns thus obtained are published monthly in the *Statistical Reporter*. The two following tables, which have been compiled from that source, show (Table I.) the exports from Champáran during the six months ending February 1876; and (Table II.) the imports into the District for the same period.

Statistics of the River Traffic of Champáran District for the Six Months ending February 1876.

Table I.—(Exports.)

Description of Goods.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	Total.
Class I.	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*
Cotton,	..	..	..	4,600	..	..	4,600
Chemicals and medicines,	..	..	275	..	250	505	1,030
Indigo,	..	..	5,130	7,919	1,802	..	14,851
Betel-nuts,	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Fuel and firewood,	..	..	1,850	8,525	3,500	2,525	16,400
Fruits, fresh, and vegetables,	125	1,629	..	..	675	..	2,429
Wheat,	..	..	..	..	569	..	569
Pulses and gram,	..	50	..	..	100	..	150
Rice,	..	200	..	25	385	340	950
Paddy,	48	725	2,150	5,697	4,733	5,925	19,278
Other cereals,	700	394	16,176	9,960	9,182	8,312	44,724
Fibres,	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Hides,	..	1,038	840	518	3,465	1,775	7,636
Horns,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Iron and its manufactures,	..	..	2	..	..	7	9
Copper and brass,	..	..	42	48	..	..	90
Lime and limestone,	..	..	..	380	..	..	380
Stone,	..	..	..	..	400	..	400
Stick-lac,	..	..	70	..	..	..	70
Linseed,	4,388	963	4,399	10,871	6,748	2,941	30,310
Til-seed,	..	..	..	..	637	..	637
Mustard-seed,	1,921	1,140	10	1,645	4,310	1,881	10,907
Castor-oil-seed,	18	5	..	6	..	..	29
Poppy-seed,	1,554	212	315	1,344	1,157	61	4,643
Salt,	1,307	..	175	..	..	..	1,482
Saltpetre,	..	2,035	1,329	925	1,125	1,543	6,957
Other saline substances,	..	200	525	725	550	1,925	3,925
Spices and condiments,	114	237	464	..	254	1,215	2,284
Sugar, refined,	..	..	..	..	558	32	590
Do. unrefined,	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Tobacco,	..	..	32	..	..	..	32
Liquor,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous,	..	874	265	..	500	..	1,639
Total,	10,175	9,702	34,050	53,191	40,900	28,997	177,015
Class II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Goats,	..	1	182	..	..	..	183
Timber,	..	..	54	369	1,372	6,657	8,452
Bamboos,	..	..	..	2,000	5,650	..	7,650
Gunny-bags,	400	..	..	..	..	..	400
Hides,	11,224	..	..	..	..	..	11,224
Miscellaneous,	7,800	..	..	6,000	67,007	22,000	102,807
Class III.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Leather manufactures,	..	..	150	..	..	..	150
Woollen manufactures,	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500
Cotton (European) do.,	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
Miscellaneous (Native) goods,	..	..	1,000	100	1,630	..	2,730
Do. (European) do.,	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Miscellaneous goods,	..	250	..	..	..	..	250
Total,	..	250	1,150	107	4,130	..	5,637

Statistics of the River Traffic of Champáran District for the Six Months ending February 1876.

Table II.—(Imports.)

Description of Goods.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	Total.
'Class I.	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Madnds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*
Coal and coke,	..	100	..	..	..	350	450
Cotton,	..	..	..	..	..	338	338
Chemicals and medicines,	163	90	..	20	46	34	353
Intoxicating drugs,	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Vermilion,	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Lac-dye,	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Red wood,	3	..	..	..	2	..	5
Red earth,	24	..	3	..	..	2	29
Kirámchí,	..	..	..	27	..	..	27
Indigo,	..	..	..	..	..	950	950
Indigo-seeds,	..	..	..	..	2,550	2,540	5,090
Betel-nuts,	87	44	..	76	273	147	627
Fruits, dried,	..	..	62	17	21	25	125
Do. fresh, and vegetables,	101	..	..	..	502	..	603
Wheat,	..	91	25	3	10	..	129
Pulses and gram,	2,333	188	920	1,678	1,678	1,083	7,880
Rice,	170	129	140	27	..	148	614
Paddy,	..	..	272	..	..	..	272
Other cereals,	218	485	..	..	..	1,760	2,463
Jute and other raw fibres,	..	27	..	4	..	..	31
Fibres, manufactures of,	..	..	..	116	..	..	116
Silk, raw,	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Hides,	..	461	..	..	..	..	461
Horns,	..	27	..	..	..	..	27
Iron,	288	118	554	130	913	642	2,645
Copper and brass,	1	..	..	44	3	..	48
Other metals,	..	..	..	66	250	234	550
Lime and limestone,	..	..	500	498	166	..	1,164
Shell-lac,	262	90	..	..	..	..	352
Stick-lac,	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Oil,	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Mustard-seed,	..	24	..	..	6	..	30
Salt,	7,670	3,067	7,884	5,298	6,192	6,818	36,929
Other saline substances,	34	7	..	1,925	1,130	292	3,298
Spices and condiments,	299	99	24	39	83	210	754
Sugar, refined,	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Do. unrefined,	50	..	..	..	50	..	100
Tobacco,	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Liquor,	..	..	2	..	30	..	32
Miscellaneous,	2	968	400	75	630	312	2,387
Stone,	86	..	305	230	1,554	701	2,876
Total,	11,791	6,024	11,101	10,273	16,141	16,515	71,845
Class II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Timber,	..	..	..	..	710	..	710
Bamboos,	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
Cocoa-nuts,	600	1,625	..	..	..	..	2,225
Gunny-bags,	325	..	..	..	..	850	1,175
Miscellaneous,	851	438	..	..	..	..	1,289
Class III.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Cotton (European) manufactures,	..	29,270	32,250	11,000	23,950	3,600	100,070
Do. (Native) do.,	5,929	..	..	..	1,500	8,686	16,115
Miscellaneous, do. goods,	24	..	20	619	..	700	1,363
Do. (European) do.,	..	175	..	..	..	..	175
Total,	5,953	29,445	32,270	11,619	25,450	12,986	117,723

From these tables it appears that the total of the exports during the half-year in Class I. (articles registered by weight only) amounted to 177,015 *maunds*, or 6480 tons. Towards this total 'other cereals' contributed 44,724 *maunds*, or 25 per cent., chiefly in the three months December to February; linseed 30,310 *maunds*, or 17 per cent.; paddy 19,278 *maunds*, or 11 per cent.; fuel and firewood 16,400 *maunds*, or 9 per cent.; indigo 14,851 *maunds*, or 8 per cent., chiefly in November and December; mustard-seed 10,907 *maunds*, or 6 per cent. The total of the imports during the half-year in the same class was only 71,845 *maunds*, or 2630 tons, showing an excess in the weight of the exports of 105,170 *maunds*, or 3850 tons. The one item of salt (36,929 *maunds*) constitutes no less than 51 per cent. of the imports; the next largest being pulses and gram 7880 *maunds*, or 11 per cent.; and indigo seed 5090 *maunds*, or 7 per cent., entirely received in the first two months of the year. Under Class II. (articles registered by number only) the most important items are:—Exports, 8452 loads of timber, chiefly in February, and 11,224 hides in March; imports, 1175 gunny-bags. Class III. (articles registered by value only) shows a total export of only Rs.5637 (£563, 14s.); while the imports were Rs.117,723 (£11,772, 6s.), or about twenty-three times the value of the exports. European cotton manufactures alone were imported to the value of Rs.100,070, or 85 per cent. of the total.

The boat traffic of Champáran, as might be expected, is entirely registered at Patná. The trade in food-grains is altogether insignificant. The total export for the six months of wheat, pulses and gram, rice, paddy, and 'other cereals,' was 65,671 *maunds*, of which 'other cereals' contributed 68 per cent; the total import was 11,358 *maunds*, of which pulses and gram formed 69 per cent., showing an excess in exports of 54,313 *maunds*. Champáran is the only one of the four Districts in the north of the Patná Division in which the import of food grains in this half-year did not largely exceed the export. The exportation of linseed may be thus analysed:—For the two months of November and December—total, 15,270 *maunds*, of which the mart of Bárhuá sent 5442 *maunds*, and Gobindganj 5124. For the four months November 1875 to February 1876, the marts which imported Manchester piece goods may be arranged as follows:—Bettiá, with Rs.48,250; Kesariyá, Rs.7000; Bárhuá, Rs.4050; Motíhárí, Rs.4000; Gobindganj, Rs.3000. The imports under this heading for October and November, which amount to Rs.61,520, or 61 per cent. of the total

for the whole six months, represent the results of the great Sónpur fair, held in Sáran District.

The following figures show the number of boats which passed through the Chandrabat *nálá* during the four years 1871-74, with the weights of their cargoes. In 1871:—From Bettiá, 60 boats; weight of cargoes, 12,103 *maunds*, or about 8861 cwts.: to Bettiá, 53 boats; weight of cargoes, 9359 *maunds*, or 6852 cwts. In 1872:—From Bettiá, 79 boats; weight of cargoes, 15,919 *maunds*, or about 11,655 cwts.: to Bettiá, 138 boats; weight of cargoes, 25,124 *maunds*, or about 18,394 cwts. In 1873:—From Bettiá, 71 boats; weight of cargoes, 13,950 *maunds*, or about 10,213 cwts.: to Bettiá, 100 boats; weight of cargoes, 28,463 *maunds*, or about 20,865 cwts. In 1874:—From Bettiá, 98 boats; weight of cargoes, 18,375 *maunds*, or about 13,453 cwts.: to Bettiá, 124 boats; weight of cargoes, 40,482 *maunds*, or about 29,638 cwts.

STATISTICS OF NEPÁL TRADE.—Since October 1875 registration stations have also been established on the frontier line, with the object of ascertaining the inter-provincial traffic between Bengal and the State of Nepál, and the returns are published quarterly in the *Statistical Reporter*. The trade routes of Champáran are only second in importance to those of Muzaffarpur; they lead direct to the Nepál capital of Kátmandu, and are especially chosen by the direct traffic with Calcutta and Patná. There are three frontier stations for the registration of trade in the District—at Raksául, Katkanwá, and Ghorásán. The totals registered at each of these stations may be thus comparatively stated for the three months January to March 1876:—*Exports into Nepál.*—Raksául, 18,977 *maunds* in Class I., and Rs.63,836 in Class III.; Katkanwá, 16,142 *maunds*, and Rs.296,621; Ghorásán, 9111 *maunds*, and Rs.2275. *Imports from Nepál.*—Raksául, 26,236 *maunds* in Class I., and Rs.30,126 in Class III.; Katkanwá, 38,349 *maunds*, and Rs.2537; Ghorásán, 59,919 *maunds*, and Rs.925. It may be observed that, as regards Class III., 55 per cent. of the entire exports from the whole of Bengal were registered at the Champáran station of Katkanwá; and 58 per cent. of the entire Bengal imports at Raksául, also in Champáran District. The local trade of Champáran with Nepál may be thus summarised for the six months October 1875 to March 1876:—

Exports into Nepál.—Class I. Coal and coke, 10 *sers*; cotton, 3403 *maunds* 8 *sers*; cotton twist (native) 36 *m.* 18 *s.*; chemicals and medicines, 158 *m.* 2 *s.*; intoxicating drugs, 7 *m.* 28 *s.*; ver-

milion, 44 *m.* 8 *s.*; red earth, 30 *m.* 22 *s.*; red wood, 6 *m.* 2 *s.*; safflower, 6 *m.*; indigo, 6 *m.* 7 *s.*; betel-nuts, 205 *m.*; fuel and firewood, 93 *m.* 25 *s.*; dried fruits, 2433 *m.* 26 *s.*; fresh fruits and vegetables, 4821 *m.* 23 *s.*; wheat, 57 *m.* 13 *s.*; pulses and gram, 5119 *m.* 9 *s.*; rice, 516 *m.* 20 *s.*; paddy, 13,582 *m.* 20 *s.*; other cereals, 5473 *m.* 15 *s.*; jute and other fibres, 95 *m.* 32 *s.*; manufactured fibres, 14 *m.*; raw silk, 5 *s.*; hides, 6 *m.*; horns, 2 *m.*; iron and its manufactures, 141 *m.* 39 *s.*; copper and brass, etc., 540 *m.* 28 *s.*; other metals, etc., 281 *m.* 25 *s.*; lime and limestone, 15 *m.*; stone, 33 *m.*; shell-lac, 1 *m.*; stick-lac, 2 *m.* 12 *s.*; *ghí*, 48 *m.* 1 *s.*; oil, 8 *m.* 4 *s.*; linseed, 731 *m.*; mustard-seed, 310 *m.* 3 *s.*; salt, 3825 *m.* 2 *s.*; other saline substances, 485 *m.* 20 *s.*; spices and condiments, 909 *m.* 5 *s.*; refined sugar, 1084 *m.* 19 *s.*; sugar unrefined, 3511 *m.* 9 *s.*; tobacco, 1123 *m.* 10 *s.*; miscellaneous, 1835 *m.* 18 *s.*;—total of Class I. 51,037 *m.* 20 *s.*, or 1868 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs. Class II.—Horses, etc., 7; cows and bullocks, 101; buffaloes, 147; goats and sheep, 1190; fowls, 168; birds, 1725; bamboos, 561; cocoa-nuts, 6908; miscellaneous, 346. Class III.—Leather and its manufactures, Rs.3610; woollen manufactures, Rs.4963; silk manufactures, Rs.30,259; cotton (European) manufactures, Rs.460,124; cotton (native) manufactures, Rs.27,358, 8 *as.*; miscellaneous native goods, Rs.9352; miscellaneous European goods, Rs.41,900;—total of Class III., Rs.577,566, 8 *as.*, or £57,756, 13s.

Imports from Nepál.—Class I.—Cotton, 124 *m.*; cotton twist (native), 1 *m.* 26 *s.*; chemicals and medicines, 70 *m.*; intoxicating drugs, 12 *s.*; indigo, 5 *m.*; betel-nuts, 3 *m.*; dried fruits, 21 *m.*; fresh fruits and vegetables, 1246 *m.* 35 *s.*; wheat, 12 *m.* 14 *s.*; pulses and gram, 491 *m.* 14 *s.*; rice, 4932 *m.* 12 *s.*; paddy, 76,812 *m.* 10 *s.*; other cereals, 59,333 *m.* 36 *s.*; gums and resins, 8 *s.*; jute and other raw fibres, 10 *s.*; manufactured fibres, 35 *m.*; hides, 6864 *m.*; horns, 12,005 *m.* 1 *s.*; iron and its manufactures, 363 *m.*; copper and brass, 174 *m.*; other metals, 32 *m.* 6 *s.*; stick-lac, 7 *m.*; *ghí*, 54 *m.* 22 *s.*; oil, 10 *s.*; linseed, 10,592 *m.* 15 *s.*; *til*, 2 *m.* 20 *s.*; mustard, 10,428 *m.*; castor-oil-seed, 11 *m.* 9*s.*; poppy, 9 *m.*; salt, 454 *m.* 30 *s.*; saltpetre, 686 *m.*; other saline substances, 320 *m.*; spices and condiments, 548 *m.* 16 *s.*; refined sugar, 62 *m.*; unrefined sugar, 67 *m.* 18 *s.*; tea, 16 *m.*; tobacco, 158 *m.* 16 *s.*; miscellaneous, 416 *m.*;—total of Class I., 179,205 *m.* 35 *s.*, or 6560 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. Class II.—Horses, etc., 10; cows and bullocks, 202; buffaloes, 192; goats and sheep, 177;

pigs, 5; fowls, 120; birds, 457; deer, 2; timber, 1821; bamboos, 518; cocoa-nuts, 1600; hides, 20; miscellaneous, 3257. Class III. —Leather and its manufactures, Rs.5157; woollen manufactures, Rs.600; cotton (European) manufactures, Rs.27,668; cotton (native) manufactures, Rs.22,912; miscellaneous (native) goods, Rs.7662; —total of Class III., Rs.63,999, or £6399, 18s.

It appears from these statements that the imports from Nepál into Champáran District under Class I. exceed the exports in weight by more than threefold; whereas the exports under Class III. exceed the imports by about nine times. The trade in cattle, etc., appears to be almost equally balanced, with the exception that Nepál receives an excess of goats and sheep. Among the exports into Nepál the following are the principal items:—In Class I.—Cotton, 6 per cent.; fruits and vegetables, 14 per cent.; food-grains, 48 per cent.; salt, 7 per cent.; sugar, refined and unrefined, 9 per cent. In Class III.—Silk manufactures, 5 per cent.; Manchester piece goods, 79 per cent.; cotton (native) manufactures, 5 per cent. Among the imports from Nepál:—In Class I.—Food-grains, 79 per cent.; hides, 3 per cent.; horns, 6 per cent.; oil-seeds, 12 per cent. In Class III.—Manchester piece goods, 43 per cent.; cotton (native) manufactures, 35 per cent. The large importation of oil-seeds, and the excess in the imports of food-grains (which amounts to as much as 116,832 *maunds*, entirely under the head of paddy and 'other cereals'), probably represent the ordinary course of trade; but the import from Nepál of Manchester piece goods to the value of Rs.27,688 is plausibly assigned to over-trading.

Capital and Interest.—It is supposed that the balance of trade is in favour of Champáran, and that coin is being accumulated in the District. The profits of trade are almost entirely used as capital in money-lending. Estates are rarely bought or sold, as almost the whole District is the property of three great landowners. In small transactions, when an article is pawned, 12 per cent. is taken. In large transactions, where property is mortgaged, from 9 to 12 per cent. But in grain advances, where the security is the next crop, the rate charged is 50 per cent. There are several considerable banking establishments in the District, principally branch firms from Patná and Muzaffarpur; but loans are largely conducted by the village *mahájans*.

Income-Tax.—In 1870-71, the Income-tax, levied at the rate of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on all incomes above £50 per annum, yielded a net sum of £9022, 2s. in Champáran. According to the classification

then adopted, there was only one income assessed in the first class, ten in the second, and 109 in the third. In 1871-72, the rate was reduced to one-third of what it had been in the previous year, and all incomes below £75 per annum were exempted. After these alterations, the tax yielded £2880, 8s.

The following figures show the amounts realised from Champáran by the Income-tax (1860-65), the License-tax (1867-68), the Certificate-tax (1867-69), and the Income-tax (1869-72):—Income-tax, 1860-61, £11,232; 1861-62, £10,026, 6s.; 1862-63, £8673, 8s.; 1863-64, £6409; 1864-65, £6139, 12s. License-tax, 1867-68, £1513, 14s. Certificate-tax, 1868-69, £1308, 8s. Income-tax, 1869-70, £6296, 18s.; 1870-71, £9022, 2s.; 1871-72, £2880, 8s.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The District of Champáran was first separated from Sáran and erected into an independent District in the year 1866. I am unable, therefore, to give the balance-sheets of the District in early years, as has been done for other Districts. It would appear, however, that under the Muhammadan rule Champáran was always regarded as a separate *sarkár* or fiscal unit. The following figures, which are taken from Mr. James Grant's Report on the Revenue of Behar, printed in the *Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company*, show the land revenue of *sarkár* Champáran from the earliest times. In A.D. 1582, in the reign of Akbar, according to the original rent-roll of Todar Mall, *sarkár* Champáran was composed of three *parganás*, covering a total area of 85,711 *bighás* of 3600 ells each, and paid a gross revenue of 5,513,420 *dams*, equal to *sikká* Rs.137,836, at the rate of 40 *dams* to the rupee. In the year 1685, according to the assessment adopted by the Emperor Alamgír, the revenue had risen to 9,772,023 *dams*, equal to *sikká* Rs.210,835, at the rate of 46⅓ *dams* to the rupee. In 1750, during the reign of Ahmad Sháh, and under the administration of Alí Vardí Khán, the revenue was 11,582,045 *dams*, equal to *sikká* Rs.200,217, at the rate of 56 *dams* to the rupee. This last assessment was adopted when the British acquired possession of the *diwání* in 1765; but the total revenue derived from *sarkár* Champáran was raised to *sikká* Rs.321,000, or £34,775, by 'the conquest of Bettiá.' At the same time, the area of Champáran was estimated at 2546 square miles, or 945 square miles less than the present area. The *sarkár* still contained three *parganás*, which were all settled with the sons of Rájá Jagatkisor, who has already been referred to in the historical sketch of the Bettiá Ráj (p. 252).

THE BALANCE-SHEET for 1870-71, on the opposite page, has been mainly compiled from materials furnished by the Collector, supplemented by the various Departmental Reports. It shows a total revenue for the year of £82,212, and an expenditure of £273,125; but from the latter total the amount of the Opium Draft (£215,446) must be deducted, which leaves a net expenditure of £57,779, and shows an apparent surplus of revenue over expenditure of £24,520.

THE LAND TAX constitutes the larger portion of the revenue of Champáran, as throughout the rest of Bengal. In 1870-71 it formed about five-eighths of the whole. As the District was only formed in 1865, there are no records available showing the number of estates or proprietors in early years. According to the Budget estimate for 1870-71 there were 879 estates on the rent-roll, held by 2806 registered proprietors or coparceners, who paid a total revenue of £51,531, 8s., giving an average annual revenue of £58, 12s. 6d. for each estate, and £18, 7s. 3d. for each proprietor.

PROTECTION TO PERSON AND PROPERTY has greatly improved. Up to 1837, the entire administration of justice in Champáran was carried on from Chhaprá, the headquarters of Sáran District; but in that year a Magistrate was first stationed at Motihárí. Bettiá Subdivision was established in 1852. In 1850, and also in 1862, there were only two Magisterial and three Civil Courts in the District, and one European officer was at work throughout the year. In 1869 there were four Magisterial and the same number of Civil Courts, and two covenanted officers were at work throughout the greater part of the year.

RENT-SUITS.—In 1861-62 the number of original suits instituted under Act X. of 1859 was 309; in 1862-63, 560; in 1866-67, 259; in 1868-69, 645. The number of miscellaneous applications was, in 1861-62, 286; in 1862-63, 627; in 1866-67, 349; and in 1868-69, 2975.

POLICE STATISTICS.—For Police purposes the District of Champáran is divided into ten *thánás* or police circles, which vary in area from Bagahá, 923 square miles in extent, to Gobindganj, with 282 square miles,—the average area in the *sadr* Subdivision being 210 square miles; in the Bettiá Subdivision, 687 square miles. The population varies from 289,522 in Bettiá *tháná* to 84,873 in Madhuban; but the most densely-populated *tháná* is Dháká Rám Chandra, where there are 686 persons per square mile. Bagahá, with the largest area, has, with the exception of Adápur and Mad-

[*Sentence continued on p.* 300.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE DISTRICT OF CHAMPÁRAN FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
(1.) Land Revenue,	£52,030	4	9	(1.) Opium Draft Discharged,	£215,446	10	0
(2.) Excise,	10,685	4	5	(2.) Military Payment,	23,749	7	8
(3.) Stamps,	3,750	2	0	(3.) List of Payments (*su*),	16,628	3	1¾
(4.) Income-tax,	9,022	2	0	(4.) Local Fund Payment,	3,370	8	9¼
(5.) Special Tax,	235	3	8	(5.) Civil Expenditure,	614	6	8
(6.) Law and Justice,	1,305	6	0	*(6.) Salaries of District Officials, as per Civil List,	5,240	0	0
(7.) Post-Office,	830	2	8¾	*(7.) Police,	6,338	18	0
(8.) Local Fund,	3,931	8	3½	*(8.) Jails,	1,042	4	0
(9.) Imperial Fund,	220	14	6	*(9.) Post-Office,	486	7	7
(10.) Military Receipts,	140	0	0	*(10.) Education,	209	8	1
(11.) Schooling-Fees,	62	2	6				
TOTAL,	£82,212	10	10¼	TOTAL,	£273,125	13	11

* These items have been obtained from departmental printed reports; the rest are given as supplied by the Collector.
To obtain the Net Expenditure, item (1.) should be deducted, which leaves a Net Expenditure of £57,779, 3s. 11d.

[*Sentence continued from p.* 298.
huban, the smallest population, and is by far the least densely populated.

The machinery for protecting person and property consists of the Regular or District Police, the village watch or rural police, and a Municipal police.

THE REGULAR POLICE consisted of the following strength at the end of 1872:—1 European officer or District Superintendent on a salary of Rs.700 a month, or £840 a year; 4 subordinate officers on a salary of upwards of Rs.100 a month, or £120 a year, and 52 officers on less than Rs.100 a month, or £120 a year, maintained at a total cost of Rs.1995 a month, or £2394 a year, equal to an average pay of Rs.35-10 a month, or £42, 15s. a year for each subordinate officer; 4 mounted police constables, who receive Rs.7 a month, or £8, 8s. a year; and 272 foot police constables, who receive Rs.6-13-10 a month, or £8, 4s. 9d. a year; giving a total cost of Rs.1867 a month, or £2240, 8s. a year for both mounted and foot constables. The other expenses connected with the regular police are,—an average of Rs.125 a month, or £150 a year, as travelling allowances for the District Superintendent; Rs.152-5-4 a month, or £182, 16s. a year, as pay and travelling allowances for his office establishment; Rs.72 a month, or £86, 8s. a year, for horse allowance; and an average of Rs.333-4 a month, or £399, 18s. a year, for contingencies and all other expenses; bringing up the total cost of the regular police of Champáran District in 1872 to Rs.5244-9-4 a month, or £6293, 10s. a year. The total strength of the force was 333 men of all ranks. The present area of Champáran District is 3531 square miles; and the population, as ascertained by the Census Report of 1872, is 1,440,815 souls. According to these figures, there is one policeman to every 10·6 square miles of the District area, or one to every 4326 of the population. The annual cost of maintenance of the force is equal to Rs.17-13-2, or £1, 15s. 7¾d. per square mile of area, and Rs.0-0-8, or 1d., per head of the population.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE consisted at the end of 1872 of 39 officers and men, maintained at a total cost of Rs.219-8 a month, or £263, 8s. a year.

THE VILLAGE WATCH, or rural police, numbered 3664 men in 1872, maintained either by the *zamíndárs* or by service lands held rent-free at an estimated total cost for the year of Rs.59,055, or £5905, 10s. There is one village watchman to every ·96 square mile of the District area, and one to every 393 of the population.

Each village watchman, on an average, has charge of 43 houses, and receives an average pay in money or lands of Rs. 1-5-5 a month, or £1, 12s. 1½d. a year.

Including, therefore, the regular police, the municipal police, and the village watch, the machinery for protecting person and property in Champáran District for the year 1872 consisted of a force of 4036 officers and men; equal to one man to every ·87 of a square mile of the District area, or one man to every 357 souls as compared with the population. The estimated aggregate cost of maintaining this force, including the value of the rent-free lands held by the *chaukidárs*, amounted in 1872 to Rs. 10,385-5-4 a month, or a total for the year of £12,464, 8s.; equal to a charge of Rs. 35-4-8, or £3, 10s. 7d., per square mile of the District area, and Rs. 0-1-4, or 2d., per head of the population.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—During the year 1872, 1506 cognisable cases were reported to the Police, of which 168 were ascertained to be 'false.' Convictions were obtained in 436 cases, or 32·58 per cent. of the 'true' cases; the number of persons actually brought to trial being 914, of whom 587, or 64·22 per cent., were finally convicted. In the same year the number of 'non-cognisable' cases was 433,—the number of persons who actually appeared before the court being 824, of whom 418, or 50·73 per cent., were convicted. The total number, therefore, of 'cognisable' and 'non-cognisable' cases in 1872 was 1939; the total number of persons convicted of an offence under either of these heads was 1005, or ·07 per cent. of the total District population.

As regards serious crime, there were in 1871 three cases of murder, against four in 1870; in only one case in the former year was a conviction obtained, and only four out of eighteen persons brought to trial were found guilty. In 1870, convictions were obtained in two out of the four cases. The offence of *dakáiti* showed a decrease from eight cases in 1870 to seven in 1871. In the former year convictions followed in five cases, in the latter in four; out of twenty-nine persons brought to trial in 1870, all were convicted, while only eighteen out of thirty were convicted in 1871. Lurking house-trespass is the most common crime in this District,—321 cases having occurred in 1871, and 367 in 1870. The proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial is not favourable, being only 12 per cent. in 1870 and 18 per cent. in 1871. Grievous hurt increased from three cases in 1870 to seven in 1871,—convictions being obtained in one case in 1870 and in five in 1871. All the persons

arrested in the latter year were convicted. There were seven cases of hurt by dangerous weapons in 1871, against five in the preceding year; and in five cases out of the seven convictions were obtained. In 1870, two cases of kidnapping were reported, and none in 1871. There were two highway robberies in 1871, against one in 1870. Ordinary thefts showed an increase in 1871 of sixty-three over the number in 1870, when there were 227. Cattle theft increased from twenty-nine in 1870 to fifty-eight in 1871; out of forty-nine persons brought to trial, thirty-five were convicted. To put a stop to this crime, one head constable and twenty-five men were quartered, as a punitive measure, on the village of Jalágáon,—the prevalence of cattle-lifting and the general bad character of the people being the causes assigned for the measure. This village is situated close to the frontier, and has thus great facilities for disposing of stolen property in Nepál.

JAIL STATISTICS.—There is one jail in Champáran, at Motíhárí, the administrative Headquarters of the District, and a lock-up at the Subdivisional town of Bettiá. The following figures, compiled from a special return supplied by the Inspector-General of Jails, show the jail population of the District, the cost of maintenance, value of jail labour, etc., for the years 1857-58, 1860-61, and 1870-71.

In 1857-58 the daily average number of prisoners confined in the jail was 305; the total number admitted during the year being 768. The numbers discharged were as follow:—Transferred, 249; released, 491; escaped, 11; died, 41; executed, 3;—total, 795. In 1860-61, the jail returns show a daily average of 180 prisoners, the total number of admissions being 620; the numbers discharged were as follow:—Transferred, 120; released, 513; escaped, 3; died, 16; executed, 1;—total, 653. In 1870-71 the daily average number of prisoners was 210; the total admissions 1015, of which 886 were admitted direct, and 129 by transfer. Of these, 47 were transferred, 838 released, 1 escaped, 7 died, and 3 were executed;—total, 896.

The following figures show the percentage of mortality for the twelve years 1863-74:—1863, 5·72; 1864, 6·66; 1865, 4·83; 1866, 15·65; 1867, 1·88; 1868, 4·96; 1869, 9·58; 1870, 3·33; 1871, 8·03; 1872, 13·75; 1873, 14·74; 1874, 15·18;—average mortality, 9·09 per cent. Out of the total number of 257 deaths that occurred during these twelve years, fifty-two were due to cholera. When the Committee (referred to in the next paragraph) inspected the Motíhárí jail, out of twenty-five men who had been in jail under one month,

80 per cent. were in indifferent or bad health. Of twenty-three persons above forty-five years old, 91 per cent. were in bad or indifferent health; and of 152 under forty-five years of age, 95, or 62 per cent., were more or less sickly. The hospital statistics supplied by the Inspector-General for 1857-58, 1860-61, and 1870, are also unfavourable. In 1857-58 the ratio of admissions into hospital to mean population was 119·79 per cent.; of deaths, 13·44. In 1860-1861 these figures were 82·77 and 8·88; while in 1870 they were 96·19 and 3·33 per cent. respectively. Excluding the cost of the police guard, which is included in the police budget of the District, the average cost of maintenance per prisoner amounted to £3, 5s. 1d. in 1857-58, £3, 1s. 3¾d. in 1860-61, and £4, 4s. 10d. in 1870. The cost of the police guard in this last year was £1, 12s. 10d. per head; giving a total of £5, 17s. 8d.

Champáran jail is described in the 'Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes of the Mortality in the Behar Jails,' as one of three jails 'so radically bad in situation, in construction, in drainage, and in all the conditions necessary to make a jail healthy, that nothing short of their entire reconstruction on other sites will ever reduce their mortality.' It is only adapted for 200 inmates, but there has been in late years an average of 240 prisoners. It is a bad *kachcha* or mud structure, with small wards, and the ground both inside and in the neighbourhood is subject to inundation; so much so that during the rains the drains have to be blocked up to keep out the water. The beds and walls are then saturated with moisture. The well water holds much lime in solution; and the prisoners as a rule look unhealthy, the only exception being the Maghyá Doms.

JAIL MANUFACTURES, and other work done by the prisoners to reduce jail expenses.—In 1857-58 the financial results of manufactures were as follow:—Value of articles sold, £73, 19s. 1d.; value of articles consumed for public purposes, £6, 14s.; value of articles remaining in store at the close of the year, £31, 1s. 1d.;—total credits, £111, 14s. 2d. Deducting from this £47, 15s. 0½d. as the value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year, and £53, 7s. 7½d. as charges incurred—total, £101, 2s. 8d.—there was a balance in favour of manufactures of £10, 11s. 6d. The average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufacture was 3s. 0¾d. The year 1860-61 shows a loss of £26, 0s. 5¼d. The figures are as follow:—Credits—value of articles sold, £171, 10s. 8½d.; value of articles in store at the end of the year, £31, 16s. 11½d.;—

total, £203, 7s. 8d. Debits—value of articles in store at the end of the previous year, £30, 6s. 5¾d.; charges, £199, 1s. 7½d.;—total, £229, 8s. 1¼d. Deficit, £26, 0s. 5¼d. The figures for 1870 are as follow:—Credits—value of articles sold, £176, 14s. 3¼d.; value of manufactures in stock at the end of the year, £37, 15s. 2½d.; value of raw material, £10, 17s.; value of plant and machinery, £6, 6s. 7½d.;—total, £231, 13s. 1½d. Debits—value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the year, £59, 6s. 0½d.; value of raw material, £9, 10s.; value of plant and machinery, £6, 1s. 7½d.; charges, £198, 13s. 6d.;—total debits, £273, 11s. 2d. Deficit, £41, 17s. 0¾d.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—Education in this remote District has always been in a backward condition, and Sir George Campbell's reforms had less immediate effect in Champáran than elsewhere. The District was separated from Sáran in 1864; but even as late as the year 1871-72 the educational statistics of the two Districts were not distinguished in the Report of the Director-General of Public Instruction. I am, however, able to give the following table for 1870-71, conformably with those given in the Statistical Accounts of other Districts. (*See opposite page.*)

This table shows that there were in 1870-71 only two schools in Champáran under Government inspection, attended by fifty-one pupils, and almost entirely supported by the Government grant of £209, 8s. 1d. The table on page 306 shows the improvement that had taken place two years later, when Sir G. Campbell's new scheme had come into operation, by which the benefit of the grant-in-aid rules was extended to the village *páthsálás*. On 31st March 1873 there were throughout the District seventy-two Government and aided schools, attended by a total of 1121 pupils; the cost to Government had risen to £153, 0s. 3d., but the amount defrayed from local sources had risen in a much larger proportion to £238, 12s. In addition, there were six unaided schools, with 101 pupils, maintained at an estimated cost of £54, 12s.

The difficulties encountered in the extension of primary education through Champáran may be illustrated by the following paragraph, quoted from the Report of the Vice-President of the District School Committee, which primarily applies to the Bettiá Subdivision:—'In this Subdivision only five original *páthsálás* were discovered; and the Assistant Magistrate reports that he has had the greatest difficulty in inducing the people to send their children to the new schools, and in obtaining qualified *gurus*. Anything like systematic education

[*Sentence continued on p.* 307.

RETURN OF GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS IN CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.	Number.	PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE.		
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	By Government.	From Local Sources.	Total.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government English School, . .	1	37	2	...	39	179 8 1	53 17 3	233 5 4
Government Vernacular School, . .	1	7	2	3	12	30 0 0	2 5 8	32 5 8
TOTAL, ...	2	44	4	3	51	£209 8 1	£56 2 11	£265 11 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Classification of Schools.	Number of institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Roll. On 31st March.	Number of Pupils on the Roll. Monthly Average.	Average Age of Pupils on 31st March.	Pupils Learning English.	Pupils Learning Hindi.	Pupils Learning Persian.	Pupils Learning Hindustani.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. From Fees and Fines.	Receipts. From other Sources.	Receipts. Total.
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Higher School— Government, .	1	63	48	14	63	57	...	...	108 14 4	48 9 9	34 14 0	191 18 1
Middle Schools— Government, .	1	31	28	17	...	31	...	...	30 0 0	2 8 0	...	32 8 0
Unaided, . .	2	45	42	10	...	45	...	...	...	...	27 12 0	27 12 0
Total, .	3	76	70	...	...	76	...	...	£30 0 0	£2 8 0	£27 12 0	£60 0 0
Primary Schools— Unaided, . .	4	56	56	10	...	20	...	36	...	24 0 0	3 0 0	27 0 0
Aided *Pathsálás*, .	70	1027	906	11	...	935	82	...	14 5 11	...	...	14 5 11
Total, .	74	1083	962	...	...	955	82	36	£14 5 11	£24 0 0	£3 0 0	£41 5 11
Total of Government and Aided Schools, .	72	1121	982	...	63	1023	82	...	153 0 3	50 17 9	34 14 0	238 12 0
Total of Unaided Schools,	6	101	98	...	...	65	...	36	...	24 0 0	30 12 0	54 12 0
GRAND TOTAL, .	78	1222	1080	...	63	1088	82	36	£153 0 3	£74 17 9	£65 6 0	£293 4 0

[*Sentence continued from p.* 304.
is quite unknown in these parts; and the new system has not only not been viewed with favour by the people, but has been passively resisted as much as possible. The *patwárí* class oppose it especially, because they fear that an extended system of education will afford too great facilities to aspirants for their particular business. The *zamíndár* class has also failed to give that assistance which in other and more enlightened Districts has been willingly afforded. This arises very much from the fact that there are very few resident members of this class, who are themselves sufficiently intelligent to comprehend the utility of an extended system of education among the masses, and to take an active interest in its promotion.'

By the 31st March 1875 the number of Government aided and inspected schools in Champáran District had still further increased to 182, attended by 3805 pupils. As compared with the area of the District and the population, these figures give one school to every 19·4 square miles, and 2·6 pupils to every thousand inhabitants.

POSTAL STATISTICS do not show much progress. During the ten years from 1861-62 to 1870-71, the number of letters received at the District post-office has increased by about 20 per cent., but the number of newspapers has decreased. The postal receipts have increased by about 35 per cent. during that period, but the expenditure has risen in a still greater ratio.

POSTAL STATISTICS OF CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1861-62, 1865-66, AND 1870-71.

	1861-62.		1865-66.		1870-71.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
Letters,	34,460	29,625	34,028	31,422	41,376	Materials not received for this column.
Newspapers,	4,719	392	7,679	1,116	4,492	
Parcels,	720	390	800	285	1,252	
Books,	299	24	540	64	306	
Total,	40,198	30,431	43,047	32,887	47,426	...
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Receipts, exclusive of sale of postage-stamps,	321 9 0		397 2 5		438 0 2	
Expenditure,	340 2 0		318 15 1		486 7 7	

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.—For administrative purposes Champáran District is divided into the two following Subdivisions. The

population statistics are taken from the Census Report of 1872 (Appendix, Statements 1 A and 1 B). The administrative statistics are derived from a special report furnished by the Collector in 1869.

THE SADR SUBDIVISION has its headquarters at Motíhárí. It covers an area of 1470 square miles, with 1150 villages, 135,538 houses, and a total population of 865,654, of whom 750,156 are Hindus, 115,411 Muhammadans, 80 Christians, and 7 of other denominations not classified. Average number of inhabitants per square mile, 589; average number of persons per village, 753; number of villages per square mile, ·78; number of houses per square mile, 92; average number of inmates per house, 6·4; proportion of males in total population, 51·0 per cent. This Subdivision consists of the police circles of Motíhárí, Adápur, Dháká Rámchandra, Kesariyá, Madhuban, and Gobindganj; and in 1869 contained three Magisterial and Revenue Courts; a regular police force 309 strong, besides 1800 *chaukidárs*, or village watchmen. The total cost of administration amounted to £10,075, 4s.

(2.) BETTIÁ SUBDIVISION was created in 1852. It occupies an area of 2061 square miles, with 1149 villages, 106,690 houses, and a total population of 575,161, of whom 490,108 are Hindus, 83,826 Muhammadans, and 1227 Christians. The average number of inhabitants per square mile is 279; average number of villages per square mile, ·56; average number of inhabitants per village, 501; average number of houses per square mile, 52; average number of inmates per house, 5·4. The proportion of males in the total population is 51·4 per cent. In 1869 this Subdivision contained one Magisterial and Revenue Court, with three police circles—Bettiá, Lauriyá, and Bagahá; a regular police force consisting of 131 men, and 1438 village watchmen. The cost of separate administration amounted to £6566, 8s.

FISCAL DIVISIONS, OR PARGANÁS.—The following account is taken partly from Mr. A. Wyatt's 'Statistics of the District of Sáran,' and partly from the Board of Revenue *parganá* statistics.

PARGANÁ MIHSÍ is bounded on the north by *parganá* Simráun, on the east and south by the District of Tirhut, and on the west by *parganá* Majhawá. The principal rivers are the Bághmatí and the Little Gandak; the former skirts the *parganá* on its eastern boundary, while the latter intersects it in a south-easterly direction. These rivers are navigable throughout the year for boats of 400 and 500 *maunds* (about 14 to 18 tons) burthen. The Khajuá and Bakhyá streams are fordable, except in the rains. Besides these,

there are several deserted beds of rivers, called *mans*, which unite with the main streams during the rains. The principal roads are from Motípur factory to Motíhárí (the main road from Muzaffarpur to Motíhárí), from Sattar *ghát* to Píprá factory and to Bárá factory, and from Sáhibganj or Karnaul to Mihsí village. The only village of note in this *parganá* is Mihsí, where a *munshí* was formerly stationed. The *bighá* generally in use is that of 7½ *háth lagí*, or 5625 square yards. The area of the *parganá* is 225,939 acres, or 353·0 square miles. It comprises 501 estates, and pays a Government revenue of £10,968.

PARGANÁ SIMRAON is bounded on the north by Nepál, the frontier being defined either by a ditch and masonry pillars, or by rivers. In one place the line runs between the inner and outer walls of Fort Simráun, now in ruins. On the south it is bounded by *parganás* Mihsí and Majhawá; on the east by Tirhut, with which the Lál Bakhyá river forms a natural boundary; and on the west by *parganá* Majhawá, from which it is divided by the Tiur and Buri Gandak rivers, navigable for small boats. The principal road is from Motíhárí to Dháká *tháná*, *viâ* Mírpur indigo factory. The principal villages are—Dháká, Bíjbaní, Dhanuki, Barharwá, and Khandtarí, where markets are held twice a week. The area of the *parganá* is 123,175 acres, or 192·46 square miles, and it contains eight estates, paying a Government revenue of £1941, 12s.

PARGANÁ MAJHAWÁ formerly included Ráj Ramnagar, but that tract was separately marked in the Survey maps. The *parganá*, as at present constituted, is bounded on the north by Nepál, extending from the Tiur *nadí*, where it is touched by *parganá* Simráun, to the Uriá *nadí*, on the borders of Ráj Rámnagar. From this latter river the boundary line runs in a north-western direction along the borders of that Ráj, till it reaches the rude shrine of Báhí Thápá and the Pachnad river; thence westward as far as Tribení *ghát*, on the Gandak. On the east it is bounded by *parganás* Simráun, Mihsí, and Gadeshar of Tirhut; on the south by the Gandak, which forms a natural boundary with Sáran; on the west, partly by the same river forming a natural boundary with the District of Gorakhpur and Ráj Botwál of Nepál. A part of the *parganá* is situated on the west bank of the Gandak, embracing thirty-five villages, known as *tappá* Chaudánd.

This immense *parganá* covers an area of 2341·32 square miles, and is subdivided into twenty-five *tappás*. The following table shows their area both in acres and square miles, and the number of estates at the time of the Survey.

DISTRIBUTION OF TAPPÁS, ETC., WITHIN PARGANÁ MAJHAWÁ.

NAMES OF TAPPÁS.	Number of Estates.	TOTAL AREA.			
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Square Miles.
(1.) Bahás,	129	150,769	0	26	235·57
(2.) Balthar,	31	35,471	0	25	55·42
(3.) Duho Suho,	46	36,801	1	27	57·50
(4.) Sugáon,	87	121,828	2	15	190·36
(5.) Bhubtá,	7	7,619	2	32	11·90
(6.) Baluá,	47	20,701	0	12	32·34
(7.) Chánkí,	37	16,749	2	08	26·17
(8.) Deoraj,	38	19,155	3	32	29·93
(9.) Gopálá,	30	13,746	1	0	21·48
(10.) Gandhaulí,	22	11,404	2	08	17·82
(11.) Sáthí,	42	28,194	2	0	44·05
(12.) Chigwán Batsárá,	181	181,125	0	10	283·01
(13.) Mánpur Chaudánd,	97	86,861	3	08	135·72
(14.) Daulatá,	95	112,114	2	35	175·18
(15.) Auláhá,	12	8,858	3	17	13·84
(16.) Jafarábád,	12	8,562	3	17	13·38
(17.) Madhául,	80	86,790	2	38	135·61
(18.) Mándu,	23	18,980	1	19	29·66
(19.) Belwá,	61	35,505	0	08	55·47
(20.) Sakhwá,	30	26,265	0	05	41·04
(21.) Sonwal,	61	55,698	2	32	87·03
(22.) Harná Tánd,	17	12,706	2	38	19·85
(23.) Patjarwá,	107	133,458	1	24	208·93
(24.) Khadá,	155	188,274	2	14	294·19
(25.) Rájpur Sohárią,	45	80,805	1	08	126·26
Total,	1492	1,498,449	0	38	2,341·32

The Gandak skirts *parganá* Majhawá along nearly the whole of its south and north-west boundary. This river is navigable throughout the year for boats of 1000 and 1500 *maunds* (36½ to 55 tons), but the navigation is dangerous. The principal ferries are at Kesariyá, Sangrámpur, Gobindganj, and Bariyárpur. Large boats rarely go beyond Bagahá, from which place, as well as from Bhoál and Tribení, valuable *sál* timber is floated down to Hájípur and Patná. The Sikhrená river rises in the Sumeswar range, and passes Sagaulí among other places. It is also known as the Harhá in the upper part of its course. Very little traffic is carried on beyond Sagaulí. The Subdivisional town of Bettiá is the chief place of importance, and is the residence of the Mahárájá of Bettiá, who owns the whole of the *parganá*, with the exception of one *tappá*. The two

Roman Catholic Missions in this neighbourhood have been already referred to (p. 249). The two next places in importance are Motíhárí, the civil headquarters of the District, and Sagaulí, where a regiment of native cavalry is stationed. The principal villages are Bagahá, Gobindganj, and Sangrámpur, all on the Gandak, Kesariyá, Chaudand, Jagdispur in *tappá* Khadá, Dhekahá Surujpur in *tappá* Madwal, Sakhwá Khás, Machargáon in *tappá* Patjarwá, Lohiyár in *tappá* Sugáon, Narkatíá in *tappá* Bahás, Singárpur in *tappá* Gopálá, Kundaulí in *tappá* Gandhaulí, and Araráj in *tappá* Harná Tánd, where there is a large Sivala, and a fair is annually held in February. At Lauriyá *bazár* there is a *laur*, or stone pillar, known as one of Bhím Sinh's *láthís*, which has been already described (p. 255). In the same village, on the banks of the Sikhrená, are the ruins of an old fort, known as Navand *garh*, which can be seen from a great distance. There are nine mud embankments, running north and south, and seven running from east to west, with traces of bricks. The whole is now covered with thick high jungle. In *tappá* Rájpur Sohárią, on the borders of the *sál* forest, are to be seen the ruins of the Báwan *garh*, or fifty-two forts, which are said to have been the residence of one Rájá Baorá, who is supposed to have been contemporary with the Rájás of Simráun *garh* and Navand *garh*. The remains of mud and brick walls are still visible; and the tanks and wells found inside show that this tract, now buried in dense jungle, was once thickly inhabited.

A line drawn from the junction of Sáran, Champáran, and Gorakhpur, to Bettiá, and thence to the trijunction of Rámnagar, Majhawá, and Nepál, on the Uriá *nadí*, would divide this *parganá* into two well-defined tracts. To the east of this line the country is similar to that of Mihsí and Tirhut; the soil is most productive, and the population very dense; there are small tracts of low jungle here and there along the banks of streams, and in *tappá* Duho Suho large tracts of jungle are met with near the frontier. To the west and north-west of Bettiá population is sparse, the average number of inhabitants per square mile over the whole Subdivision being only 279, according to the Census Report of 1872, while in *tháná* Bagahá it is as low as 124. In *tappás* Chigwán Batsárá and Mánpur Chaudánd the Revenue Surveyor estimated that one-third of the land was unproductive. The northern portion, adjoining Ráj Rámnagar, is covered with high grass, which is cut and conveyed to Bettiá for thatching. The southern parts, on the right bank of the Gandak, are chiefly waste, being covered with large patches of *jhau* and reed

jungle, and the Mimosa catechu, from which large quantities of *kath* or catechu are made. The country around Bagahá is highly cultivated, sugar-cane being the staple product. The soil of this large *parganá* is peculiar. In the southern parts it consists of sand, with a slight admixture of clay, brought down by the Gandak; while the northern part is mainly a stiff clay, which produces heavy rice-crops. *Tappá* Rájpur Soharíá is similar to Ráj Rámnagar in its soil. It is liable to inundation from the hill-streams; and the northern part is covered with dense jungle, broken by patches of rice-cultivation. The cold-weather crop is principally *til*. In the south, rice is largely cultivated, but population is very sparse, owing to the feverish climate and the badness of the water. The aboriginal tribe of Thárus is frequently met with. Intermittent fever of the worst type becomes endemic on the breaking up of the rains and the beginning of the cold weather. Along the borders of *tappás* Bahás and Balthar, there is a large swamp called *bhás*, impassable during the greater part of the year, which produces rice of a superior kind; the seed is sown in the mud from canoes, and the crops are cut in the cold weather in the same way. In the hot weather the water underneath escapes into neighbouring swamps, and the drier parts can then be crossed with a little caution. According to the Revenue Surveyor, this large *parganá* at the time of the Permanent Settlement was chiefly waste. There are five different sizes of *bighás* in use, their sizes being 5625, 6400, 6944, 11,025, and 12,100 square yards. The *parganá* pays a total Government Revenue of £38,561, 18s.

RÁJ RÁMNAGAR is bounded on the north by Nepál, the high Sumeswar range being the line of demarcation; on the east by Nepál, the Uriá *nadí*, and an artificial line from Ahirá Siswá to Bikná Thorí; on the south and south-west by *parganá* Majhawá; and on the north-west by the Pachnad river, from its source to Churíá Tola. It is divided into three *tappás*, Rámgír, Jamhaulí, and Chigwán, which latter includes the Dún. The southern portion is healthy and well cultivated, while *tappás* Jamhaulí and Chigwán are unhealthy, thinly populated, and badly cultivated. The climate is very unhealthy, except in January, February, and March; in the hot and rainy months the *aul*, or jungle-fever, exhibits the worst type of typhus. Fort Sumeswar, however, would make an excellent sanitarium if the jungle were cleared away. The principal river is the Harhá, which rises in the Sumeswar range, north of Gardí, in the Dún, and assumes the name of Sikhrená in *parganá* Majhawá, and Buri Gandak as it approaches Tirhut. It is not navigable in

Ráj Rámnagar. The next river is the Pandái, which takes that name at Bikná Thorí, at the junction of two hill-streams, Chitahá and Kudái, which rise in Nepál, and pierce the Sumeswar range at Bikna Thorí. There is an excellent pass near Bikná Thorí into Nepál, through which the British army entered during the war of 1814-15. A Nepálí *thánd* is situated near Bikná Thorí. The other streams of any size are the Doram, Dungí, Masán, Dingrí, Kápan, Dhár, and Achoí. Gold-dust is found in the Pachnad, Harhá, Dhár, Achuí, and Kápan, at the commencement and termination of the rains. It is said that several thousand rupees' worth of gold used to be annually collected; but the amount realised by the Government farmer at the time of the Revenue Survey was far below this, the gold-washing families having deserted from over-taxation. The inhabitants are principally Thárus, a race of Indo-Chinese origin. In the north of Rámnagar the belt of forest contains some valuable timber, which, when cut, is carted to Bagahá, and then floated down the Gandak, tied to boats, to Patná. High grass jungle is commonly met with, and is used for thatching, fetching in the south from three to four *ánnás* (or 4½d. to 6d.) per cart-load. Large flocks of sheep are annually driven into Rámnagar from Gorakhpur for grazing, which is abundant. The chief place of importance is the village of Rámnagar—the residence of the Rájá—a very unhealthy place, of which the population is said to be decreasing.

TAPPÁ CHIGWÁN consists chiefly of mountains with extensive rice-fields, dotted with Tháru villages, many of which are entirely deserted. The Dún is entirely surrounded by hills, except where the south-western corner is pierced by a gorge at Sítal Bárí. The hill-streams which pour down sink several feet below the surface of the ground, and do not re-appear till they reach a low level in the south. According to the Revenue Surveyor, the area of this *tappá* is 692·05 square miles, or 442,917 acres, paying a Government revenue of £555.

CLIMATE.—The Civil Surgeon reports as follows:—'The climate of Champáran may be generally described as dry. From November to March inclusive, the weather is dry and cool, the sky is often clouded, though rain seldom falls. The nights are cold and bracing, and light cool winds prevail. Fogs occur occasionally, but to no great extent, and they are not marked by the density and persistence of the fogs in some parts of Lower and Eastern Bengal. April is a moderately warm month. May is a hot and dry month; westerly hot winds frequently prevail. June, July, August, and part of September, form the rainy season, though occasionally little or no rain

falls in June. The heat is less oppressive than in May. The nights are hot and disagreeable, but there is sometimes a cool breeze from the east to temper the atmosphere, and occasional showers mitigate the oppressive severity of this season. In October the nights are less oppressive; and as the latter part of this month approaches, the weather again begins to become pleasant.'

The following figures, showing the monthly temperature of the District, are taken from the Civil Surgeon's report for 1874:—January, highest maximum, 69°; lowest minimum, 49°; range, 20°. February, max., 74°; min., 61°; range, 13°. March, max., 83°; min., 63°; range, 20°. April, max., 87°; min., 73°; range, 14°. May, max., 94°; min., 79°; range, 15°. June, max., 89°; min. 80°; range, 9°. July, max., 89°; min., 81°; range, 8°. August, max., 89°; min., 81°; range, 8°. September, max., 90°; min., 76; range, 14°. October, max., 86°; min., 74°; range, 12°. November, max., 81°; min., 62°; range, 19°. December, max., 71°; min., 51°; range, 20°.

The monthly rainfall for 1871 was as follows:—January, *nil;* February, 1·8 inches; March, *nil;* April, 1·51 inches; May, 6·33 inches; June, 5·87 inches; July, 11·26 inches; August, 15·5 inches; September, 24·83 inches; October, *nil;* November, *nil;* December, *nil;*—total, 67·1 inches. This was an unusually rainy year. The following figures show the rainfall month by month in 1870:—January, *nil;* February, *nil;* March, 1·5 inches; April, *nil;* May, 2·1 inches; June, 11·3 inches; July, 15·16 inches; August, 12·82 inches; September, 4·67 inches; October, ·54 inch; November, *nil;* December, *nil;*—total rainfall, 48·09 inches.

Endemic and Epidemic Diseases.—In Rámnagar and its neighbourhood intermittent fever of a severe and frequently fatal type may be said to be endemic. Its presence is supposed to be due to the proximity of the *tarái*, but its severity is aggravated by the unhealthy state of the town itself, and the habits of the inhabitants. In the extreme north of Rámnagar the *aul* or jungle-fever, assuming the worst form of typhus, is prevalent during the hot and rainy months. Bettiá, owing to its low position, is often subject to visitations of fever. One of the most common diseases throughout the District is goitre, supposed to be caused by bad water. The Civil Surgeon mentions the case of a village, the inhabitants of which suffered greatly from this complaint, but recovered on drinking water from a fresh well. In many parts goitrous cretins are found. The most formidable of the endemic diseases is, however, cholera,

which is rarely entirely absent. Small-pox, also, carries off many. Inoculation is practised in a few cases; but neither inoculation nor vaccination is common. Dysentery and diarrhœa are largely fatal, especially to those of advanced age. Splenitis and hepatitis, the sequelæ of fever, are generally of a mild character.

In 1869, cholera appeared in an epidemic form in Champáran, and 4230 persons—a number probably far below the truth—are reported to have died from it. The first case appeared in a village called Bangrá, in *tappá* Sugáon, on the 15th April; and the disease in its epidemic form had disappeared in the following November. It gradually, but not quickly, advanced from the west to the east of the District, and did not radiate from any fair or assemblage of people, though the Civil Surgeon states that the town of Bettiá may be considered as the focus of the epidemic. Motíhárí was not severely attacked, only twenty-two cases having occurred in that town; but there were thirty-four cases in the jail, of which fifteen proved fatal. This outbreak did not follow the main routes either by land or by water, but spread irrespective of such lines.

VITAL STATISTICS IN SELECTED AREAS.—In order to obtain, if possible, an approximate idea of mortality, etc., certain areas, rural and urban, were selected in 1873, in which births and deaths are now registered by a special establishment. In Champáran, the urban areas are the towns of Bettiá and Motíhárí, and the rural area is Kesariyá. The following is the method in which registration is effected. In urban areas the *chaukídárs* report the deaths which occur in their jurisdictions at the *tháná*, where a special clerk is engaged to compile the returns so submitted. There is no check over the *chaukídárs*, except the fear of punishment when cases of neglect are detected. The mortality among infants is said to be badly registered, and the death-rate as a whole is suspiciously low. The following are the results in the urban areas; according to the Sanitary Commissioner they are but partially successful:—With a total population of 27,974 persons 579 deaths were registered in 1873, equal to a death-rate of 20·69 per 1000 of the population. The principal causes of death were—from cholera, 16; small-pox, 42; fever, 339; bowel-complaints, 100. For the rural area, a very high death-rate was returned in 1873, owing to exceptional epidemic outbreaks. The results were as follow:—With a gross population of 4428 persons, 229 deaths, or 51·71 per 1000, were returned. The principal causes of death were—from cholera, 130; fever, 42; bowel-complaints, 11.

NATIVE PRACTITIONERS.—The Civil Surgeon reported in 1871 that the native practitioner, or *kabiráj*, has no system of treatment beyond acting upon the superstition and credulity of his patients. In the employment of the Rájá of Bettiá, however, there was a *hakím* who could successfully depress a cataract.

FAIRS AS CAUSES OF DISEASE.—A list of the principal fairs and religious gatherings held in Champáran has already been given (pp. 255, 6). The Civil Surgeon is not aware of any connection between these gatherings and the outbreaks of epidemic disease.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.—The following list has been supplied by the Civil Surgeon:—(1.) *Indrajab* (Halaria antidysenterica); (2.) *bhidáná* (Pyrus cydonia); (3.) *cháng* (Cannabis indica); (4.) *bel* (Ægle marmelbs); (5.) *chiretá* (Ophelia chirata); (6.) *phatkíri* (alum); (7.) *gulántcha* (Punica granatum); (8.) *harrá* (Terminalia chebula); (9.) *hing* (assafœtida); (10.) *amlá* (Phyllanthus emblica); (11.) *aphím* (Papaver somniferum); (12.) *atís* (Aconitum heterophyllum); (13.) *ájawan* (Carum ajawan); (14.) *isaphgúl* (Plantago isphagula); (15.) *hírákas* (Ferri sulphas); (16.) *indráyan* (Cucumis trigonus); (17.) *kabáb chini* (Piper cubeba); (18.) *kálá dáná* (Pharbitis nil); (19.) *kálá jírá* (Negella sativa); (20.) *kulídján* (Alpinia clunensis); (21.) *kakrí* (Cucumis utilissimus); (22.) *korárání ájawán* (Hyoscyamus niger); (23.) *kappúr* (Camphora); (24.) *katkulejá* (Cæsalpinia bonducella); (25.) *khárínun* (Sodæ sulphas); *nírmálí* (Strychnos potatorum); (27.) *nissádal* (Ammoniæ chloridum); (28.) *pálaspáprá* (Butea frondosa); (29.) *rámtarái* (Abelmoschus esculentus); (30.) *sasaut* (Berberis Lycium); (31.) *raskappur* (Hyd. perchloridum); (32.) *salip misrí* (Orebis mascula); (33.) *siálkántá* (Argemone Mexicana); (34.) *sánko* (Arsenic); (35.) *sonf* (Fœniculum Panmorium); (36.) *sunth* (Zingiber officinale); (37.) *saná mukhí* (Cassia elongata); (38.) *sorá* (Potassæ nitras); (39.) *sohájá* (Sodæ Biboras); (40.) *tísí* (Linum usitatissimum); (41.) *tútiá* (Cupri sulphas).

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.—There are now (1875) four charitable dispensaries in Chámparan, at Motíhárí, Bettiá, Baharwá, and Bagahá. The two last, however, have only been opened very recently, and I am unable to give any statistics for them.

MOTÍHÁRÍ DISPENSARY was established in 1852. The original building was destroyed by the floods of 1871, and the dispensary for some time was located in a hired house. A new building, in which twenty patients can be comfortably accommodated, has now been constructed, from funds liberally subscribed throughout the District.

The total number treated in 1871 was 5432, of whom 137 were in-door, and 5295 out-door patients. As the prejudice of the natives against European medicines gradually disappears, the attendance at the hospital has steadily increased. In 1871 there were 137 in-door patients against 109 in 1870, and 5295 out-door patients against 2037 in the previous year. In 1871, 3351 cases of goitre were treated, and in 1872, 516, most of which were cured. In 1871, of the 137 in-door patients 124 were relieved or recovered, and 10 died; the percentage of deaths to patients treated was 7·3, the average daily number of sick 7·16. The total income in 1871 was £176, 13s. 5d., including the Government contribution; the expenditure was £92, 7s. 2d.; leaving a balance of £84, 6s. 3d. on January 1st, 1872.

BETTIÁ DISPENSARY was opened in July 1864. The building fell during the heavy rains in September 1871, and a house was temporarily rented for carrying on the Dispensary work until 1872, when a new building was erected. The attendance has greatly improved; as the following figures will show. In 1870, in-door patients, 75, out-door, 856; in 1871, in-door patients, 50, out-door, 5206; in 1872, in-door patients, 47, out-door, 9729. Of the 50 in-door patients in 1871, 44 recovered or were relieved, and 5 died; the percentage of deaths to total treated was 10, and the daily average number of sick 2. The income in 1871 was £125, 18s., the expenditure £74, 6s. 9d., leaving a balance of £51, 11s. 3d.

CATTLE DISEASES.—The following are the principal diseases which affect cattle in Champáran District:—*Khurahá*, foot-and-mouth disease, prevails in the hot weather. The animal affected becomes feverish and its tongue white, while the mouth and throat swell, and sometimes almost close; at the same time the hoofs are covered with sores. As a general rule the animal soon recovers, but sometimes lingers a month. The only treatment adopted is the application of oil to the sores. *Guti* is a contagious disease of a typhoid type. The principal symptoms, as taken from the 'Manual of the more deadly forms of Cattle Disease in India,' group themselves in three sets. The first set of symptoms are great constipation and thirst, loss of appetite, a fast pulse, accompanied by a short cough and an increased temperature. In the second stage, fever with weakness and constipation are most prominent; while in the third, purging and profuse discharges from the mouth and nostrils are succeeded by prostration and death. The general duration of the disease is five or six days in fatal cases, but treatment is often successful,

owing to the mild type the disease assumes. The natives consider the disease a kind of small-pox. *Dúkhá.*—In this disease the throat swells and closes, the animal breathing painfully through the nose. Death generally follows on the third day. *Ráshá* is a sort of rheumatism, which first appears in the knee-joint of one leg, from which it spreads to the other limbs. *Daryá* seems to be a kind of foot-and-mouth disease, the animal dying between the tenth and twentieth day from the date of seizure. It generally appears in the hot season, and attacks sheep and goats, as well as cattle.

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